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# CHRONOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS.

BEING A

REVISED ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

COMPENDIUM OF CHRONOLOGY

AND CONTAINING

THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES OF GENERAL HISTORY

(POLITICAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND LITERARY)

FROM THE CREATION OF THE WORLD  
TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1857.

BY F. H. JAQUEMET.

EDITED BY THE REV. JOHN ALCORN, M.A.

LONDON:

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1858.

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TO  
THE MOST REV. RICHARD WHATELY, D.D.

LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN

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THE AUTHOR.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

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As far as it relates to Ancient History, this present edition is an abridgment of the "Compendium of Chronology;" but the Modern part has been greatly enlarged.

The history of the British Empire is printed in italics, English sovereigns in old English, and the most important events of general history in Egyptian types.

There is at the end a Table of the Succession of the English Sovereigns, and also Indices containing nearly every name and event mentioned in the body of the work, thus facilitating its use as a book of reference.

London: May, 1858.





# COMPENDIUM OF CHRONOLOGY.

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

- B. C.**  
4004. **The creation of the world.**  
2348. The deluge of Noah.  
2221. Nimrod or Belus founds the monarchy of Babylon or Chaldea, Asshur that of Assyria. Gen. x. 10, 11. — Foundation of the Chinese empire.  
2188. Menes founds the monarchy of Egypt.  
2084. Foundation of Sicyon: its inhabitants are called Pelasgi. — The shepherd kings (Auritæ or Hyksos) conquer Egypt.  
2069. Ninus and Semiramis found the empire of Assyria.  
2040. Mæris, king of Egypt: to correct the irregularities of the inundations of the Nile, he dug a lake which bore his name. — Hosheng and Jemshid legislate in Persia.  
1921. **Call of Abraham:** he comes to sojourn in Canaan, aged 75.  
1856. The kingdom of Argos, in the Peloponnesus, is founded by Inachus, an emigrant from Phœnicia, where the science of navigation was first discovered. The Phœnicians are said to have invented glass, the art of dyeing in scarlet and purple, and alphabetical writing. — Memnon, the Egyptian, invented letters in 1822?  
1796. Deluge of Ogyges in Attica and Bœotia.  
1701. The seven years of famine, in Egypt, are ended, and Joseph returns the Egyptians their land and cattle. This is the first instance of landed property vested in the monarch, and held from him as suzerain, —

B. C.

- common practice under the feudal system, which prevailed many hundred years later.
1556. Cecrops brings a colony from Egypt, founds the kingdom of Athens, and establishes the Areopagus.
1546. Scamander founds the kingdom of Troy.
1529. Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly: in 1522 his son, Amphictyon, establishes the council of the Amphictyons.
1520. Foundation of Corinth: its original name was Ephyre.
1519. Foundation of Thebes in Bœotia by Cadmus, a Phœnician, who first introduced the use of letters and the Eleusinian Mysteries into Greece.
1491. Exodus, or departure, of the Israelites out of Egypt. Amenophis II., the Egyptian king, is drowned in the Red Sea.
1490. Foundation of Sparta in the Peloponnesus.
1451. Death of **Moses**, on Mount Nebo, aged 120: he is succeeded by **Joshua**.—Sanchoniatho, a Phœnician historian.
1406. Minos I., king and legislator of Crete. (Newton, 1006.)
1326. Isthmian Games instituted by Sisyphus of Corinth.
1304. Pelops, a Phrygian, comes into Peloponnesus.—Minos II., king of Crete.—Dædalus invents the sails of ships, &c.
1263. The Argonautic expedition under Jason: he is followed by Æsculapius, Argus, Castor and Pollux, Deucalion, Hercules, Nestor, Theseus, Orpheus, &c.—The first Pythian Games are celebrated by Adrastus, in honour of Apollo.
1252. Tyre, or Tsor, is founded by the Sidonians.
1239. Latinus begins to reign in Italy.—Musæus, a poet.
1226. The Nemean Games are instituted by Adrastus, in honour of Hercules and Jupiter.
1225. War of the Seven Chiefs against Thebes, in which Eteocles and Polynices, son of Œdipus, kill each other.
1215. Second war of Thebes, or war of the Epigoni.
1184. **Capture of Troy** by the Greeks.—Ascanius built the city of Alba, and Antenor that of Padua.
1124. Migration of the Æolian colonies (Newton, 844): they found twelve cities in Asia Minor.
1104. Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus. (Or 825.)
1095. *Saul is anointed king over Israel by Samuel.*

B. C.

1082. Cheops, the builder of the greatest pyramid in Egypt.
1070. Codrus, seventeenth and last king of Athens (Newton, 804): Medon, his son, elected first perpetual archon.
1055. **David**, king<sup>d</sup> of Judah. Ishbosheth is made king by Abner.
1047. David takes the fort of Zion from the Jebusites and makes Jerusalem the seat of his government.
1044. Settlement of the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor, to the south of the Æolian, where they found twelve cities.
1015. **Solomon**, king of the Jews. David dies aged 70.
1004. Dedication of Solomon's Temple.—Lokman, a fabulist.
1002. Shishak, or Sesostris, son of Ammon, king of Egypt.
975. Rehoboam, son of Solomon, reigns over Judah and Benjamin; and Jeroboam over the other tribes, called the kingdom of Israel.—Homer, the Greek poet.
910. Elijah foretells to Ahab a dreadful famine.
884. **Lycurgus reforms the republic of Lacedæmon**, and, with Iphitus and Cleosthenes, restores the Olympic games at Elis.—Athaliah usurps the throne of Judah.
869. Dido builds Carthage.—Hesiod, poet.
820. Fall of the Assyrian empire: death of Sardanapalus. The empire of the Medes is founded by Arbaces, who with Belesis, king of Babylon, had taken Nineveh.
814. Caranus founds the kingdom of Macedon. (Or 750.)
779. The monarchical government is abolished at Corinth, and the Prytanes (chief magistrates) are elected.
776. **The first Olympiad** employed as a chronological era.
771. Pul, king of Assyria, invades Israel.
760. The Ephori, popular magistrates, are introduced into the government of Lacedæmon by Theopompus.
753. Foundation of Rome by Romulus. (Usher, 748. Newton, 627.)
752. Decennial archons appointed at Athens.
750. Rape of the Sabines.—Birth of Hezekiah.—Isaiah, prophet.
747. Era of Nabonassar, or Baladan, king of Babylon.
743. The first Messenian war begins (Newton, 652), it continues twenty years till the taking of Ithome in 723.
732. Syracuse is built by a Corinthian colony.
721. End of the kingdom of Israel under Hoshea: the ten tribes are carried into captivity by Shalmanezzer.

B. C.

716. Candaules, king of Lydia, is killed and succeeded by Gyges.
715. Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome.
713. Sennacherib is defeated before Jerusalem.
710. Dejoces, king of Media: he built Ecbatana.
708. Foundation of Tarentum by Phalantus.
685. The second Messenian war begins and continues fourteen years, till the taking of Ira, after a siege of eleven years. Aristomenes, the Messenian general, is defeated.—Tyrtaeus, poet.—Twelve princes seize on the kingdom of Egypt, and govern it by a joint confederacy fifteen years.
683. Annual archons elected at Athens, Creon being the first.—Archilochus, poet, inventor of Iambics.
680. Esarhaddon joins the empire of Assyria to that of Babylon, and reigns over both countries thirteen years.
672. Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.—Terpander, poet.
670. Psammetichus remains sole master of Egypt.—The Messenians take possession of Zancle in Sicily, and change the name to Messana.
667. The combat between the Horatii and Curiatii decides the difference between the Romans and the Albans.
658. Foundation of Byzantium, afterwards Constantinople.
657. Phraortes, king of Media, succeeds Dejoces.
640. Ancus Martius, fourth king of Rome.—Arion, poet.
634. The Scythians invade Media, and penetrate into Egypt.
625. Nabopolassar makes himself master of Babylon, and reigns twenty-one years.—Sappho, a poetess.
621. Draco, archon and legislator of Athens. (Newton, 572.)
616. Tarquinius Priscus, fifth king of Rome.—Alcæus, poet.
612. Cylon seizes the Acropolis at Athens: he surrenders, and is treacherously put to death by Megacles.—Cyaxares probably begins to recover Media from the Scythians (611).
606. About this time Nineveh is destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians under Cyaxares and Nabopolassar. Pharaoh Necho is defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish. Under his reign the Phœnicians sail round Africa.—The first **Captivity of the Jews** at Babylon begins under Nebuchadnezzar, who this year had been associated with his father in the kingdom of Babylon.—Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, prophets.—The seven wise

B. C.

men of Greece: Thales, founder of the Ionic school; Periander, tyrant of Corinth; Solon, legislator of Athens; Chilon, a Spartan philosopher; Pittacus, Cleobulus, and Bias.

594. **Solon, legislator of Athens.**—Epimenides, poet, of Crete. Titus i. 12.—Anacharsis, Scythian philosopher.
591. The Pythian Games are established at Delphi in honour of Apollo. (According to others, 586.)
588. Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem, burns the Temple, and carries Zedekiah and the principal inhabitants to Babylon. Gedaliah, the governor, is slain.
586. Nebuchadnezzar besieges Tyre for thirteen years.
585. Battle between the Medes and Lydians put an end to by a solar eclipse. — Susarion, inventor of Attic comedy.
578. Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome. — Æsopus, a Phrygian philosopher and fabulist. Pherecydes, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, philosophers.
573. Tyre is taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who invades Egypt, 572.
562. Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
560. Cræsus, king of Lydia. — Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.
548. The temple of Delphi burnt by the Pisistratidæ.
546. Cyrus defeats Cræsus at the Halys, and takes Sardis.
538. Babylon is taken by Cyrus, and Belshazzar slain. Cyrus constitutes Darius king of Babylon. — Thespis, father of Greek tragedy. Ibycus, Anacreon, Theognis, Phocylides, Greek poets.
536. **Cyrus the Great** founds the Persian empire, having succeeded to Darius, king of Babylon, and to Cambyzes, his father, king of Persia: he puts an end to the Jewish captivity, which had lasted seventy years.
534. Tarquinius Superbus, seventh king of Rome.
530. Foundation of Marseille (Massilia) by a Grecian colony.
525. Conquest of Egypt by Cambyzes, son of Cyrus the Great. — Pythagoras and Xenophanes, Greek philosophers. Zoroaster and Confucius, Eastern philosophers.
516. Taking of Babylon by Darius.
515. The second temple of Jerusalem is finished.
514. Hipparchus is slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton.
510. Hippias, expelled from Athens, finds refuge in Persia: the democracy is restored. — Sybaris is destroyed.
509. The Tarquins are expelled from Rome, and the regal go-

a. c.

- vernment is supplied by two consuls, yearly elected. Brutus and Collatinus, first consuls.
504. The Greeks of Asia Minor revolt against Darius, burn Sardis (500), which gives rise afterwards to the invasion of Greece by the Persians.—Milo, the wrestler.
499. Lartius, the first dictator created at Rome.
492. Secession of the plebeians to Mons Sacer, and first institution of tribunes of the commons.
490. **Battle of Marathon**, in which Miltiades defeats the Persians commanded by Datis and Artaphernes.
488. Coriolanus besieges Rome at the head of a Volscian army.—Veturia, his mother: Volumnia, his wife.
486. Death of Darius, king of Persia: his son Xerxes succeeds him.—Miltiades dies in prison.—Spurius Cassius carries his celebrated Agrarian Law, the first which was proposed at Rome: he is put to death the following year.
483. Aristides is banished from Athens by the ostracism.
480. Xerxes invades Greece. The Spartans under Leonidas are cut to pieces at Thermopylæ. Naval victory gained by Themistocles over the Persians at Salamis.
479. Victories over the Persians at Platæa and Mycale, both on the 25th of Sept. Xerxes leaves Greece.
475. Three hundred of the Fabii are killed in one day by the Veientes at the Cremera. (Or 477.)—Æschylus, tragic poet. Simonides, Pindar, Bacchylides, lyric poets.
469. Publius Volero obtains a law (the Publilian) for the election of plebeian magistrates in the comitia tributa.—Capua is founded by the Tuscans.
466. Cimon, son of Miltiades, defeats in one day the Persian fleet and army at the mouth of the Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. (Or 469.)—The Romans take Antium from the Volscians.
464. Third Messenian war: it continues ten years.—Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, the Ahasuerus of Esther, having been led by Artabanus to slay his eldest brother, ascends the Persian throne, and to secure himself slays Artabanus, the murderer of Xerxes, in 467 or 475.
457. Ezra and, eight years later, Nehemiah restore the Mosaic religion.—The Volscians recover Antium.
452. Decemviri created at Rome. (Or 456, or 449.) Laws of the Twelve Tables. Appius Claudius: Virginia.
449. Expedition of Cimon against Cyprus: he dies while besieging Citium.—Victories of his fleet and army.

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448. First Sacred War concerning the temple of Delphi.

444. **Age of Pericles:** Aspasia. **Socrates**, a philosopher. Sophocles, Æschylus, Euripides, tragic poets. Aristophanes, comic poet. Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, historians. Parrhasius, Zeuxis, and Polygnotus, painters. Hippocrates, physician. Ictinus and Callicrates, architects, designers of the Parthenon. Gorgias, Protagoras, and Prodicus, sophists. Phidias, sculptor.

442. The law of Canuleius for the intermarriage of the patricians and plebeians at Rome. (446 ?)

440. The censorship is instituted at Rome.

431. Commencement of the Peloponnesian war: it continues twenty-seven years.

429. Taking of Potidæ. Death of Pericles. Birth of Plato, 428.

427. Platæa is taken by the Lacedæmonians.

425. The island of Sphacteria is taken by the Athenians: this was the first time Spartans were known to surrender. —Eruption of Mount Ætna, the third known.

424. Death of Artaxerxes: he is succeeded by his son Xerxes, who is slain by Sogdianus, and he by Ochus or Darius Nothus.

421. Truce effected by Nicias between Athens and Sparta.

415. Ill-fated expedition of the Athenians against Syracuse under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus.

413. Alcibiades offers his services to Sparta, and concludes an alliance with Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap. Athens becomes an oligarchy.

406. Victory of Conon, the Athenian general, at Arginusæ, over Callicratidas, the Lacedæmonian commander, who is killed in the action. — Dionysius the Elder obtains the sovereignty of Syracuse; on the same day on which Euripides, the tragic poet, dies. Sophocles dies the following year. — Plebeians first elected to the quæstorship at Rome.

405. Lysander defeats the Athenians at Ægos Potamos. — Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, king of Persia.

404. Lysander takes Athens: end of the Peloponnesian war: he establishes Thirty Tyrants over the conquered city. — Death of Alcibiades. Thrasybulus occupies Phyle and the Piræus.

403. Thrasybulus expels the Thirty Tyrants. Archonship of Euclides. — Pay first granted to the Roman soldiers.

401. Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks after the defeat of Cyrus the Younger at Cunaxa. — Death of Socrates in 399. ■



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394. Conon and Pharnabazus defeat the Lacedæmonian fleet near Cnidus. A few days after the allies (Athens, Argos, Corinth, and Thebes) are defeated at Coronea by Agesilaus II. The following year Conon rebuilds the walls of Athens.
393. Veii is taken by Camillus after a siege of ten years. (396.)
387. Battle of Allia. Rome is taken and burnt by the Gauls under Brennus. (390?)—Dishonourable peace of Antalcidas between the Spartans and Persians, by which the Greek cities of Asia Minor are rendered tributary to Persia.
382. Phœbidas, the Spartan, seizes the citadel of Thebes by treachery.—Philolaus, a philosopher.
379. The Spartans are expelled from Thebes.—Olynthus is conquered by the Spartans, after a war of four years.
377. Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonian fleet at Naxos.
371. Battle of Leuctra, in which the Thebans under Pelopidas and Epaminondas defeat the Lacedæmonians, whose king Cleombrotus is killed in the action.
369. The Messenians, assisted by the Thebans, return to the Peloponnesus, eighty-six years after their expulsion. The city of Messene is rebuilt.—Isæus, an orator.
367. Dionysius II., tyrant of Syracuse.—One of the consuls at Rome is elected from the plebeians.
364. Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ in Thessaly, is defeated by Pelopidas, who is killed in the battle.—Tachos succeeds Nectanebis I.—Philistus, an historian.
363. Victory and death of Epaminondas at Mantinea.
362. In order to fulfil the prophecy, Curtius devotes himself by leaping into a gulf in the Forum at Rome.
361. Agesilaus II. goes into Egypt to assist Tachos against Artaxerxes, but being seduced by the splendid offers of Nectanebis II., he makes him king instead of Tachos: Agesilaus dies on his return.
360. Philip II. ascends the throne of Macedon, and defeats the Athenians at Methone. He institutes the Macedonian phalanx.—Arete, a female philosopher.
359. Artaxerxes II. is succeeded by his son Ochus.
358. The tyranny of Athens produces the War of the Allies. Philip takes Amphipolis and Pydna.
357. Second Sacred War occasioned by the Phocians attacking and plundering the temple of Delphi.—Dionysius the

B. C.

- Younger is expelled from Syracuse by Dion, and next year withdraws to Italy.
356. Birth of Alexander the Great, son of Philip, at Pella in Macedonia. Philip conquers the Thracians, Pæonians, Illyrians, and takes Potidæa. — The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, is burnt by Herostratus. — First plebeian dictator at Rome, C. Marcius Rutilus: he is censor in 351.
350. Ochus invades Egypt, expels Nectanebis, and reduces the whole country; which has ever since been enslaved by strangers. — Scopas, a sculptor.
347. Philip takes Olynthus. — Theopompus, an historian.
346. Philip puts an end to the Sacred War by taking possession of all the cities of the Phocians, and is admitted a member of the Amphictyonic Council. — Dionysius recovers the tyranny of Syracuse, after ten years' banishment.
343. War between the Romans and the Samnites, which lasts seventy-one years, and leads to the conquest of all Italy. — Syracuse is taken by Timoleon; and Dionysius, the tyrant, finally banished. — Demosthenes and Æschines, orators. Aristotle, founder of the sect of the Peripatetics: Theophrastus his successor. Diogenes, the cynic philosopher. Hermogenes of Alabanda, architect. Praxiteles, Lysippus, Myron, Alcámenes, and Ctesilaus, statuary. Apelles, Pausias, and Protogenes, painters.
338. Philip defeats the Athenians and Thebans at Chæronea: the following year he is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians. Ochus is poisoned by Bagoas, who makes Arogus, or Arses, king.
336. Alexander the Great, king of Macedon; his father Philip having been killed by Pausanias. — Bagoas poisons Arses, and is put to death by Darius III. Codomanus, who ascends the throne of Persia.
334. Alexander begins the Persian invasion, and gains the battle of the Granicus. — First plebeian prætor at Rome.
333. Alexander the Great reduces Asia Minor and gains the battle of Issus: in 332 he destroys Tyre and Gaza, and visits Jerusalem: he conquers Egypt, and there founds Alexandria.
331. Battle of Arbela. End of the Persian, and commencement of the Grecian or Macedonian empire. Alexander takes Babylon and Susa, and sets fire to the palace of Persepolis. In 330 Darius is slain by the traitor

B. C.

327. Alexander's expedition against Porus: he builds Nicæa and Bucephala on the bank of the Hydaspes.
326. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
323. Death of Alexander the Great at Babylon, aged 33: Philip Aridæus, his brother, succeeds nominally as king, while the commanders of his army divide the empire among themselves. (See 301.)—*About this time Pytheas, a Greek navigator, sails round a great part of Britain. The Phœnicians visited it for the purpose of obtaining tin.*
321. The Samnites make the Roman army pass under the yoke in the Caudine Forks, or pass,—Furculæ Caudinæ.
320. Polysperchon publishes liberty to all the Grecian cities.—Ptolemy Soter (Saviour) seizes upon Phœnicia, Cœle-Syria, and Judea, takes Jerusalem, and carries 100,000 Jews captive into Egypt, where they form a colony at Alexandria.
317. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for ten years.—Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.
316. Cassander obtains the kingdom of Macedon.—Eumenes is delivered to Antigonus by his army.
312. Seleucus Nicator takes Babylon: era of the Seleucidæ.
311. Cassander, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy conclude a peace with Antigonus. The following year Cassander murders Alexander Ægus, with Roxana his mother.
309. Conquests of Agathocles in Africa.—Papirius Cursor gains a victory over the Samnites.
307. Demetrius Poliorcetes (Besieger of Towns) captures Athens, and re-establishes democracy.
304. Demetrius besieges Rhodes. The Rhodians form an alliance with the Romans.
301. Battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated and killed by Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander. The dominions of Alexander the Great are formed into four kingdoms: Egypt with Judea, Phœnicia, and Cœle-Syria, under Ptolemy Soter; Macedon and Greece under Cassander; Thrace, Bithynia, &c., under Lysimachus; and Syria, with all the East, under Seleucus.
300. About this time Seleucus Nicator founded Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, and many others.—First plebeian pontifex maximus (high priest) at Rome.—Pyrrho, founder of the sceptic school; Zeno, founder of the sect of the stoics; and Epicurus. Chares, a statuary, who erected *the Colossus* of Rhodes. Aristarchus, an astronomer. *Berosus, an historian.* Arcesilaus, founder of the Middle

B. C.

- Academy. Theocritus, Moschus, and Aratus, poets. Erasistratus, physician. Euclid, mathematician.
294. Demetrius murders Alexander, son of Cassander, and seizes the crown of Macedon.
287. Demetrius is expelled from his kingdom by Pyrrhus, who, the year after, is driven out of it by Lysimachus; he, in his turn is defeated, and slain by Seleucus in 281, and Seleucus is assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus (Thunder) in 280: this latter is defeated and slain the same year by the Gauls, who laid waste the whole country.
284. Ptolemy II. Philadelphus (one who loves his brother), king of Egypt: during his reign he ordered the Septuagint (Greek) version of the Old Testament to be made: he founded the library of Alexandria, and employed the architect Sostratus to build the Pharos of Alexandria.
281. The Romans begin the Tarentine war, which lasts ten years.—Commencement of the Achæan league.
280. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, goes to Italy to assist the Tarentines, and defeats the consul Lævinus. — Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus as king of Syria.
279. The Gauls under Brennus are cut to pieces at Delphi.
277. Antigonus Gonatas ascends the throne of Macedon.
275. Pyrrhus is defeated by the Romans, under Curius Dentatus, near Beneventum, and evacuates Italy.
269. Fabius Pictor coins silver money: the Romans had hitherto used only brass money. Gold is coined in 206.
265. The citizens of Rome are numbered at 292,224.
264. The first Punic war begins: it continues twenty-three years.
263. The first sun-dial erected at Rome.
260. First naval victory, at Mylæ, obtained by the Romans, under Duilius, over the Carthaginians.
255. Regulus is defeated by Xanthippus in Africa.
251. Aratus re-establishes the Achæan league: Sicyon joins it. — Philo, architect. Zoilus, sophist.
250. Victory of Metellus over Hasdrubal, near Panormus; 130 elephants are captured and sent to Rome. The Romans besiege Lilybæum, and are defeated by Hamilcar, Hannibal's father. — Arsaces I. founds the kingdom of Parthia, after having shaken off the Seleucidan yoke. Theodotus founds the kingdom of Bactria. — Cleanthes, philosopher, successor of Zeno; and Straton, successor of Theophrastus. Archimedes, Eratosthenes.

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nus, geometricians. Manetho, Ctesibius, Callimachus, historians.

246. Ptolemy III. Euergetes overruns the Syrian empire.— Birth of Hannibal.
244. The citadel of Corinth is taken by Aratus. — Leonidas is restored to the throne of Sparta, Cleombrotus banished, and Agis put to death.
241. End of the first Punic war. — Attalus, king of Pergamus, succeeds Eumenes, his first cousin.
240. Comedies are first acted at Rome.
235. The temple of Janus shut for the first time since Numa.
231. The Romans conquer Sardinia and Corsica. The first divorce known at Rome takes place.
228. The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. — Hamilcar is killed in Spain: Hasdrubal, his son-in-law, succeeds him in the command; the following year he builds New Carthage in Spain, now Carthagena. — Cleomenes III. gains a victory over Aratus.
226. Cleomenes restores the constitution of Lycurgus.
224. The Romans cross the Po for the first time in pursuit of the Gauls, who invaded Italy in 226: the Boii are conquered. — The Colossus of Rhodes is thrown down by an earthquake.
223. Death of Seleucus Ceraunus, king of Syria: Antiochus the Great, his brother, succeeds him.
222. **Hannibal in Spain.** — Marcellus gains the third spolia opima by killing Viridomarus, king of the Gauls. — Battle of Sellasia; Cleomenes defeated, and Sparta taken by Antigonus II. Doson.
220. Social War between the Achæans, assisted by Philip V. of Macedon, and the Ætolians.
219. Hannibal takes Saguntum, and subdues all Spain as far as the Iberus (Ebro).
218. The second Punic war begins and continues seventeen years. Hannibal crosses the Pyrenees and the Alps, gains the battle of Ticinus over P. Scipio, and that of Trebia over Sempronius.
217. Hannibal passes the marshes of Clusium, where he loses an eye, and at the lake Trasymenus defeats and kills Flaminius. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator, (the Delayer), is made dictator. — Ptolemy gains a great victory over Antiochus at Raphia.

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216. Battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans, under Varro, are totally defeated by Hannibal. Paulus Æmilius, the other consul, is killed in the action.
212. Syracuse is taken by Marcellus, after a siege of three years, and Archimedes is killed. The two Scipios, Cornelius and Cneius, are killed in Spain.
207. Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, is defeated and killed by Livius and Claudius Nero, at the Metaurus. — Battle of Mantinea, where Philopœmen, general of the Achæans, defeats Machanidas, tyrant of Sparta, who is killed in the action : Nabis succeeds him.
203. The Carthaginians recall Hannibal to Africa. Sophonisba (Syphax's wife, Hasdrubal's daughter) is poisoned by Massinissa, king of Numidia. Antiochus combines with Philip of Macedon to divide the dominions of the young Ptolemy V. Epiphanes between them, and seizes upon Palestine and Cœle-Syria.
202. Battle of Zama in Africa, in which Hannibal is defeated by Cornelius Scipio Africanus I. : end of the second Punic war.
200. First Macedonian war. P. Sulpitius gains a victory over Philip near Octolophus. — Plautus, Nævius, and Ennius, poets. Fabius Pictor, first Roman historian. — Wealth and luxury begin to appear at Rome.
197. Philip is defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalæ : end of the first Macedonian war. Death of Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
190. L. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus the Great at Magnesia. — Apollonius Rhodius, a Greek poet.
188. Philopœmen takes Sparta, and abrogates the laws of Lycurgus. — Eumenes II. founds a library at Pergamus.
183. Deaths of Hannibal, C. Scipio Africanus Major, and Philopœmen, called the last of the Greeks.
171. Second Macedonian war with Perseus, twenty-six years from the peace of Flamininus. — Antiochus Epiphanes gains a victory over Ptolemy VI., near Pelusium, in 170.
170. Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem and plunders the temple. — The Alexandrians make Physcon, brother of Ptolemy Philometor, king of Egypt.
168. Perseus is defeated by Paulus Æmilius at Pydna : Macedonia is reduced to a Roman province. Illyria is also made a Roman province, being conquered by Anicius. *The history of Polybius ends here.* — Terence, comic poet.

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166. Era of the Maccabees under Judas Maccabæus.
159. Time is measured at Rome by a water-machine—“clepsydra”—invented by Scipio Nasica.
153. War of the Carthaginians against Massinissa, and of the Romans against the Lusitanians.
149. The third Punic war begins.—Deaths of Prusias, king of Bithynia, Massinissa, king of Numidia, and Cato the censor.—Hipparchus, astronomer.
146. Destruction of Carthage by Scipio Africanus Minor, July 2. Capture of Corinth by Mummius, Sept.: Greece is reduced to a Roman province under the name of Achaia.
140. Viriathus, general of the Lusitanians, is assassinated at the instigation of the consul Cæpio.
135. Simon Maccabæus, who in 141 had freed the Jews from all tribute to any foreign prince, is murdered, together with two of his sons, by Ptolemy, his son-in-law: he is succeeded by his son, John Hyrcanus. Here ends the history of the Apocrypha.
134. Troubles excited in Rome by the tribune Tiberius Gracchus, who renews the Agrarian law: Scipio Nasica, his kinsman, is of the opposite faction.
133. Numantia, a town of Spain, is taken and destroyed by the Romans, twenty years from the beginning of the war with the Lusitanians.—Tiberius Gracchus is killed.—Death of Pergamus III., king of Pergamus: he bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.
132. End of the war of the Romans against the revolted slaves of Sicily under Eunus: it had lasted two years.
121. Caius Gracchus is killed.—The Allobroges are conquered by the Romans.
118. Narbonensis Gallia, S. of Gaul, becomes a Roman province.
117. Death of Ptolemy VII. Physcon, king of Egypt: he is succeeded by Ptolemy VIII. Lathyrus, in conjunction with his mother Cleopatra.—The Romans restore Adherbal to his kingdom of Numidia.
111. The Jugurthine war begins, and continues five years, during which Metellus, Marius, and Sylla distinguish themselves.—Mithridates VI. the Great, king of Pontus, conquers Scythia, Colchis, and the western part of the Crimea.

of Hyrcanus: his son Aristobulus first assumes the title and title of king.

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106. Death of Aristobulus: he is succeeded by his brother Alexander Jannæus.—Births of Cicero and Pompey.
105. The Cimbri defeat 80,000 Romans under Manlius and Cæpio on the banks of the Rhone.
102. Marius defeats the Teutones near Aix, in Provence; and the Cimbri, the year after, at Vercellæ.
100. Birth of Julius Cæsar. Metellus is banished, and Saturninus killed.
99. Dolabella conquers Lusitania.—End of the second Servile War, in Sicily, in the fourth year.
96. Cyrene, in the north of Africa, is left by Ptolemy Apion to the Romans.
90. The Social War in Italy: it continues two years, and is then terminated by Sylla.
88. The Mithridatic war begins and continues twenty-six years.—The civil wars of Sylla, Marius and Cinna begin, and continue six years. Sylla takes possession of Rome.
87. Rome is attacked by four armies, those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius: they enter the city in triumph.
86. Sylla defeats Mithridates, conquers Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.—Death of Marius.
84. Peace between Sylla and Mithridates, who abandons all his conquests in Asia.
83. Tigranes, king of Armenia, is chosen king by the Syrians.—The Capitol is burnt.
82. Sylla defeats at Præneste the younger Marius (who kills himself), and Telesinus, the Samnite general: he is made perpetual dictator, and enforces his proscriptions.
80. Julius Cæsar serves his first campaign, and is present at the siege of Mitylene, the last city in arms for Mithridates.—Ptolemy XI. Auletes, king of Egypt.
79. Sylla abdicates: he dies the following year.
74. Bithynia is left by Nicomedes to the Romans.—The Mithridatic war is renewed ten years after the peace.
73. The Servile war begins under Spartacus: in 72, he defeats the consuls Lentulus and Gellius, and is himself defeated and killed by Pompey and Crassus in 71.
72. Lucullus defeats Mithridates who has recourse to the assistance of Tigranes.—Sertorius is assassinated in Spain.
70. Pompey and Crassus are chosen consuls at Rome.—Birth of Virgil.—Death of Alexandra: she is succeeded by her son Hyrcanus, who is dispossessed by his brother Antiochus.



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66. Pompey conquers Mithridates in a night battle.
65. Pompey conquers Syria: end of the reign of the Seleucids. Piso's conspiracy at Rome.—Birth of Horace.
63. Mithridates kills himself, in the twenty-sixth year of the war, and is buried at Sinope: he conquered twenty-four nations, whose languages he spoke fluently. Pharnaces, his son, king of Bosphorus.—Birth of Augustus, Sept. 23.—Cicero detects Catiline's conspiracy.
61. Pompey enters Rome in triumph: he conquered fifteen kingdoms and took 400 towns.
56. First triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
55. *Julius Cæsar invades Britain; he lands at Deal.*
53. Crassus is killed, and his army routed in Mesopotamia by Monæses, general of Orodes, king of Parthia.
51. Death of Ptolemy Auletes: he is succeeded by his daughter Cleopatra, and his eldest son Ptolemy XII.
50. Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.—C. Nepos, Sallust, Diodorus Siculus, A. Hirtius, Sisenna, historians. Varro, a celebrated writer. Hortensius, orator. Catullus, Lucretius, poets. Atticus, epistolary writer.
49. Cæsar defeats Afranius and Petreius, passes the Rubicon, and enters on his first dictatorship.
48. Battle of Pharsalia: Cæsar defeats Pompey, who seeks a refuge in Egypt, but is assassinated by Ptolemy. The Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, is burnt. In 47 Alexandria is taken by Cæsar.
46. War against Pharnaces.—War in Africa against Metellus, Scipio, Cato, and Juba king of Mauretania. Battle of Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar causes the calendar to be corrected by Sosigenes: the first Julian year began Jan. 1st, B. C. 45.
45. New war in Spain: battle of Munda, in which Cæsar defeats the two sons of Pompey the Great, Cneius and Sextus. Cæsar is appointed perpetual dictator.
44. Cæsar is killed in the senate house by Brutus and Cassius. Octavius, grand-nephew and heir of Cæsar, comes to Rome, and is opposed at first by Antony.
43. Battle of Mutina, where Antony is defeated by Hirtius and Pansa, the last of the consuls. Second triumvirate of Octavius, Marc Antony, and Lepidus. Proscriptions and murders in Rome. Cicero is put to death.
42. Battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius are defeated by Octavius and Antony.

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40. The Romans constitute Herod the Great king of Judea : he marries Mariamne, daughter of Hyrcanus.
36. Pompey the Younger, Sextus, is defeated in Sicily by Octavius and Lepidus. Lepidus is banished.
31. Battle of Actium, in which Octavius defeats Antony : end of the Roman Commonwealth. Octavius, emperor of Rome, unites in himself the dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus.
30. Death of Mark Antony and Cleopatra : Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.
29. Triple triumph of Octavius : the temple of Janus is shut.
27. Octavius receives the title of Augustus. The Augustan age. T. Livius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, historians. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, and Phædrus, poets. Vitruvius, architect. Hyginus, mathematician. Strabo, geographer. Mæcenæ, the patron of literati.
24. Expedition of Ælius Gallus into Arabia Felix. The temple of Janus is again closed by Augustus.
20. Tiberius recovers the Roman standard from the Parthians. Porus, king of India, sends an embassy to Rome. The Cantabrians are defeated by Agrippa ; who had built the Pantheon at Rome.
17. Herod the Great begins to repair the temple.
15. Tiberius and Drusus defeat the Rhæti and Vindelici.
10. Augustus shuts the temple of Janus for the third time.
  5. Augustus ordains a census of all the people in the Roman empire. — The angel Gabriel announces to Mary the birth of the Messiah.
4. **Birth of Jesus Christ**, four years before the commencement of the vulgar era. Herod the Great orders the massacre of all the male infants at Bethlehem. — Velleius Paterculus and Valerius Maximus, historians. Macer, Pollio, Varius, Plotius Tucca, poets. Pylades and Bathyllus, mimists. Celsus, physician. Pomponius Mela, geographer. Verrius Flaccus, grammarian.

#### FIRST CENTURY AFTER CHRIST.

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1. Commencement of the Christian era, four years after the birth of Christ.
9. The Roman legions, under Varus, are cut to pieces in Germany by the Cherusci, under Arminius.
14. Tiberius, second emperor of Rome : Sejanus, his mini

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19. Germanicus, grandson of Augustus, poisoned by Piso. (Or 17.)
30. Our Lord is crucified under Pontius Pilate, Apr. 5.
37. Caligula, third emperor of Rome.—Stephen is stoned (or 33).—Conversion of Saul, afterwards Paul.—St. Matthew writes his Gospel (or about 61).
41. Claudius, fourth emperor of Rome.—Peter at Lydda.
43. *Expedition of Claudius into Britain: he leaves the conduct of the war to Vespasian.*—The name of Christians is first given to the disciples of Christ at Antioch.
49. *The Romans enlarge London: it was anciently called Londinium, or Colonia Augusta.*—St. Paul preaches in the Areopagus at Athens.—Columella, naturalist. Isidorus, geographer. Philo Judæus, the Jewish Plato. Cornutus and Apollonius Tyaneus, philosophers. Q. Curtius, historian. Lucan, Persius, and Petronius, poets.
51. *Caractacus, the British king, after having been defeated by Aulus Plautius, is carried prisoner to Rome.*
54. Claudius is poisoned by his wife Agrippina. Nero, fifth emperor of Rome.—Silius Italicus, poet.
55. Britannicus is poisoned by Nero.—Gospel of St. Luke published. St. Paul writes his two Epistles to the Corinthians, and first to the Galatians, and, next year, that to the Romans, from Corinth.
59. *Anglesey, the chief seat of the Druidic worship, is conquered by Suetonius Paulinus.*—Nero puts to death his mother Agrippina: Cologne had been her birthplace.—Peter writes his first Epistle from Babylon.
60. *S. Paulinus defeats the Britons.*—St. Paul writes his Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon.
61. *The Romans are defeated by the Britons, under their queen Boadicea, who poisons herself soon after.*—St. Paul is liberated, and writes the first Epistle to the Hebrews.
63. Paul writes his first Epistle to Timothy and to Titus.
64. Rome is set on fire by Nero. First persecution of the Christians.—St. Mark writes his Gospel (or 44).
65. Conspiracy of Piso. Seneca, preceptor of Nero, and Lucan, are put to death by Nero. St. Peter is put to death at Rome, and St. Paul arrested at Ephesus.
66. The Jewish war begins. Cestius Gallus is defeated, and Vespasian appointed to the command.
67. *Massacre of the Jews by Florus at Casarea, Ptolemais,*

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- and Alexandria. Josephus, the Jewish historian, governor of Galilee, is captured at Jotapata.
68. Nero kills himself. Galba, sixth emperor of Rome.
69. Galba is murdered : short reigns of Otho, seventh, Vitellius, eighth, and Vespasian, ninth, emperors of Rome.
70. Jerusalem is taken and destroyed by Titus, son of Vespasian : about 1,000,000 persons perish in the siege. Vespasian builds the Coliseum at Rome.
79. Titus, tenth emperor of Rome.—Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae, are destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, in which dies Pliny the Elder, the naturalist.
80. *Conquests of Agricola in Britain : he first discovered it to be an island, and visited the Orkneys.*
81. Domitian, eleventh emperor of Rome.—Epictetus, philosopher.
95. Second persecution of the Christians : St. John is banished to Patmos.
96. Death of Domitian, the last of the twelve Cæsars : Nerva succeeds him.—St. John writes his Revelation and Gospel.
98. **Trajan, emperor :** he forbids the Christian assemblies.
100. Tacitus, Florus, Suetonius, Plutarch, historians. Juvenal, Martialis, poets. Quintilian, Pliny the Younger, Dion Chrysostom, rhetoricians.

## SECOND CENTURY.

107. Trajan's victories in Asia. Third persecution of the Christians : in 108, Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, is devoured by wild beasts at Rome.
117. Adrian, emperor. Trajan's column is erected at Rome.
118. Fourth persecution of the Christians.
121. *Adrian builds his wall, in Britain, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots.*
138. Antoninus Pius, emperor.—Rise of the Gnostic sects in Syria and Egypt. Marcion, a Docetes or Apparitionist. Adrianus, rhetorician. Arrianus, historian. Atticus, Platonic philosopher. Ptolemy, geographer.
139. *Lollius Urbicus, Roman governor of Britain, pushes his conquests to the Murray Frith. The wall of Antoninus is built between the Forth and Clyde.—Appian, historian. Pausanias, geographer. Lucian, writer of satires.*

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 161. **Marcus Aurelius, emperor:** he associates with him on the throne L. Verus: they sustain a war against the Parthians and the Marcomanni, each of which continues five years. Justin Martyr, author of "Apologies."  
 167. Polycarp, disciple of St. John, and bishop of Smyrna, is burnt alive in that city.  
 177. Persecution of the Christians at Lyons.  
 180. Commodus, emperor.—Ireneus preaches the Gospel at Lyons: he wrote "Against Heresies."—Foundation of a Christian school at Alexandria.—Montanus, a heretic. Tertullian, Christian writer. Maximus Tyrius, philosopher.  
 189. The Saracens (from "Sarra," "a desert"), now first mentioned in history, defeat the Romans.  
 192. Commodus is killed by Marcia, Lætus, and Narcissus the athlete, and succeeded by Pertinax.  
 193. Pertinax is killed by the Prætorian Guards, who sell the empire to Didius Julianus, and then kill him: he is succeeded by Septimius Severus.  
 194. Severus defeats and kills his rival Niger at Issus; three years after he defeats, at Lyons, his other rival Albinus, who kills himself.—Diogenes Laërtius, historian. Philostratus, sophist. Minucius Felix and Papinianus, lawyers.—Clement of Alexandria, catechiser.

### THIRD CENTURY.

202. Fifth persecution of the Christians, chiefly in Egypt.  
 203. *Marcus converts the Scots to Christianity.*  
 208. *Severus visits Britain with his sons Caracalla and Geta: he keeps his court at York, then called Eboracum; in 209 he builds a wall from the Tyne to the Solway Frith.*  
 211. *Severus dies at York; Caracalla succeeds him: in 212 he murders his brother Geta and Papinianus.*  
 217. Macrinus murders Caracalla, and succeeds him.  
 218. Macrinus is killed by the Prætorian Guards, and succeeded by Heliogabalus.  
 222. A tribute is paid by the Romans to the Goths. Heliogabalus is killed by the Prætorian Guards, and succeeded by his first cousin Alexander Severus.—Dion Cassius, Eusebius, and Herodian, historians. Ulpianus, lawyer. Origen, biblical critic.  
 The Parthians are conquered by Artaxerxes, king of

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- Persia, and their empire destroyed: he founds the dynasty of the Sassanidæ.
232. Alexander Severus defeats the Persians under Artaxerxes. — Ammonius Saccas, Christian philosopher.
235. Maximin assassinates Alexander Severus, and succeeds him.—Sixth persecution of the Christians.
238. The Gordians I. and II. are elected emperors: they are succeeded by Pupienus and Balbinus, who, together with Maximin, are killed by the soldiers. Gordian III. succeeds them.
242. Gordian III. defeats the Persians under Sapor I.
244. Gordian is killed and succeeded by Philip the Arabian, who makes peace with Sapor.
248. Cyprian, elected bishop of Carthage; dies a martyr in 258. — Plotinus and Porphyry, Platonic philosophers.
249. Philip is killed by the soldiers: Decius succeeds him.
250. Seventh persecution of the Christians. Manes and Sabelius, heretics. Arnobius, a learned man.
251. Decius is killed in battle against the Goths, and succeeded by Gallus.— Paul of Thebais, first hermit.
254. Gallus is killed by his own soldiers, and succeeded by Æmilianus, who shares the same fate, and is succeeded by Valerian.
257. Eighth persecution of the Christians.
259. The Persians ravage Syria. Valerian is taken in Edessa, by Sapor, king of Persia (or 260), by whom he is kept prisoner, and at length flayed alive.
260. Gallienus, emperor. The Thirty Pretenders to the empire, called the Thirty Tyrants.
264. Successes of Odenathus of Palmyra against the Persians: he is killed in 266.
268. Gallienus is killed by his soldiers: Claudius II. succeeds him, and defeats the Goths and Heruli, in 269.
270. Claudius dies a natural death: Aurelian succeeds him.
272. Ninth persecution of the Christians.
273. Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, widow of Odenathus, is defeated by Aurelian at Emesa. Deaths of Longinus, her minister, and Sapor I.
275. Tacitus, emperor, succeeds Aurelian.
276. Probus, emperor, successful against the Goths and Persians: he causes the vine to be planted on the banks of the Rhine and the Moselle.

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 282. *Carus, emperor, defeats the Quadi and Sarmatians.— Carinus and Numerianus, Cæsars.*  
 284. *Carus is killed by lightning, and succeeded by Diocletian. Era of Diocletian, or of the martyrs.*  
 286. *Carausius usurps the government of Britain, and reigns seven years: he is assassinated by Allectus, who succeeds him. Diocletian takes Maximian as partner in the empire, which is attacked by the northern nations.*  
 292. *Partition of the empire by Diocletian between two emperors and two Cæsars, as co-rulers. Galerius and Constantius, Cæsars. Diocletian takes Alexandria in 295.*  
 298. *Galerius defeats Narses, king of Persia.*  
 300. *The Gospel is preached in Switzerland.*

#### FOURTH CENTURY.

303. *Tenth persecution of the Christians. Alban, the first British martyr, is put to death.*  
 304. *Diocletian and Maximian abdicate the throne, and are succeeded by Galerius and Constantius Chlorus.*  
 305. *Galerius appoints two Cæsars, Severus and Maximin.— Antony founds the monastic order in Egypt.*  
 306. *Constantius Chlorus (the Pale) dies at York: his son, Constantine the Great, succeeds him.*  
 311. *Death of Galerius. Rise of the Donatist controversy.*  
 312. *Division of the empire between Constantine and Licinius. Maxentius is defeated by Constantine, who embraces Christianity.*  
 313. *Battle of Adrianople: Licinius defeats Maximin, who kills himself.— Edict of Milan, published by Constantine, giving toleration throughout the empire.*  
 313. *Licinius is defeated by Constantine at Chrysopolis, now Bosphorus, and is afterwards put to death.*  
 325. *First General or Œcumenical Council held at Nice in Bithynia, at which the doctrines of Arius are condemned, and the Christian Faith declared in the Nicene Creed. Arius denied the divinity of Christ. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, famous for his opposition to him, introduces monachism into the Roman empire. Constantine removes the seat of the empire from Rome to Constantinople, which he had just built on the site of the ancient Byzantium.*  
 337. *Constantine the Great: succession of his three sons, Constantine II., Constans, and Constantius.*

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340. Constantine II. is defeated and killed, at Aquileia, by Constans, who remains sole emperor of the West.
348. Constantius is defeated, by the Persians, at Singara.
350. Constans is killed in Spain by Magnentius, who assumes the purple. Constantius remains master of the empire: he twice defeats Magnentius, who kills himself at Lyons. Defence of Nisibis by Lucilianus against Sapor, who raises the siege.
357. The Germans are defeated by Julian at Strasburg.
359. Council of Rimini sanctions the Arian doctrine.
361. Julian the Apostate, emperor: he fruitlessly attempts to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.
363. Julian is killed in his war against the Persians: Jovian, his successor, makes peace with them.
364. Valentinian I., emperor of the West, makes Milan his place of residence, and appoints his brother, Valens, emperor of the East.—Ausonius, poet and statesman.
367. Gratian is taken as partner in the Western Empire, by his father Valentinian I.
375. Valentinian II., emperor of the West.—Basil the Great and Gregory Nazianzen, Christian writers.
376. The Huns, of Tartar origin, cross the Volga and the Don, and drive out the Goths, who obtain from Valens permission to settle in Thrace.—Ulphilas translates the Gospel into the Gothic language.
378. Valens, emperor of the East, is defeated and killed near Adrianople, in a battle against the Goths: they advance to the gates of Constantinople.
379. Gratian places on the throne of the East Theodosius the Great, who expels the Goths from Thrace.
381. Second General Council held at Constantinople, in which is condemned the doctrine of Macedonius, who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost.
383. Gratian is defeated and killed by Andragathius.
384. Symmachus pleads the cause of paganism at Rome.
388. Theodosius defeats and puts to death the tyrant Maximus. Valentinian II. reigns over all the West.
390. Massacre of the inhabitants of Thessalonica by Theodosius the Great.—John Chrysostom (the Golden-mouthed) appointed bishop of Constantinople in 398, a Christian writer. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, inventor of bells, "campanæ." Theon, of Alexandria, and Pappus, mathematicians.



- A. C.**  
**392.** Valentinian II. is strangled at Vienne, in Dauphiny, by Arbogastes, who places on the throne of the West Eugenius: in 394 that emperor is defeated and killed, at Aquileia, by Theodosius the Great, who remains sole emperor.—Jerome and Augustine, Christian writers.
- 395.** Final division of the Roman Empire between the sons of Theodosius the Great: Arcadius, emperor of the East, and Honorius, emperor of the West.—The Huns invade the Eastern provinces.—Claudian, poet.
- 397.** Gildo revolts against Honorius in Africa: in 398 he is defeated by his own brother and kills himself.
- 400.** Commencement of the **great irruptions of the Barbarians** into the Roman empire. The Visigoths, or Goths of the West, under Alaric, invade Italy.—Hypathia, geometrician. Orosius, historian. Macrobius, critic and antiquarian. Diophantus, the only Greek writer on Algebra, supposed to be the inventor of it. The Saracens brought it into Spain in 900, and Leonardo of Pisa into Italy, in 1202.

#### FIFTH CENTURY.

- 403.** Stilicho, general of Honorius, defeats Alaric, near Pol-lentia. The seat of the empire is removed by Honorius from Milan to Ravenna.—Socrates, Sozomen, and Sul-pitius Severus, ecclesiastical historians.
- 405.** Stilicho defeats the Goths under Radagaisus, at Fæsulæ. In 406 the Vandals, Suevi, and Alans settle in Gaul.
- 410.** Rome is sacked and burnt by Alaric.—*Pelagius, a native of Britain, founder of the sect of the Pelagians: he de-nied original sin.*
- 412.** The Vandals settle in Spain: their name is preserved in "Andal"-usia. In 413 the kingdom of the Burgundians is begun in Alsace; and in 414 the kingdom of the Visi-goths is established; Toulouse is its capital.
- 417.** The Alans are defeated and extirpated by the Goths.
- 420.** Pharamond, first king of the Franks.
- 425.** Valentinian III., grandson of Theodosius the Great, em-peror of the West. Theodosius II., emperor of the East, establishes public schools in Constantinople.
- 426.** *The Romans withdraw finally from Britain (or 448.)*
- 428.** The Franks and Goths are defeated by Ætius.
- 429.** *The king of the Vandals, crosses from Spain to with 80,000 men.*

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430. Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius II., receives the title of Augusta, and reigns forty years over the East.
431. The third General Council, held at Ephesus, in which Nestorius is condemned by the influence of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria.
432. Count Boniface is slain in a battle with Ætius.
435. The Theodosian Code is published.
439. Genseric invades and plunders Italy: he takes Carthage, and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.—The empress Eudoxia retires to Jerusalem.
440. Computation by Olympiads ceases.—Pope Leo I. the Great. He permitted public confessions, hitherto practised in the church, to be changed into private ones to the priests.
442. Theodosius makes a disgraceful peace with Attila, king of the Huns, surnamed the "scourge of God."
- ~~445.~~ *The Britons in vain solicit the Romans to assist them against the Picts and the Scots.*—Attila overruns Illyricum, Thrace, Dacia, Mœsia, and Scythia.
448. Death of Clodion, king of France: Merovée succeeds him, and gives his name to the first line of French kings, called "Merovingian."
- ~~449.~~ *The Angles and Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, are invited by Vortigern, the British prince, to come to his assistance against the Picts and Scots.*
450. Death of Theodosius II.: his sister Pulcheria marries Marcian, emperor of the East; that reign is called the Golden Age.
451. Attila is entirely defeated near Chalons-sur-Marne by Ætius, Merovée, and Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, who is killed in the battle.
452. Attila again invades Italy. Foundation of Venice.
453. Deaths of Attila and Pulcheria.
- ~~455.~~ *Hengist founds the kingdom of Kent, the first of the heptarchy.*—Valentinian III. is assassinated and succeeded by Maximus, who seeks to marry Eudoxia, widow of the murdered prince. She calls to her assistance Genseric, who, coming from Africa with his Vandals, takes and plunders Rome. Avitus, successor of Maximus, is dethroned by Count Ricimer. — In 456, Childeric, king of the Franks.
457. Leo I. the Great, emperor of the East.
461. Majorianus, emperor of the West, is put to

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- Ricimer, who places Severus on the throne : four years after he is poisoned by Ricimer.
467. Anthemius, emperor of the West.
468. Euric, or Evarico, king of the Visigoths, drives the Romans out of Spain. According to some he enters Spain in 472.
472. *St. Patrick, patron Saint of Ireland, founds the archbishopric of Armagh.* — Anthemius is killed on the taking of Rome by Ricimer, his son-in-law : he is succeeded by Olybius. — Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, seen from Constantinople. — Sidonius Apollinaris and Gennadius, ecclesiastical writers. Proclus, philosopher.
474. Julius Nepos dethrones and succeeds Glycerius, emperor of the West. Leo II. Junior, son of Ariadne, though an infant, succeeds his grandfather Leo I. in the Eastern Empire, and some months after he is succeeded by his father Zeno.
475. Augustulus Romulus, emperor of the West is raised to the throne by his father Orestes, general of Nepos, and abdicates the next year.
476. Orestes is put to death by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, who takes Rome, and assumes the title of king of Italy. **Extinction of the Roman or Western Empire.**

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## THE MIDDLE AGES.

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481. Clovis I real founder of the French monarchy. — Zeno makes Theodoric the Ostrogoth his general, and creates him consul. (See 493.)
483. Pope Felix III. has a violent dispute with the emperor Zeno respecting the Western Churches. Litanies and bells first used in churches.
486. Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis, then nineteen years old, over Syagrius the Roman general : end of the Roman dominion in Gaul.
488. Theodoric entirely defeats Odoacer, and is acknowledged king of Italy by the emperor Zeno.
491. *Ireland is now famous for its schools of learning and reli-*

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- gion, whence it was called " Insula Sanctorum," Island of Saints.* — Anastasius I. : emperor of the East: bloody quarrels in the circus at Constantinople between the factions of the Blues and Greens.
493. Odoacer is put to death by Theodoric, who puts an end to the kingdom of the Heruli in Italy, and founds instead the kingdom of the Ostrogoths (Goths of the East).
496. Clovis defeats the Alemanni at Tolbiac, near Cologne, and embraces Christianity.—Pope Anastasius II. : he endeavours to bring about a unity between the Eastern and Western Churches.
500. *Ellä, a Saxon chief, founds the kingdom of Sussex* (or 491). —Clovis defeats Gondebald, king of Burgundy, and renders him tributary. He establishes the Salic law, by which females are excluded from the crown of France.

## SIXTH CENTURY.

502. Cabades, king of Persia, ravages great part of the Eastern Empire.—Cassiodorus, historian.
507. Clovis defeats Alaric, king of the Visigoths, at Vouillé, near Poitiers, and compels him to retreat to Spain : he adds Aquitaine to the kingdom of France.
508. *The British king Arthur is supposed to begin his reign.*
510. Clovis makes Paris the capital of his kingdom.
511. Death of Clovis : his dominions are divided among his four sons : Childebert, has Neustria, or the Western part of France, capital Paris ; Thierry, the elder son, has Austrasia, or the Eastern part of France, capital Metz ; Clotaire I. becomes king of Soissons, and Clodomir of Orleans.
512. Anastasius allows the Heruli to settle in Thrace.
516. The computation of time by the Christian era is introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, the monk (or 530).
519. *Cerdic founds the kingdom of Wessex.* — Reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches.
526. Death of Theodoric the Great ; he had just put to death Boëthius and Symmachus, statesmen and literati : his grandson Athalaric succeeds him, under the regency of Amalasonta.
527. Death of Justin I. : his nephew Justinian succeeds him.
530. *Erkenwin founds the kingdom of Essex.* — Congal founds

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- the monastery of Bangor in Antrim.*—Benedict founds a monastery on Mount Casino, in the south of Italy: origin of the order of Benedictines.
532. Justinian concludes a perpetual peace with Chosroes, king of Persia. Great insurrection at Constantinople quelled by Belisarius.—Marcellinus, Procopius, and Agathius, historians. Simplicius, philosopher.
533. Death of Athalaric: his mother Amalasonta succeeds him.—The Pandects of Justinian are published.
534. Belisarius defeats Gelimer and the Vandals in Spain.—Jornandes, Gothic historian.
537. Belisarius subdues the Ostrogoths in Italy, and takes Rome.—Justinian dedicates the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.
542. *Arthur, king of the Cambrian Britons, is killed in the battle of Camlan.*—Chosroes I. takes Antioch.
547. *Ida, the Saxon, lands at Flamborough, subdues the country from the Humber to the Forth, and founds the Northumbrian kingdom.*—Totila takes and plunders Rome.
550. Commencement of the kingdom of Poland under Lechus.—*Gildas, a monk of Bangor, author of the most ancient British history extant.*
552. Totila is defeated by Narses, and killed.
553. Teias, successor of Totila, is defeated by Narses in Campania: end of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths; Italy is added to the dominions of the emperors of the East, and governed by Narses.—The fifth General Council held at Constantinople.—According to some, silkworms are introduced into Europe from China: wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece B. C. 325.
555. Justinian, Belisarius, Narses.
558. The Huns, breaking into Thrace, are defeated by Belisarius.—Dreadful plague begins in Europe, and extends all over Asia and Africa.
562. Death of Clotaire I., son of Clovis. France is divided among his four sons: Caribert is king of Paris; Gontran, of Burgundy and Orleans; Sigebert, of Austrasia; and Chilperic, of Soissons.—Gregory of Tours, bishop and historian. Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers, poet.
565. *The Picts are converted to Christianity by Columba, the Irishman, who founded the monastery of Iona in 563: he dies in 577.*—Justin II., emperor of the East.
568. Alboin, king of the Lombards, conquers part of Italy: he establishes feudal policy in his dominions.

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- 571.** *Uffa founds the kingdom of East Anglia (or 575).*—Bloody quarrels of the two rival queens, Brunehaut, wife of Sigebert, and Fredegonda, wife of Chilperic.—Birth of Mahomet.
- 579.** Death of Chosroes the Great.—The Latin tongue ceases to be spoken in Italy about this time.
- 582.** Maurice, emperor of the East, son-in-law to Tiberius II.
- 584.** Chilperic I., king of Soissons, is assassinated by his wife Fredegonda. Clotaire II., his son, succeeds him.
- 585.** Leovigild, king of the Visigoths in Spain, being an Arian, puts to death his son Hermenegild, because he had embraced the Catholic faith: he joins the kingdom of the Suevi to his own. In 586, Recard, his son and successor, abjures Arianism.
- 586.** *Cridda founds the kingdom of Mercia (or 585).*
- 590.** *Pope Gregory the Great: in 596 he sends Augustine into Britain to convert the Saxons to Christianity.*—Antioch is again destroyed by an earthquake.
- 593.** Gontran, king of Burgundy and Orleans, dies without issue, and leaves his dominions to Childebert II., his nephew, king of Austrasia.
- 596.** Death of Childebert II.: his two sons, Theodebert and Thierry, succeed him under the regency of Brunehaut, their grandmother,—Theodebert as king of Austrasia, and Thierry of Burgundy and Orleans.

## SEVENTH CENTURY.

- 602.** Phocas, emperor of the East, murders his predecessor Maurice, with his six sons and three daughters.—Chanting in churches is introduced by Gregory the Great.
- 606.** Phocas gives Boniface III. the priority of rank, in opposition to that previously claimed by the bishops of Constantinople.
- 608.** The Pantheon at Rome, originally dedicated to the pagan gods, is given to Boniface IV. by Phocas, and dedicated to the Virgin and all the saints in 610.
- 609.** The Jews of Antioch massacre the Christians.—Mahomet preaches at Mecca the doctrines of Islamism.
- 610.** *The chief church in London is dedicated to St. Paul.*—Chosroes II. defeats the Romans at Antioch.
- 613.** The French Maires du Palais are first introduced by Clotaire as regents: this office becomes hereditary.

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614. Clotaire II., sole king of France.—Jerusalem is taken by the Persians under Chosroes II., who carries off the so-called "true cross."
622. Era of the *Megyra*, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, July 16.—Glorious campaigns of Heraclius, emperor of the East, against the Persians.
628. Dagobert I. the Great, king of France.—Chosroes II. is murdered and succeeded by his eldest son, Siroes, who is himself murdered: Artaxerxes III. succeeds him and shares the same fate the following year.
632. Death of Mahomet at Medina, June 8. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens: he gathers together in one book the scattered chapters of the Koran.—Era of the Yezdejird, or Persian era.
634. Dagobert I. founds the abbey of St. Denis.—Death of Abubeker: he is succeeded by Omar.
636. *Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, divides England into parishes.*—Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens (under Omar); they keep possession of it 463 years.—The Koran is published.—Omar founds the city of Bassora.—King Rotharis gives a code to the Lombards (or, according to some, in 643).
638. Sigebert II., king of Austrasia, and Clovis II., king of Burgundy and Neustria.
640. Amru takes Alexandria in Egypt, and burns its library founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus.—The Slavi found the kingdom of Servia and Croatia.
641. Death of Heraclius: short reigns of Constantine III., Heraclionas, and Tiberius III.
644. Omar is assassinated: Othman succeeds him.
648. Cyprus is taken by the Saracens under Moawiyah.
649. Pope Martin I. is deposed by the emperor in 653.
651. Yezdejird III., the last of the Sassanides, is assassinated. Othman completes the conquest of Persia.
653. The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus.
655. Othman is assassinated: Ali succeeds him.
657. *Pope Vitulianus: he sent missionaries into England, and first used organs in the Western churches.*
661. Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, is assassinated, Jan. 24: abdication of his son Hassan. Dynasty of the Ommiades: Moawiyah, a descendant of Ommia, takes possession of the whole caliphate.

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668. Constantine IV., emperor of the East : the Arabs besiege Constantinople ; next year they ravage Sicily.
672. The Saracen fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire invented by the mathematician Callinicus.
675. The Saracens attempt to land in Spain, but are repulsed by Wamba, king of the Visigoths.
679. Dagobert II. is assassinated ; Thierry III., king of all France : he is the first of the seven kings called Sluggards.—Yezid I. succeeds his father Moawiyah in the caliphate.
681. Third Council of Constantinople, or sixth General ; the Monothelites are condemned.
682. Egfrid, king of Northumbria, invades Ireland, but is defeated.
685. The Britons are totally defeated by the Saxons, and retreat into Wales and Cornwall : some of them settle in the north-western corner of Gaul, which has from them been called Brittany or Bretagne. Egfrid, the Saxon, penetrates northward to Angus, but is slain by Bredei, the Pictish king. — Justinian II., emperor of the East.
689. Ina, king of Wessex, visits Rome, establishes an English school there, and imposes upon his subjects, for its support, a house-tax of one penny, which afterwards became the tribute known as " Peter's pence."
692. Clovis III., king of France.
695. Childebert III., king of France.—Justinian II. is dethroned, mutilated, and banished by Leontius, who succeeds him.
698. Leontius is dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Absimarus, who succeeds him.—Carthage is destroyed by the Saracens.
700. The Saracens are defeated with great slaughter by Heraclius, brother of Tiberius.

## EIGHTH CENTURY.

705. Justinian II. escapes from prison, defeats and puts to death Tiberius and Leontius, and is restored to the throne.
709. Silver plates and vessels are first used in England, by Wulfred, a Northumberland bishop.—Africa is finally conquered by the Saracens.—The custom of kissing the Pope's toe is introduced.
711. Dagobert III., king of France.—The Saracens of Mauri-



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tania, under the name of Moors, make their first descent upon Spain.

713. Battle of Xeres de la Frontera, gained by the Moors, under Tarik, over Roderic, the last king of the Visigoths, who is drowned in the flight: the conquest of all Spain, by Musa, general of the caliph Walid, follows this victory.
715. Childeric II., king of France. Charles Martel, son of Pepin d'Heristal, Maire du Palais, governs all France for twenty-six years.
717. Pelagius, the last descendant of the Visigoth kings, retires into the mountains of Asturias, and there founds a little Christian kingdom. — The small-pox ravages Europe.
720. Thierry IV., king of France.—*The Venerable Bede, historian*.—John Damascenus, theologian.
726. Leo III. forbids the worship of images, which leads to the loss of nearly all the Greek possessions in Italy.—Fredigaire, chronicler.
732. Charles Martel defeats the Moors, under Abdalrahman, between Poitiers and Tours.
736. *Boniface, or Winfrid, a native of England, preaches Christianity in Germany.*
742. Childeric III., king of France, placed on the throne by Pepin le Bref.
749. The dynasty of the Ommiades is subverted, and that of the Abassides acknowledged (or 752).
750. *The practice of interment in churchyards is introduced into England by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury*.—Alphonso I., the Catholic, founds the kingdom of Leon, in Spain.
752. Pepin le Bref (the Short), son of Charles Martel, king of France, founder of the Carlovingian race. — Astulphus, king of the Lombards, seizes on Ravenna: Eutychius, the exarch, takes shelter in Naples.
754. Pope Stephen requests the assistance of Pepin against Astulphus, king of the Lombards. The French king invades Italy, and obliges Astulphus to restore his conquests there. — Almanzor, caliph of the Saracens.
755. *Offa, king of Mercia, pays to the Pope a tribute commonly called "Peter's pence."*
756. Desiderius, or Didier, king of the Lombards. Pepin le Bref founds the temporal power of the popes by bestow-

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- ing on the see of Rome a considerable territory in Italy, rescued from the Lombards. — Abderrahman I., the only descendant of the Ommiades that is not put to death, takes the title of king of Cordova, and founds the dynasty of the Ommiades in Spain; that country is lost to the caliphate.
762. Almanzor builds Bagdad on the Tigris, and makes it the seat of the empire of the caliph.
768. Death of Pepin le Bref: his two sons, Charles (the Great) and Carloman, succeed him.
772. Charlemagne, sole monarch of France: he sustained a war of thirty-three years against the Saxons, under Witikind.
774. Charlemagne, at the invitation of Pope Adrian I., defeats Desiderius, and puts an end to the kingdom of the Lombards, which had subsisted 206 years.
778. Charlemagne defeats the Moors, and conquers Spain as far as the Ebro; on his return his rearguard is defeated at Roncevalles, where his nephew Roland is killed. In 779 he institutes tithes for the maintenance of the Church, of schools, and of the poor.
780. Death of Leo IV., emperor of the East, a zealous Iconoclast (image-breaker); his son Constantine, in his minority, succeeds him, under the regency of Irene, his mother, who keeps him in entire subjection. — Adrian I. causes money to be coined with his name.
781. Pepin, son of Charlemagne, is anointed king of Italy, and Louis, his brother, king of Aquitaine.
785. The Saxons are subdued by Charlemagne. — Haroun-al-Raschid (Aaron the Sage, the hero of the "Arabian Nights"), caliph of the Saracens, invades part of the empire. Flourishing state of the arts and sciences among the Arabs. — Paul Warefridus Diaconus, historian. Eginhard, historian, and secretary to Charlemagne. *Alcuin, an English scholar, is supposed to have assisted Charlemagne in the compilation of the Caroline books sent to Adrian in 790.*
786. Constantine VI. assumes the government of the empire, and imprisons his mother.
787. *The Danes first land in England.* — Second Nicene council assembled by Irene, to re-establish the worship of images. — Syncellus, chronicler.
794. Charlemagne utterly extirpates the Huns. — The council of Frankfort, assembled under Charlemagne, forbids the worship of images.

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- 800.** *The Danes, known by the name of Ostmen or Easterlings, invade Ireland, and build the cities of, Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford.*—New empire of the West. **Charlemagne** is crowned **emperor** at Rome.—Capitularies, a code of laws given by Charlemagne.—Dynasty of the Aglabites founded at Kairwan and Tunis.

#### NINTH CENTURY.

802. Charlemagne adds a second head to the eagle, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him. Irene negotiates a marriage with Charlemagne, on account of which she is dethroned, confined to a monastery, and succeeded by Nicephorus: here begins the Lower or Greek empire.
803. Peace of Saltz between Charlemagne and the Saxons: they are completely subdued, and compelled to embrace Christianity.
809. Death of Haroun-al-Raschid; and in 810, death of Pepin, king of Italy: his son Bernard succeeds him.
811. Nicephorus, after having associated his son Stauracius in the empire, is slain by the Bulgarians, and succeeded by Michael I. Curopalates.
813. Leo V. the Armenian, a zealous Iconoclast, emperor of the East.—Almamum, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, caliph of the Saracens, a great encourager of learning.
814. Death of Charlemagne, aged 72, at Aix-la-Chapelle, which he had founded: his son, Louis I. le Débonnaire, succeeds him. His empire comprehended France, Germany, and the Netherlands; part of Hungary; Italy, as far as the Duchy of Benevento; and the north of Spain.—A council, at Constantinople, under Leo, condemns image-worship.
816. The Eastern Empire is devastated by earthquakes, famine, and conflagrations.—Pope Stephen IV.
817. Louis le Débonnaire divides the empire among his sons, Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis.—Pope Pascal I.
818. Louis I. suppresses a rebellion in Italy, headed by his nephew Bernard, whom he punishes with the loss of his eyes. In 819 Louis marries Judith of Bavaria.
821. Abderrahman II. succeeds Alhakem as king of Cordova.
- 827. Saxon line:** Egbert, king of Wessex, unites the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, and is the first monarch of all England.—The Saracens make themselves masters of

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- Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria.—The feudal system is established in Sweden.—In 826 Harald, king of Jutland, had received baptism.—Pope Valentinus.
829. Angarius preaches Christianity in Denmark and Sweden.
833. *The Danes invade England, and are defeated by Egbert at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, and in 835 at Hingedown, in Devon.*—Death of the caliph Almamun: he is succeeded by his son Motassem.
836. *Ethelmslf, king of England, succeeds his father Egbert, who had married Redburg: according to some they had another son, and a daughter, Edith. During the reign of this weak prince the Danes ravage the kingdom.*
840. Charles the Bald, king of France.—Lotharius, emperor of Germany.
841. Battle of Fontenay, in which Lotharius is defeated and deposed by his two brothers, Charles and Lewis.—Motassem forms a body guard from among the Turks.
842. Lewis the German, emperor of Germany.—The empress Theodora, widow of Leo, re-establishes image-worship.
843. *Kenneth M'Alpin, king of the Scots, subdues the Pictish kingdom, and unites it to the Scottish.*—Treaty of Verdun between the three sons of Louis le Débonnaire.—The Normans plunder the city of Rouen.
847. Motawakel, caliph, persecutor of the Jews and Christians.—Rabanus Maurus, Radbert, and Ratramne, theologians.
848. The Venetian fleet is destroyed by the Saracens, who besiege Rome, defended by Pope Leo IV.
849. *Birth of Alfred the Great, at Vantage, in Berkshire.*
853. *Alfred is sent by his father to Rome, and anointed king by Pope Leo. St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, dies in 854.*
855. Death of Lotharius I.: his eldest son, Lewis II., becomes emperor of Germany; Charles, king of Provence; and Lotharius II., of Lorraine.—Pope Benedict III.
858. *Ethelbald H., king of England, succeeds his father, Ethelwolf, who had married, in 856, Osburga: their children were, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred.*—Garcias Ximenes assumes the title of king of Navarre.—Pope Nicholas I., being appealed to, condemns the election of Photius as patriarch of Constantinople; begins the open schism between the Greek and Churches.—Nonnius, British historian.
861. *Ethelbert, king of England, succeeds his brother*

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according to the will of his father *Ethelwolf*, who had excluded the children of his three eldest sons from the succession.

**862.** About this time *Ragnar-Lodbrog*, a famous northern sea-king, invades Northumbria, and is some time after captured and put to death.—*Ruric*, of Norman origin, the first sovereign of Russia.

**866.** *Ethelred*, king of England, succeeds his brother *Ethelbert*.—*Photius* excommunicates *Nicholas I.*

869. Fourth council of Constantinople. *Photius* is deposed and *Ignatius* recalled.

**872.** *Alfred the Great*, king of England, succeeds his brother *Ethelred*, who died of a wound received at *Merton*, in a battle with the Danes (or 871).—*John Erigena* Scotus, theologian.—*Ado* and *Nicetas*, historians.

**875.** *Alfred* equips a squadron, and lays the foundation of the British navy.—*Charles the Bald*, emperor of Germany.—*Harold Harfager* unites the provinces of Norway, and conquers *Orkney*, *Shetland*, and the *Hebrides*.

877. *Lewis the Stammerer*, emperor of Germany and king of France.

**878.** *Alfred* leaves his place of concealment, defeats the Danes near *Westbury*, May 11th, and is restored to the throne.—*Asser*, biographer of *Alfred*.

879. *Louis III.* and *Carloman*, kings of France.—*Boson*, Duke of Provence, makes himself independent of the kings of France, and founds the kingdom of *Arles*, comprehending Provence, Dauphiny, and part of Savoy.

**880.** The Danes, under *Guthrum*, are finally defeated by *Alfred the Great*, who resigns to them Northumberland, as a fief, on their consenting to embrace Christianity.—*Charles le Gros*, emperor of Germany.—*Oleg*, regent of Russia; *Kiow* is the capital.—“*Basilics*,” or collection of laws, made by the emperor *Basil*.

882. The Normans ravage and burn the towns of *Trèves*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Liège*, and *Cologne*.—Pope *Martin II.*

884. *Charles le Gros*, king of France.—Pope *Adrian III.*

**886.** The University of Oxford is founded or restored by *Alfred*.—*Leo VI.* the Philosopher: *Zoe*, his second wife. *Photius* is again deposed.

887. *Arnulph*, emperor of Germany.—The Normans besiege *Paris*, defended by Bishop *Goselin* and Count *Eudes*.—The Hungarians or Magyars make themselves masters of the country now called by their name, Hungary.

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 888. Eudes, or Odo, count of Paris, is made king of France, on the death of Charles le Gros, to the prejudice of Charles le Simple, son of Lewis the Stammerer.—Rodolph founds the second kingdom of Burgundy.
890. *Alfred composes his code of laws, and divides England into counties, hundreds, and tithings.*—Guy, duke of Spoleto, after having defeated Berenger, duke of Frioul, is crowned emperor.
891. Death of Photius, author of “Myriobiblon,” or “Bibliotheca,” containing an abstract of 280 ancient authors.
893. Arnulph, emperor of Germany, defeats Guy, duke of Spoleto, and is crowned king of Italy, at Pavia.
894. Borziwoy, king of Bohemia, embraces Christianity.
898. Charles III. le Simple, king of France.
900. Lewis IV., emperor of Germany.—Pope Benedict IV.

#### TENTH CENTURY.

901. *Edward I. the Elder, king of England, succeeds his father Alfred, who died aged 51: he had married Ethelswitha in 867: their children were, Edmund, Edward the Elder, Ethelward, Ethelfleda, and three other daughters.*
903. Pope Leo V., Christopher, and Sergius III.
904. Lewis, king of Arles, is taken prisoner by Berenger, who causes his eyes to be put out.
905. Charles le Simple allows the Normans, under Rollo, to establish themselves in Normandy.
908. Mahomet-al-Mahdi, descended from Hosein, the son of Ali and Fatima (whence his dynasty is called the Fatimite), claims the caliphate in Western Africa, and subverts the Aglabite and Edrisite dynasty.—Rhasia, an Arabian physician, the first who gave a distinct account of the small-pox.
910. Establishment of the monastery of Cluny, in Burgundy: Berno is its first abbot.
912. Conrad I., emperor of Germany: his reign is one continuous scene of trouble. The empire passes from the French to the Germans.—Abderrahman III., caliph of Cordova.
914. Pope John X., the first pope who appeared at the head of an army.
915. *The University of Cambridge is restored by Edward the Elder: founded by Sigebert about 631.*

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920. Henry I. the Fowler, emperor of Germany.

922. Charles le Simple, king of France, is dethroned. Robert, brother of Eudes, usurps the throne, and is killed in battle.

923. Raoul, king of France. Origin of the feudal system in France: the great fiefs are multiplied; the dukes or governors of provinces, and the counts or governors of towns, appropriate to themselves what they formerly held from the crown.

924. Berenger I., king of Italy and emperor of the West, is assassinated at Verona.

925. *Athelstan, king of England, succeeds his father Edward the Elder, who had married Edwina, by whom he had no children; he married afterwards Edgiva, his third wife, by whom he had Athelstan, Alfred, Edmund, Edred, two other sons, and nine daughters.*—Henry I. joins the kingdom of Lorraine to Germany.—Formation of the county of Holland in favour of Dirk I. or Thierry.

926. The grand freemasons' lodge at York is founded.

927. Ramiro II., king of Leon and the Asturias.

928. Victory of Leopold the Illustrious over the Hungarians.—Guy, duke of Tuscany, causes Pope John X. to be put to death.

929. Charles le Simple dies in prison: his son, Louis IV. d'Outremer, was then in England.

931. Genoa is overrun by the Saracens.—Rise of the republic of Pisa.—Pope John XI.: he is imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he dies.

932. *Athelstan's sister marries Otho the Great.*—Battle of Mersburg, in Saxony, where the Hungarians are defeated by Henry the Fowler.933. *Athelstan puts his brother Edwy to death.*

935. Increasing power of the Emirs-al-Omra, or commanders of commanders, created by the caliph Al-Rahdi, at the court of Bagdad. The caliphate begins to decline.

936. Louis IV. d'Outremer, king of France — Otho the Great, emperor of Germany.—Pope Leo VII.

938. *Athelstan defeats the Scots, Welsh, and Danes, at Brunnsbury, in Northumberland.* — Ramiro II. defeats the Saracens at Simancas.

939. Louis IV. is defeated by Otho the Great, and compelled to give up Lorraine.—Pope Stephen VIII.

940. *Edmund I., king of England, succeeds his brother*

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*Athelstan, who died, aged 46.—Howel-Dha, king of Wales, an eminent lawgiver.—Otho assembles a diet at Arensburg.*

**945.** *Edmund conquers Cumberland from the ancient Britons, and grants it to Malcolm, king of Scotland, as a fief.—Haco, king of Norway, embraces Christianity.*

**947.** *Æthel, king of England, succeeds his brother Edmund, who was assassinated May 26, aged 25: he had married Elgiva: their children were Edwy and Edgar.*

**954.** *Lothaire, king of France.—Luitprand, historian.*

**955.** *Ædwyn, king of England, succeeds his uncle Edred, who died, leaving two infants, Elfrid and Bedfrid.—Hugh the Great, count of Paris, receives from Lothaire the duchies of Burgundy and Aquitaine, and the title of duke of France.—The Hungarians ravage Bavaria, and are defeated by Otho, on the banks of the Leck.—Olga, or Helena, the first Russian princess who embraced Christianity, is baptized at Constantinople.*

**956.** *Death of Hugh the Great: his son Hugh Capet succeeds him as duke of Burgundy.—Pope John XII., previously called Octavian, the first pope who changed his name on ascending the papal chair; some say Sergius III., in 884, was the first.*

**957.** *Edwy banishes Dunstan, and deprives the Benedictines of their possessions; this proceeding leads to a rebellion. Archbishop Odo pronounces Edwy's marriage with Ethelgiva null and void; she is put to death in a most barbarous manner.*

**959.** *Ædgar the Peaceable, king of England, succeeds his brother Edwy, who died aged 22, having married his cousin Ethelgiva. Dunstan is restored to power; monasteries are erected in great numbers.*

**962.** *Otho, at the request of Pope John XII., marches into Italy and deposes king Berenger II: he is crowned emperor at Rome, and confirms to that see the donations of Pepin and Charlemagne, "saving in all things his own authority and that of his successors."*

**963.** *Otho assembles a council, and deposes John XII., who had conspired against him: Pope Leo VIII. succeeds.*

**964.** *Pope Benedict V. is elected by the Romans, and deposed by Otho, who elects, in 965, Pope John XIII.*

**966.** *Mieczislaus, duke of Poland, embraces Christianity at the solicitation of his wife, Dambrowka, sister of Boleslaus*



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II. the Pious, duke of Bohemia, who spreads Christianity in his dominions.

968. Discovery of the silver mines of the Hartz.

969. Moez the Fatimite, ruler of Western Africa, gains possession of Egypt; builds Cairo, and makes it the seat of a new caliphate.

973. Otho II. the Sanguinary, emperor of Germany.

974. The Romans attempt to re-establish a republic under the consul Crescentius. Pope Benedict VI. is thrown into prison by Crescentius, and strangled there. Boniface VII. succeeds, but is driven out, after a month, by Donus II., who dies in 975.

**975.** *Edward the Martyr, king of England, succeeds his father Edgar, who died aged 33: he had married Elfleda: their children were Edward the Martyr and Editha. He afterwards married Elfrida, who gave him Ethelred the Unready. — Edgar endeavoured to extirpate the wolves from Wales. — Kenneth III. annexes the Britons of Strathclyd to the Scottish kingdom.*

**978.** *Ethelred II. the Unready, king of England, succeeds his brother Edward the Martyr, who died aged 19, murdered by his stepmother Elfrida.*

**980.** *The Danes of Dublin are defeated, with great slaughter, at Tara, by Malachy II., king of Ireland.*

982. The Danes discover Greenland.

983. Otho III., at the age of 12, succeeds his father, Otho II., who died at Rome. — Leopold I., of Babenberg, margrave of Austria.

985. Sweyn, king of Denmark. — A school of medicine at Palermo. — Arabic numerals are introduced into Europe by Gerbert, afterwards Sylvester II. (or in 991).

986. Louis V. the Sluggard, king of France.

987. Capetian dynasty: Hugh Capet, duke of France and Burgundy, count of Paris and Orleans, is elected to the throne on the death of Louis V., the last of the Carolingian line.

988. Wladimir the Great, grand duke of Russia, conquers Livonia and the Crimea: he embraces Christianity (or 980), and marries Anne Romanowna, sister of the emperor of Constantinople.

**993.** *Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olave, king of Norway, invade England several times, and are bought off by Ethelred. — The first canonisation of a person as a saint, to be*

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invoked by all churches, is now made by a bull of John XV., being that of St. Ulrich, bishop of Augsburg, twenty years after his death.

- 994.** *First wooden bridge erected at London across the Thames, called London Bridge.*
- 996.** Robert the Wise, son of Hugh Capet, king of France.—Otho III. defeats Crescentius, who had again raised a revolution in Rome: Gregory V. is appointed by Otho to the papal chair; but, as soon as Otho leaves Rome, Crescentius expels Gregory, and places John in his stead.—Mahomet Almanzor, general and prime minister of Hissem, king of Cordova, takes the city of Leon by assault, and sacks Compostella: he is said to have vanquished the Christian princes in fifty engagements.
- 998.** Otho again takes Rome, orders Crescentius to be beheaded, and restores Gregory V.—The pope excommunicates Robert, king of France, and puts his kingdom under interdict, for persisting in keeping his queen Bertha.
- 999.** Boleslaus, first king of Poland.—Pope Sylvester II. (Gerbert), the first Frenchman made pope.
- 1000.** Sancho the Great, king of Navarre.—The Norman style of architecture begins to prevail.

#### ELEVENTH CENTURY.

- 1001.** *Brian Boromhe, or Boru, becomes king of all Ireland.*—Mahmoud of Ghazna, son of Sabektekkin, the first who extended the Turkish sway beyond the limits of Khorassan, and took the title of sultan.—Churches are built in the Gothic style.—Fulbert, a theologian.
- 1002.** *Massacre of the Danes throughout England by Ethelred, on the day of St. Brice, Nov. 13.*—Henry II., emperor of Germany.—Ardoin, marquis of Ivry, is crowned king of Italy, at Ivry.—The Transylvanians are conquered by the king of Hungary, and embrace Christianity.
- 1006.** Death of Bernard, founder of the hospital for monks on the Great St. Bernard.
- 1012.** Pope Benedict VIII.: he was driven out by Gregory, his competitor, and restored by Henry II.—The cathedral of Strasburg is begun.—Dittimar, hist
- 1013.** *Sweyn of Denmark usurps the throne of England.*

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*red seeks refuge in the court of Richard, duke of Normandy, his brother-in-law, but returns soon after on the death of Sweyn.*

- 1014.** *Canute, son of Sweyn, king of Mercia.—The Danes are defeated at Clontarf by Brian Boru, who is killed in the battle.—The Manichean doctrines are prevalent in France and Italy.*
1015. Death of Wladimir the Great: his dominions are divided among his twelve sons.
- 1016.** *Edmund II. Ironside, king of England, succeeds his father Ethelred, who died aged 50, having married Elgiva: their children were, Edmund, Athelstan, Edwy, and three daughters: from Emma of Normandy, his second wife, whom he had married in 1001, he had, Alfred, Edward, and Goda. He introduced the coronation oath.—Six battles are fought in England with the Danes under Canute; at last the kingdom is divided between both kings.*
- 1017. Danish line:** *Canute the Great becomes sole king of England, in consequence of the murder of Edmund Ironside, who had married Algilha: their children were, Edmund and Edward, and two daughters. From one of his daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III.*
1018. The Normans invade Italy.—The Russians enter Poland, and are expelled from it.
1019. Basil II., emperor of the East, subdues Bulgaria.—Jaroslaus, son of Wladimir, grand duke of Russia: he framed a code of laws for the Russians, and established a public school at Novogorod.
- 1020 Ferdinand I., count of Castile, takes the title of king.
1022. Robert orders thirteen of the chief Manichees of France to be burnt.—Ferdusi, the Persian Homer.
1024. Franconian or Salic dynasty: Conrad II., emperor of Germany.—Avicenna, an Arabian physician.
1025. Mahmoud of Ghazna conquers the north-western portion of India, and founds the Ghaznavide dynasty, so called from Ghazna (Delhi), his residence.
1027. Humbert White Hands, son of Berold, receives Maurienne from Conrad II.: origin of the house of Savoy.
- 1028.** *Canute the Great conquers Norway.—Sancho the Great unites the kingdom of Castile to that of Navarre.*
1031. Henry I., king of France.—Guido Aretino, a monk, inventor of the musical scale.

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 1032. Henry I., after having defeated his brother, Robert the Old, gives him the duchy of Burgundy: Robert is head of the first royal house of Burgundy.
1033. Pope Benedict IX. becomes pope, by purchase, at 12 years of age; he is expelled by the Romans for his crimes, in 1038 and 1044.
1034. The Emperor Conrad II. succeeds to the possession of Transjurane Burgundy.
1035. Death of Sancho the Great, king of Spain; his dominions are divided among his four sons: Garcias is king of Navarre; Ramirez I. founds the kingdom of Arragon; Ferdinand the Great is king of Castile and Leon; and Gonzalvo of Sobrarva and Ribargorza.
- 1036. Harold I. Harfot, king of England, succeeds his father Canute the Great, who married Edgiva: their children were, Sweyn and Harold: in 1018 he married Emma, "the Pearl of Normandy," Ethelred's widow, by whom he had Hardicanute, and Gunilda, who married Henry IV. of Germany. Canute gave Norway to his eldest son Sweyn, and Denmark to Hardicanute.**
1037. Leon and Asturias are united to Castile.
1038. The empire of the Seljukian Turks is founded by Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljuk: this becomes the western division of the Turkish empire.—Death of the caliph Aschem, at Cordova: the dynasty of the Ommiades, in Spain, is ended (or 1027).
- 1039. Canute II., or Hardicanute, king of England, succeeds his half-brother Harold.—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne of Scotland.—Henry III. the Black, emperor of Germany.**
- 1040. Christ Church, in Dublin, is founded by the Danes: Sitric, king of Dublin, gives the ground, &c., to Donatus, the first Danish bishop.—Campanes, astronomer.**
- 1041. Saxon Line restored: Edward III. the Confessor, king of England, succeeds his half-brother Hardicanute, the last of the Danish dynasty.—The Normans conquer Apulia.**
1043. William Iron-Arm, a Norman chieftain, son of Tancred Hauteville, is created by his countrymen duke of Apulia.—The Hungarians yield to Henry III. part of Pannonia.—The Seljukian Turks, under Togrul Beg, subdue Persia, and embrace Mahometanism.—Franco and Herman Contractus, mathematicians. Michael Psellus, philosopher.
1044. The Romans expel Benedict IX., and elect in his place

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Sylvester III. Benedict recovers his place by force, but soon sells it to Gregory VI.

1046. William establishes his possession of the Duchy of Normandy by the battle of Val de Dunes.—Henry III., in the council of Sutri, causes the three rival popes, Benedict, Sylvester, and Gregory, to be declared unworthy of the pontificate, and appoints to that office Clement II.

1048. Gerard of Alsace, first hereditary duke of Upper Lorraine, and founder of the house of Lorraine.

1049. Dirk IV., count of Holland, defeats the emperor Henry III., and the lords of Lorraine.—Pope Leo IX. (Bruno), the first who maintained a regular army, and the first who marked in his bulls the year of our Lord, instead of the indictions, as formerly.

1051. *William, duke of Normandy, visits his cousin, Edward the Confessor, at London.—Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons, who are forced to flee abroad.—Abolition of the tax called Danegelt; it is revived by William the Conqueror, and finally suppressed by Stephen.*

1053. The Normans, commanded by Robert Guiscard and Humphrey, gain a victory at Civitella, over the Germans and Leo IX., who is taken prisoner.

1054. *Earl Godwin, father of Harold II., returning from exile, obliges Edward to banish all foreigners from England.—The legates of Leo IX. anathematise Cerularius in the church of St. Sophia: Cerularius, in a council, excommunicates the legates and all their supporters: from this time the Great Schism between the Eastern and Western Churches becomes irremediable.*

1055. Henry causes his son to be declared king of the Romans, a title henceforth applied to the heir of the emperor.—Death of Jaroslaus, the Legislator, grand duke of Russia.

1056. Henry IV., emperor of Germany, is placed under the tuition of the archbishops Hanno and Adelbert.

1057. *Malcolm III. Canmore, king of Scotland, after the defeat of Macbeth by Siward, duke of Northumberland.—Edward the Confessor is the first English sovereign who touched for the king's evil: the custom prevailed till the eighteenth century.*

1059. *The cathedral of Westminster Abbey is rebuilt about this time by Edward the Confessor; it is said to have been built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the spot where stood the*

*temple of Apollo*, 914.—Robert Guiscard and his brother Roger acknowledge themselves vassals of the papal see; hence the pope's claims of superiority over the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. Roger finishes the conquest of Sicily in 1090.—Nicolaus, in a council held at Rome, transfers the election of popes from the clergy and people in general to the cardinals, i. e., the seven cardinal bishops and twenty-eight cardinal priests.

Philip I., king of France, under the regency of Baldwin, earl of Flanders.—Rodrigo Diaz, a Castilian hero, surnamed the Cid, is knighted at the age of 20 by Ferdinand I.

Abubeker founds the empire of the Almoravides in the north of Africa; a few years after, his successor Yoursoulf builds the town of Morocco.—Pope Alexander II. is elected by the influence of the archdeacon Hildebrand, without consulting the emperor Henry IV.: he carried the papal power to a height it had not reached before. Honorius II. is appointed in opposition to Alexander by the council of Basle.—Berengarius, archdeacon of Angers, originator of the scholastic theology; his example is followed by his adversary Lanfranc, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and by Anselm, his successor.

Death of Ferdinand the Great: his three sons succeed him: Sancho II., king of Castile; Alphonso VI., king of Leon; and Garcias, king of Galicia.

**Harold II.**, son of Godwin, king of England, succeeds Edward the Confessor, who died aged 65, having married Edgitha, or Editha, Godwin's daughter, and left no children. Edgar Atheling, grandson of Edmund Ironside, is the rightful heir. Harold obtains a complete victory at Stamford, near York, over his brother Tosti, and Harold Harfager, king of Norway, who are both killed in the battle. Three days after, William, duke of Normandy, invades England. **Battle of Hastings**, Oct. 14, in which Harold is defeated and slain. End of the Saxon monarchy, which had continued above 600 years. **Norman line**: William the Conqueror, king of England, succeeds Harold II., whose children by his first wife were, Edmund, Godwin, and Magnus; by Algytha or Editha, his second wife, he had Wolf and two daughters.—Beginning of tournaments. William erects forts in London, Dover, Winchester, &c.

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- 1068.** *The curfew law is instituted.—Edgar Atheling seeks refuge in Scotland: his sister Margaret is married to Malcolm III.—Death of Constantine XI. Ducas, emperor of the East; his three sons, Michael, Andronicus, and Constantine, are deprived of the throne by their mother Eudoxia, who marries Romanus IV. Diogenes, and causes him to be crowned.*
- 1069.** *Insurrection in the North: William lays waste the whole country from York to Durham.—Battle Abbey is built on the plains of Hastings.*
- 1070.** *The feudal law, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600, is rendered far more oppressive by William. (See 1495.)*
- 1071.** *Welf or Guelf, head of the house of Brunswick, is made duke of Bavaria by Henry IV.—Romanus IV. Diogenes is defeated and taken prisoner by the sultan Alp Arslan, successor of Toghrul Beg, who makes himself master of many provinces in Asia Minor.*
- 1072.** *William enters Scotland and compels Malcolm III. to acknowledge his authority.*
- 1073.** *Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand): he is the first Roman pontiff that appropriated the title of Pope (Papa), to the exclusion of the other bishops or prelates. In 1074 he forbids the sale of ecclesiastical benefices, the exercise of the secular right of investiture, and enforces clerical celibacy. He endeavoured to make the pope supreme head of all kingdoms, by freeing the clergy from all civil jurisdiction, and making all temporal princes hold their power by grant from the pope, and submit their differences to his decision.*
- 1075.** *The Seljuk Turks take Syria and Palestine from the Fatimite (Egyptian) caliphs. The sultan Melek Shah, son and successor of Alp Arslan, gives to Soliman the provinces in Asia Minor.*
- 1076.** *Rebellion of Robert, son of William, in Normandy.—Melek Shah conquers Turkestan and Tartary, to the borders of China.—The council of Worms, assembled by Henry IV., deposes Gregory VII., who, in return, excommunicates the emperor, and absolves his subjects from their oath of allegiance to him.*
- 1077.** *Henry IV. stands for three days barefooted and bare-headed at the castle of Canossa, waiting for the pope's*

## THE MIDDLE AGES.

- c.      pardon (Jan. 25—27). Matilda, countess of Tuscan bequeaths all her estates to the Roman see.—Rudolf duke of Suabia, is crowned emperor of Germany.
- 78.** *About this time, William I. builds the Tower of London it is completed by his son, William II. Rufus.*
- 79.** *The Domesday-book is begun by William I., and the Court of Exchequer established.—Foundation of Newcastle-on-Tyne by Malcolm Canmore.—Final trial of Berengarius before Gregory VII. He, like Scotus, denied the bodily presence in the eucharist.*
- 30.** Henry IV. is defeated at Fladenheim by Rudolph.—The council of Mentz, and a little after that of Brixen, depose Gregory VII., and put in his place Clement III.
- 31.** Death of Rudolph at the battle of Mersburg, in which he is defeated by Henry IV., who besieges Rome, but without success.—Hermann of Luxemburg, king of the Romans.—The Normans, under Robert Guiscard, defeat Alexius I., emperor of the East, at Durazzo.—Wladislaus, king of Poland.
- 82.** *Turlogh, grandson of Brian Boru, becomes supreme monarch of Ireland.*
- 1.** Henry IV. takes Rome, having besieged it for the third time, and is crowned emperor by Clement III., who occupies that city till 1099. Gregory VII., being besieged in his castle of St. Angelo, calls to his assistance Robert Guiscard, who rescues him, and carries him to Salerno. — Bruno institutes the order of the Chartreux (Carthusians). — Roscellinus, a scholastic doctor, founder of the "Nominalists." — Ethelwerd, Lambert, Sigebert, and Ingulphus, historians. William of Apulia, Berenger of Provence, and Gualfredo of Sienna, poets.
- Deaths of Gregory VII. at Salerno, and Robert Guiscard. — Alphonso VI., king of Castile, takes Toledo and Madrid from the Moors.**
- St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by a great conflagration, and rebuilt by Mauritius, bishop of London. — Philip I., king of France, divorces his wife Bertha.**
- William II. Rufus, king of England, succeeds his father William the Conqueror, who died aged 63, having married Matilda of Flanders in 1052: their children were, Robert, to whom he left Normandy; William of England; Henry, to whom he left his mother's**



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*fortune; Richard, who died young; Cecilia, a nun; Constance, married to the duke of Brittany; Agatha and Alice, who died young; Adela, married to Stephen, earl of Blois (their son Stephen succeeded Henry I.); and Gundred, married to William Warren, the first earl of Surrey.*

1088. Pope Urban II.: in 1094 he excommunicates Philip of France for marrying Bertrade, the count of Anjou's wife.

1089. Matilda of Tuscany marries Guelph, son of Guelph, duke of Bavaria.

1092. Death of Melek Shah; under his son Barkiarok the Seljukian empire is divided into the states of Iran, Kerman, and Roum: the latter, at first, under the sultan of Nice, then of Iconium. Soliman, sultan of Nice.

1093. *Malcolm, III., king of Scotland, is defeated and slain by the English under Robert de Mowbray, at the siege of Alnwick. Donald Bane, king of Scotland.*—Conrad, son of Henry IV., at the instigation of Urban II., rebels against his father, and assumes the title of king of Italy.

1094. Henry of Burgundy expels the Moors from Portugal, and receives the title of count of Portugal.—Death of Sancho II., king of Arragon and Navarre: his son, Peter I., succeeds him.—Order of Fontevraud, founded by Robert of Arbrissel.

1095. *Duncan II., king of Scotland.*—The first crusade is preached by Peter the Hermit, at the council of Clermont, in Auvergne, convoked by Urban II.—Institution of the Knights of Jerusalem.

1096. The first crusaders, under Walter the Penniless, are destroyed at Nice by Soliman. Departure of the **first regular crusade**, headed by Godfrey of Bouillon and his brother Baldwin; Hugh of Vermandois, brother to the king of France; Robert of Normandy, who mortgaged his duchy to his brother William II.; Stephen of Blois; Robert, count of Flanders; Raymond IV., count of Toulouse; and Tancred, nephew of Robert Guiscard.

1097. *Contests of William Rufus and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, who is obliged to leave England, and is deprived of his temporalities.*—The crusaders take Nice in Asia Minor, June 20, and defeat the Turks in Bithynia.—The Almoravides invade the provinces of Spain which belonged to the Arabs.

- c.
98. *Westminster Hall is built by William.*—*Edgar, king of Scotland.*—Jerusalem and Tyre are taken from the Turks by Mostal, caliph of Egypt. The crusaders take Antioch.—Robert founds the order of Cistercians.
9. Jerusalem is taken by the crusaders, and declared the capital of a new kingdom, the sovereignty of which is bestowed on Godfrey of Bouillon, July 15. Victory of Godfrey over the Egyptians at Ascalon.—Institution of the order of the Knights of St. John, afterwards called the order of Malta.—Pope Pascal II. succeeds Urban II., and is left without a competitor in 1100 by the death of Clement III.
10. *Henry I. Beaufort, king of England, succeeds his brother William II. Rufus, who died aged 40. Robert, duke of Normandy, is the rightful heir. Henry restores Anselm to Canterbury.*—Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, July 18: his brother Baldwin, count of Edessa, succeeds him.—Conrad, son of Henry IV., dies: Conrad's brother Henry also rebels against his father.—Beginning of the age of the Troubadours, or poets of Provence, and of the Trouveres, or poets of the north of the Loire.—Alhazen, mathematician. Raymond, count of Toulouse, Laurenzio, Anna Comnena, and Nestor, historians.

#### TWELFTH CENTURY.

14. Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, takes Ptolemais (Acre).
15. Henry IV., dethroned by his son Henry V., dies in 1106.
16. *Battle of Tinchebray in Normandy: Robert is taken prisoner by his brother Henry, who causes his eyes to be put out, and confines him in the castle of Cardiff, where he dies after twenty-eight years' imprisonment, aged 80. Henry adds Normandy to his dominions.*—Henry V., emperor of Germany.
17. *Alexander I., king of Scotland.*
18. Louis VI. le Gros, king of France: he establishes the Third Estate, or Commons.—Amadeus III., first count of Savoy, son of Odo, count of Maurienne, and Adelaide, marchioness of Susa.
19. The crusaders take Tripoli in Syria, and give it to Raymond, count of Toulouse.—Death of Alphonso VI. king of Castile: his sons Urrique, and Alphonso the Fighter, succeed him.

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 1111. Henry V. at Rome: he takes Pascal II. prisoner, compels him to concede the right of giving investiture to bishops and abbots, and afterwards is crowned by him.
1113. Wladimir II. Monomachus, grand duke of Russia.
1115. Death of Matilda, countess of Tuscany.—Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux: from him the Cistercian monks (see 1098) took the name of Bernardins.
1117. Henry V. occupies Rome, pope Pascal having fled.—Peter Abelard, philosopher and theologian. Heloise.—Tograi, Hariri, and Sharfaddin, Arabian poets.
1118. *Synod of Rathbreasil in Ireland, presided over by Gilbert, first bishop of Limerick (then a Danish city), and first pope's legate for Ireland.*—The military and religious order of Knights Templars is instituted at Jerusalem.—Pope Gelasius II. Henry V. appoints a rival pope, with the title of Gregory VIII.
1119. *Henry I., of England, defeats Louis le Gros at Breneville.*—Pope Calixtus II.: he took and imprisoned Gregory VIII.—Origin of the Premonstrants.
1120. *William, son of Henry I., and all his retinue, are drowned in returning from France.*—The empire of the Almohades in Africa is destroyed by the Almohades.
1122. Concordat of Worms, between Calixtus II. and Henry V. End of the dispute about investitures. The first Lateran Council confirms it in 1123.
1124. *David I., king of Scotland.*—Otto preaches Christianity to the Pomeranians, and Vicelin to the Slavonians.
1125. Lotharius II., duke of Savoy, succeeds Henry V. as emperor of Germany. Conrad, duke of Franconia, contends with him for the empire.
1130. Roger II., a Norman prince, takes the title of king of the Two Sicilies.—Pope Innocent II.: Anacletus II., antipope. Peter de Bruys is burnt at St. Giles, in France: he taught that the bread and wine, in the Lord's Supper, are only the signs of the body and blood of Christ; that the oblations, prayers, and good works of the living, do not profit the dead.
1135. *Stephen, count of Blwis, king of England, succeeds his uncle Henry I., by usurping the throne, in opposition to the claim of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., who died aged 67. Henry I. united the Norman and Saxon lines, by marrying, in 1100, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., king of Scotland, and of Margaret, the sister of*

c.

*Edgar Atheling; she was heiress to the crown according to the Saxon descent. Their children were: William, who was drowned, and Matilda, who was married first to Henry V., emperor of Germany, by whom she had no children; and, secondly, to Geoffrey, earl of Anjou (surnamed Plantagenet), by whom she had three sons: Henry, the eldest, afterwards succeeded to the throne. By his second wife Adelais, married 1120, Henry I. had no children.*

17. Louis VII. le Jeune, king of France, married to Eleanor of Guienne.—Death of the emperor Lotharius II., the last of the house of Saxony.—The Pandects of the Roman law are discovered at Amalfi, on its capture by Lotharius, and first taught in Bologna in 1150 by Irnerius, a celebrated civilian, who recommended its use in the empire.

38. *Battle of the Standard: the Scots under David I. are defeated by the English at Northallerton in Yorkshire.*—Conrad III., duke of Franconia, son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, the first of the house of Hohenstaufen, ascends the imperial throne.—Henry the Haughty, duke of Saxony, is put under the ban of the empire. The duchy of Saxony is given to Albert the Bear, and Bavaria to Leopold of Austria.

39. Roger II. defeats Innocent II.—Alphonso, duke of Portugal, defeats five Mahometan kings at Ourique, and receives from his soldiers the title of king.—Death of Boleslaus III.; partition of Poland.—The second Lateran council, condemning the doctrines of Peter de Bruys, and of Arnold of Brescia, pupil of Abelard.

140. Battle of Weinsberg, in Suabia, gained by Conrad III. over Guelph, duke of Bavaria. The name Ghibelline is first applied to the imperial faction in Italy, and that of Guelph to the opposite faction, which became that of the popes.—Death of Hugo of St. Victor, called Augustine the Second.—Controversy respecting the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary: the doctrine is opposed by Bernard of Clairvaux as a novelty. Building of the church of St. Denis, near Paris.

141. *Stephen is taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2, by Matilda, who is crowned at Winchester. In April, her brother Robert, duke of Gloucester, is defeated near Winchester, taken prisoner, and exchanged for Stephen. Matilda is besieged in Oxford, Sept. 26, and escapes foot over the ice, Dec. 20.*

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- 1142.** *Cistercian monks settle at Mellifont, near Drogheda.*—Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. Brandenburg is given to Albert the Bear.
- 1143.** *During the four following years the western part of England is possessed by Matilda, and the eastern by Stephen.*—Otto and Ailred, historians.
- 1144.** Pope Lucius II. is killed by accident in a popular commotion.—Constantinus Manasses, historian.
- 1145.** Atabeck-Zenghi, emir of Aleppo, takes Edessa from the crusaders. Pope Eugenius III.
- 1147.** *Death of the Earl of Gloucester: the empress Matilda retires to the continent.*—The second crusade excited by Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, and headed by Conrad III. and Louis VII. The crusaders, after an unsuccessful expedition, return with the remnant of their army in 1149.
- 1151.** The canon law is collected into an epitome ("Decretum") by Gratian.—Peter Lombard, the Master of the "Sentences," the first writer who mentions the seven sacraments.
- 1152.** *Henry Plantagenet invades England.*—Synod of Kells: it enforces the celibacy of the priesthood, and the payment of tithes, which are now for the first time mentioned in Irish history.—Publication of Tribonian's Institutes of Justinian, or code of the Roman law. Frederick I. Barbarossa, emperor of Germany. The caliphs of Bagdad recover their independence.
- 1153.** *Stephen is defeated at Malmesbury by prince Henry: treaty of Winchester.*—Dermot Mac Morogh, king of Leinster, carries off the wife of O'Ruark, prince of Breffni, which leads to the invasion of Ireland by the English.—Prester John, a Nestorian priest, who had become king of Tartary, flourishes about this time.—Death of Abbot Bernard, called by some the last of the Fathers: he had founded 160 monasteries.
- 1154.** *Stephen introduces the canon law into England.*—Henry II. Plantagenet, king of England, succeeds his cousin Stephen, who died aged 49, having married Matilda, about 1113, heiress to the earl of Boulogne, and had two sons,—Eustace, married to Constance of France, and William, who inherited his mother's patrimony of Boulogne; and a daughter Mary.—During Stephen's reign, about 1115 castles and many abbeys were built, and the order of knights-errant introduced.—Henry II. asserts the sovereignty over one-third of France, in right of his

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father Geoffrey, his mother Matilda, and his wife Eleanor.—Pope Adrian IV. (*Nicholas Breakspear*), the only Englishman ever made pope.—Frederick I. takes Asti, Tortona, and Milan.—Foundation of Moscow.—Arnold of Brescia is burnt alive.

- 1155.** *Henry II. recovers from Malcolm IV. that part of the North of England which Stephen had ceded: he dismantles the fortresses of the nobles.—Adrian IV. sends a bull to Henry II., giving him the sovereignty of Ireland, and the right to conquer it on promise of paying "Peter's Pence" to the pope (or one penny for each house it contained).—The fleur de lis is used for the first time in the royal insignia of France.—John of Hexham, historian.*
- 1156.** The marquisate of Austria, detached from Bavaria, is erected into a duchy by Frederick I. Henry the Lion obtains the duchy of Bavaria: the palatinate of the Rhine is given to the house of Hohenstaufen.
- 1157.** *Thomas à Becket is created chancellor; in 1162 he becomes archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1164 he is impeached, and retires to France.—Valdemar the Great, king of Denmark.—Andrea the Politic, grand duke of Russia, fixes his residence at Wladimir.—Eric X., king of Sweden, the conqueror of Finland: he obliges the Finns to embrace Christianity.—The bank of Venice is instituted.*
- 1158.** The military order of Calatrava is instituted in Castile.—The patrimony of Matilda, duchess of Tuscany, passes to Guelph VI.—Frederick I. conquers Poland.
- 1159.** *Henry II. takes possession of Brittany.—Pope Alexander III.: Victor IV., antipope, supported by the emperor and the council of Pavia.*
- 1160.** The Gospel is translated into French by Peter Valdus, or Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, from whom the sect of the Waldenses is supposed by some to have derived its name.—Bills of exchange are invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from countries where they were persecuted.
- 1162.** Alexander III. retires into France. — Milan is taken for the second time, and razed by Frederick I.
- 1163.** Almeric I., brother of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem.
- 1164.** *The Constitutions of Clarendon, limiting the rights of bishops and priests, and defining the regal power over them, are passed at the council of Clarendon, which Thomas à Becket is condemned.—Sardinia*

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erected into a kingdom by Frederick I. — Institution of the order of Teutonic Knights in Germany.—Pope Pascal III., on the death of Victor IV.

**1165.** *William the Lion, king of Scotland.—John of Salisbury, a learned man, pupil of Abelard, friend and biographer of Becket.*

**1166.** William II. the Good, king of Naples and Sicily.

**1167.** Frederick I. Barbarossa, takes Rome: flight of Alexander III. who had excommunicated and deposed Frederick, against whom the Lombard league is formed.

**1168.** *Dermot, king of Leinster, is expelled, and takes refuge with Henry of England.—The city of Milan is rebuilt, and Alexandria in Piedmont founded in honour of Alexander III.—Pope Calixtus III., on the death of Pascal III.*

**1169.** *Robert Fitz Stephen lands with an English force in Wexford.—Fifteen hundred persons in Catania are destroyed by an eruption of Mount Etna.*

**1170.** *Prince Henry, eldest son of the king, is crowned at Westminster, June 15; and again, with his consort, Margaret of France, in 1172.*

**1171.** *The earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, takes Waterford, marries Eva, the daughter of Dermot, and succeeds his father-in-law as king of Leinster.—Thomas à Becket is murdered at Canterbury, and in 1173 is canonised and enrolled among the martyrs.—Shiracush, lieutenant of Norradin, sultan of Aleppo, defeats in Egypt Almeric I., king of Jerusalem. Death of Adhed, the caliph of Egypt, and end of the dynasty of the Fatimites: Mosthadi of Bagdad is acknowledged the only lawful caliph, and the true Imaun of the church.*

**1172.** *Annexation of Ireland to England: Henry II. receives the submission of the Irish princes, and creates his son John lord of Ireland.—Synod of Cashel, in which the Irish church adopts the Romish ritual, in conformity with the English.—Alphonso I., king of Portugal, takes the town of Mercia from the Moors.*

**1173.** *The sons of Henry II. take up arms against him; an alliance is formed in their favour by Louis VII. of France, William of Scotland, and the count of Flanders: the Scots and Flemings are defeated in two separate engagements by Richard de Lacy.—Baldwin king of Jerusalem.—Death of Norradin, sultan of the Moors.*

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74. *The Scots are defeated near Alnwick, by Glanville, July 12, and William, their king, is taken prisoner: next year he cedes to Henry II. the fortresses of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and others. Henry II. does penance at the tomb of Becket.*—Saladin is made, by the caliph and people, sultan of Egypt and Damascus.
75. *Roderic, king of Connaught, makes submission to Henry II. by his delegates at the council of Windsor.*
76. *England is divided into six great districts for the administration of justice.*—First stone bridge at London; it is completed in 1209, and called "*London Bridge*."—Battle of Lignano, near Como, in which Frederick is defeated by the Lombard league. His fleet is also defeated by the Venetians: on this occasion the ceremony called "*Wedding the Adriatic*" is first performed by Alexander III. — Migration of Waldenses into Bohemia.
77. *About this time glass is used, in England, for windows in private houses.*—Treaty of Venice between the pope, the emperor, the Lombard league, and the Normans. Venice has now the sovereignty of the sea: Ziano, doge. — Saladin's forces are defeated by the Latins near Ascalon.
79. The third Lateran council, at which it is determined that popes are to be elected by the votes of the cardinals alone: it sanctions the first crusade against heretics.—Foundation of the university of Padua.
80. Philip Augustus, king of France.—Fall of the powerful house of the Guelphs, by the proscription of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria; the emperor Frederick gives the duchy of Bavaria to Otho of Wittelsbach, and that of Saxony to Bernard of Aschersleben.—Parma and Placentia adopt a republican form of government.
81. *English laws are digested, about this time, by Ralph Glanville.*—John Cumin, the first English archbishop of Dublin: he founds *St. Patrick's Cathedral* in 1190.
83. Andronicus Comnenus, emperor of the East, puts to death the young Alexius II.—Canute VI., king of Denmark, reduces Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Schwerin.
85. Andronicus, the last of the Comneni, is assassinated: Isaac II. succeeds him.—Philip Augustus banishes the Jews from his kingdom, causes the streets of Paris to be paved, and surrounds the town with walls.—



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Eustathius, a learned man. William of Tyre, his torian.

1186. Bulgaria shakes off the yoke of the Grecian emperor—Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem.—The great conjunction of the sun, moon, and all the planets, at sun-rise, Sept. 16.

1187. Saladin takes Jerusalem, after having defeated Lusign at Tiberias, and taken him prisoner. Urban III. dies of grief when he hears this news. Pope Gregory VIII Oct. 25. Pope Clement III, Dec. 19.

1188. War between Prince Richard and his father, in which the king suffers many defeats.

1189. Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, succeeds his father, Henry II., who died aged 57. Henry II. he married, in 1152, Eleanor of Guienne, the divorced queen of Louis VII.; she brought him in dowry, Guienne and Poitou. Their children were: William, who died young; Henry, who married Marguerite of France and died in 1182; Richard, surnamed Cœur de Lion Geoffrey, who married Constance of Bretagne in 116 and died in 1186, leaving a son named Arthur, and a daughter Eleanor; John, surnamed Lackland; Matilda, married to Henry, duke of Saxony, and had several children (the descent of the present royal family, in the male line, can be traced to this marriage); Eleanor married to Alphonso of Castile; and Joan, married William, king of Sicily.—Massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard.—Third crusade, undertaken by the emperor.—William II. the Good, king of Sicily dies without issue: his aunt Constance tries to succeed him; but Tancred, natural son of Roger, duke of Apulia, usurps the throne.

1190. Richard of England and Philip of France set out for the third crusade.—Longchamp is appointed chancellor of England.—Henry VI., emperor of Germany, on the death of Frederick I. Barbarossa, drowned in the Cydnus, in Syria, June 10.

1191. Richard makes himself master of Cyprus.—Siege and capture of Ptolemais, or Acre, by the crusaders, Jan. 12.—Return of Philip to France.—The order of the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem is instituted in Palestine, for the relief of the sick and wounded Germans in that country: Henry Walpole first grand-master of the order.

*Richard I. defeats Saladin at Joppa and Ascalon, Sept.*

*a truce of three years is concluded between them.—Richard bestows the kingdom of Cyprus on Guy de Lusignan: it remains in his family till 1741, when it becomes annexed to the Venetian dominions.—Conrad of Montferrat, king of Jerusalem, is assassinated at Tyre, April 28, by "the Old Man of the Mountain," a sheikh or prince of a tribe of Arabs called assassins.—On his return from Palestine, Richard is detained fourteen months in prison, by Leopold of Austria.—Pope Celestine III. lays Henry VI. and Leopold under an interdict.—John, incited by Philip of France, endeavours to obtain royal authority.*

3. Death of Saladin: his dominions are divided among his seventeen sons. He was the founder of the dynasty of the Ajoubites, or Jobites, so called from his father Ajoub, or Job.
4. Henry VI. takes the kingdom of the two Sicilies from William III., son of Tancred.—Fourth crusade undertaken by the emperor, at the desire of Celestine III.
15. Alexis III. Angelus, the Tyrant, emperor of the East: he usurped the throne, after having caused the eyes of his brother Isaac to be put out.
37. Henry VI. dies at Messina: his brother Philip, duke of Suabia (guardian of the minor Frederick, son of Henry), and Otho IV., duke of Saxony, contend for the empire.
98. "*Dieu et mon droit*" ("*God and my right*"): *this was the parole of the day given by Richard I. to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France; it has ever since been retained as the motto of the royal arms of England (1194).—Philip is crowned king of the Romans, and is virtually emperor.—Pope Innocent III.: he increased the pontifical power, conferred the title of king on Primislaus Ottocare I., duke of Bohemia, and, in 1204, on Joannice, duke of Bulgaria and Wallachia; he crowned as king Peter II. of Arragon, who had made his dominions tributary to the pope.—The order of Knights Sword-Bearers is instituted by Bishop Albert of Bremen, by authority of the pope, to compel the Livonians to submit to baptism.*
99. John Lackland, king of England, succeeds his brother Richard, who died aged 42, having been shot by Godon whilst besieging the castle of Chulons in Gascony. Richard had married, in 1191, Berengaria of Navarre.

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and had no children.—*About this time coats of arms become hereditary in families: they took their rise from the knights painting their banners in different figures to distinguish them in the crusades.*—The invention of the mariner's compass is by some placed at this date, and ascribed either to the English or French; by others to Flavio Gioia, of Amalfi in Naples, a famous mathematician, who lived in 1300. It is also said that Marco Polo, a Venetian, on his return from China, brought back the invention with him in 1260, or 1295. Mention was made of the magnet and its application to the purpose of navigation by Guiot de Provins, a troubadour, in 1181.—Roger of Hoveden, Peter of Blois, Saxo Grammaticus, historians.

### THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

1201. Albert of Bremen builds the town of Riga.—Melek-Adel, Saladin's brother, takes Egypt and Damascus from his nephews.
1202. *John puts to death his nephew Arthur and imprisons his niece Eleanor.*—The fourth crusade (or fifth) sets out from Venice: it was preached by Foulques, and commanded by Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, and Baldwin, count of Flanders. The Venetians furnish a fleet commanded by their doge Dandolo.—Jemmgin, the fourth in succession from Prester John, conquers Unkhan, and assumes the name of Genghis-Khan, or the Great Emperor.
1203. The crusaders take Constantinople, and re-establish on the throne Isaac Angelus, and his son Alexius IV. the Young; they are soon after put to death by Alexius Ducas, or Murzuphlus, who usurps the throne.
1204. The whole of Normandy is conquered by the French.—Constantinople is taken a second time by the crusaders; Murzuphlus is slain, and Baldwin, count of Flanders, proclaimed emperor. The crusaders divide among themselves the provinces of the Greek empire. Baldwin is defeated by the Bulgarians.—Andrew II., king of Bohemia.—The Inquisition is established by Innocent III. Dominic, founder of the Dominicans, an inquisitor: he introduced, in 1202, the Rosary and the Holy Office; others mention the Rosary in 1093.
1206. Henry, Baldwin's brother, emperor of Constantinople.—

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Origin of the Greek empire of Nice, under Theodore I. Lascaris, son-in-law to the emperor Alexius III.; and that of Trebizond, under Alexius and David Comnenus, grandsons of Andronicus I.

- 208.** *Innocent III. lays England under an interdict. — London is incorporated; it obtains a charter for electing its mayor (formerly called bailif) and magistrates. — Otho IV. is crowned by the pope emperor of Germany on the death of Philip. He restores the dominions of Matilda to the pope, but afterwards revokes the grant.*
- 209.** *Innocent III. sends a crusade against the Albigenses of Languedoc: Simon, count of Montfort, commands the crusaders, and Raymond, count of Toulouse, at first joins him, and in 1211 turns against him. — Montfort is killed at the siege of Toulouse in 1218. — The council of Sens forbids the teaching of Aristotle's philosophy. — Francis of Assisi founds the order of the Franciscan friars. — Walter de Mapes, poet.*
- 1212.** *Innocent III. excommunicates John, absolves his subjects from their oath of allegiance, and transfers his sovereignty to Philip of France. In 1213 John becomes tributary to the pope. — Frederick II., son of Henry VI., is proclaimed emperor of Germany at the diet of Coblenz, instead of Otho IV., who contends for the empire. Establishment of the electoral college by Frederick II. — The Moors are defeated at the battle of Ubeda, or Tolosa, by the kings Alphonso IX. of Castile, Peter II. of Arragon, and Sancho of Navarre. — Crusade of children, from France, to recover the Holy Land. Gunther, poet and historian.*
- 1214.** *Alexander II., king of Scotland. — John enters into an alliance with Otho IV., emperor of Germany, and the count of Flanders, against Philip Augustus, who defeats both the emperor and the count at Bouvines, in Flandres, July 27. Otho abandons his claim to the empire, and John agrees upon a five years' truce.*
- 1215.** *The Magna Charta, which limits the royal authority, and is the bulwark of English freedom, is extorted from king John by the barons, at Runnymede, June 19. The pope annuls the Magna Charta, and absolves John from his oath to observe it. The barons offer the crown to Louis of France. — Genghis-Khan conquers the northern provinces of China. — The fourth Lateran council, at which Innocent III., with respect to the manner of Christ's presence in the eucharist, pronounces that*

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nion to be the only true one which is now universal in the church of Rome, and applies to it the name of Transubstantiation: he also makes auricular confession binding on all, which had hitherto been only voluntary.

- 1216.** *Louis lands at Sandwich, May 30.*—~~Henry~~ **Henry III.**, king of England, succeeds his father John, who died October 19, aged 49. John had married Avise of Gloucester in 1189, and by her had no children: he divorced her, and in 1200 married Isabella of Angoulême, by whom he had, Henry III.; Richard, earl of Cornwall; Jane, married to Alexander, king of Scotland; Eleanor, married first to the earl of Pembroke, and secondly to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, killed at Evesham, 1265; Isabella, married to Frederick II., emperor of Germany.—**Henry III.** is placed on the throne by the barons to the exclusion of Louis, the son of Philip Augustus, to whom the pope had granted the investiture of the kingdom of England.—*The earl of Pembroke, regent.*—Peter of Courtenay, emperor of the East.—Pope Honorius III.
- 1217.** *The French are defeated at Lincoln, May 19. Louis leaves England, Sept. 11.*—Fifth crusade (or sixth), conducted by Andrew, king of Hungary.—Ferdinand III. the Saint, king of Castile.
- 1218.** Frederick II. renews the war in Italy.—Death of Berthold V., last duke of Zaehringen: Helvetia becomes an immediate province of the Germanic empire.—Honorius III. publishes a crusade against the Pagans of Prussia.
- 1219.** Damietta is taken by the crusaders.
- 1221.** Genghis-Khan conquers Persia, and, soon after, Afghanistan, and part of India.—Robert of Courtenay, emperor of the East.
- 1222.** John Ducas or Vataces, emperor of Nice.—The Golden Bull, or Constitution of Hungary, is settled in a diet summoned by Andrew II.
- 1223.** Louis VIII. the Lion, king of France.—Eric XII. the Stammerer, the last of the house of Swerker, ascends the throne of Sweden.—Toushi, son of Genghis-Khan, defeats the princes of Kiow.—The Tartars found the kingdom of Kiptshak, between the Don and the Volga.
- 1226.** New crusade against the Albigenes.—Louis IX., or St. Louis, then 11 years old, succeeds his father Louis VIII. under the regency of his mother Blanche of Castile.—New Lombardian league against Frederick II.

- . Pope Gregory IX.: he excommunicates the emperor Frederick II., with whom, henceforth, he has continual war.—Defeat of Valdemar II., king of Denmark, at Bornhæved in Holstein: he loses all his conquests in Germany.—Death of Genghis-Khan: his four sons divide among themselves his vast empire. They achieve the conquest of China, overturn the caliphate of Bagdad, and render the sultans of Iconium their tributaries. Octai, grand khan.
8. *Death of Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have divided the Bible into chapters.*—Sixth crusade (or seventh), led by Frederick II.: he regains Jerusalem.—Baldwin II., emperor of Constantinople: he takes John of Brienne for his associate in the empire.
9. Reunion of the kingdoms of Castile and Leon by Ferdinand III.—The Knights of the Teutonic order of St. Mary establish themselves in Prussia.
4. Kayi of Khorassan settles at Erzingan; hence the origin of the Osmanli Turks.—The Dominican monks establish their first permanent Court of Inquisition in Toulouse.
5. Creation of the duchy of Brunswick-Luneburg, in favour of the house of Guelph. End of the quarrels between the Guelphs and Ghibellines. (See 1140.)
16. Ferdinand III. of Castile takes Cordova from the Mahometans, and by degrees deprives them of all but the kingdom of Granada.
17. James I. of Arragon conquers Valencia.—The Mogul Tartars, under Batou, grandson of Genghis-Khan, invade Russia, and settle themselves there for more than two centuries. (See 1479.)—Union of the order of Sword-Bearers with the Teutonic Knights.
19. *Henry III. grants a charter to Newcastle-upon-Tyne for digging coal.*—*Seventh crusade (or eighth), under Thibaud V., who is followed next year by Richard, earl of Cornwall.*—Gregory again excommunicates Frederick II. St. Louis refuses the imperial crown.—Foundation of the University of Salamanca.—Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln. William of Brittany, Nicholas de Bray, Thibaud of Champagne, poets. Matthew Paris, historian. Alexander Hales, expounder of Aristotle.
0. St. Alexander Newsky, grand duke of Russia.
1. The *Hanseatic League*, or commercial union, is formed by

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Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and other towns of Germany.—Pope Celestine IV.: he dies the same year, and is succeeded in 1243 by Innocent IV.

**1242.** *Aldermen are first elected in London.*

**1244.** The Korasmians, expelled by the Mogul Tartars, take Jerusalem.

**1245.** The first council of Lyons, at which Innocent IV. deposes Frederick II., and grants the use of red hats to cardinals, declaring them to be princes of the Church.—The crusade is ordered to be preached.—The pope sends legates to treat with the Tartars.

**1246.** *Tiles are first used in England for the covering of houses, which had been previously all thatched with straw.*

**1248.** The eighth crusade (or ninth), under St. Louis.

**1249.** *Alexander III., king of Scotland.*—St. Louis takes Damietta from the Turks.—Death of Raymond VII., the last of the counts of Toulouse.

**1250.** Battle of Mansoura in Egypt. St. Louis and two of his brothers are taken prisoners: his brother Robert dies there.—Conrad IV. succeeds Frederick II. as emperor and king of Sicily, but the pope gives the empire to William, count of Holland.—Valdemar I., king of Sweden.

**1252.** *Roger Bacon discovers the use of convex lenses.*—Alphonso X. the Wise, king of Castile: he composed the astronomical tables called "Alphonsines."—Robert de Sorbonne, confessor of St. Louis, founds the college of "La Sorbonne" at Paris.

**1253.** *The Great Charter is solemnly confirmed.*—Silk is used by persons of distinction in England.

**1254.** Interregnum in the empire of Germany, from the death of Conrad IV. in 1254 to the election of Rodolph in 1273. During this period Denmark, Holland, and Hungary, become independent of the empire.—Portugal attains its present limits by the conquest of Algarva.—Ottocare II., king of Bohemia.—Pope Alexander IV.

**1255.** Theodore II. Lascaris, emperor of Nice.—Domination of the Mamelukes in Egypt and Syria.—The Teutonic Knights of St. Mary build the city of Königsberg on the Regal.

**1257.** *The first gold coin is struck by Henry III.*

**1258.** *The Provisions of Oxford extorted from Henry III. at the parliament at Oxford. The twenty-four barons,*

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*under Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, seize and administer the government of England, June 11.—Mainfroi, tutor of the young Conradin (Conrad V.), usurps the crown of the Two Sicilies.—Holagu, a Mongol chief, grandson of Genghis-Khan, usurps the throne of Bagdad, and puts the caliph Mostasem to death. End of the caliphate of Bagdad.*

**1260.** *Roger Bacon invents the magic lantern, also a composition like gunpowder for a fulminating powder, and fire-works.—Foundation of the hospital of the Quinze Vingt at Paris, for the blind.*

**1261.** *Through the quarrels of De Montfort and his adherents, the king regains his authority.—Trial by Ordeal is abolished: it was used from the time of Edward the Confessor.*

**1263.** *Civil wars in England excited by Simon de Montfort.—The Norwegians invade Scotland, and are defeated by Alexander III. in the battle of Largs.—Peter of Savoy makes himself master of the Canton de Vaud, and builds the castle of Chillon, on the shores of the lake Lemman.—Origin of the societies of Flagellants.—Roger Bacon, natural philosopher. Robert of Gloucester, the first English writer in rhyme.—Thomas Aquinas, a Dominican, called the Angelic Doctor. Albertus Magnus, a learned Dominican friar. Bonaventura, scholastic theologian. Abulpharagius and Elmakin, historians.*

**1264.** *Battle of Lewes, May 14; Leicester, at the head of the rebels, defeats Henry III.—Urban IV. appoints the festival of "Corpus Christi" to be observed by the whole Church.*

**1265.** *The first House of Commons assembled in England. Having usurped the royal authority, Leicester calls a parliament, and, to give his government a more popular form, summons deputies from every borough, as well as two knights from every shire.—Battle of Evesham, Aug. 4, gained by Edward, Henry III.'s son, over Leicester, who is killed in the action.—Pope Clement IV.: he confers the kingdom of Naples on Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis.—Birth of Dante at Florence.*

**1266.** *Battle of Benevento, in which Mainfroi is defeated and killed by Charles of Anjou.*

**1268.** *Conradin and Frederic, duke of Austria, after having been defeated by Charles of Anjou, are beheaded at*



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Naples : extinction of the house of Hohenstaufen.—  
Ottocare II., invades Austria, Carinthia, Styria, and  
Carniola.

1269. St. Louis publishes the Pragmatic Sanction, wherein the rights of the Gallican church, in the choice of bishops, are asserted, against the usurpation of the pope (or 1268).
1270. The last crusade is undertaken by St. Louis, who is carried off by the plague before Tunis. Philip III. the Bold, eldest son of Louis, succeeds him.
- 1271.** *Prince Edward of England takes Nazareth, and is stabbed by an assassin. In 1272 he concludes a truce with the sultan of Egypt, and returns home.*—The county of Toulouse is added to the French crown, by the death (without children) of Philip III.'s uncle, Alphonso, and of his wife, heiress of Toulouse. — Pope Gregory X.
- 1272.** *Edward I., king of England, succeeds his father Henry III., who died aged 64. Henry had married Eleanor of Provence in 1236: their children were, Richard, John, William, and Henry, who died before their father; Edward I.; Edmund, titular king of Sicily, and earl of Leicester, Lancaster, and Derby (his grand-daughter married John of Gaunt, son of Edward III., and became the mother of Henry IV.); Margaret, married to Alexander III., king of Scotland; Beatrix, married to the duke of Bretagne; and Catherine, who died young.*
1273. Rodolph I. of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, and first of the Austrian family.—Mahomet II., king of Granada, builds the palace of Alhambra.
- 1274.** *Edward lands in England July 25, and is crowned August 19.*—Philip the Bold gives the Comtat Venaissin to the popes.—Death of Henry, king of Navarre.—Second council of Lyons, in which Gregory X. requires the cardinals to elect the pope in conclave.
1276. Peter III. the Great, king of Navarre. — Popes Innocent V., Adrian V., John XXI., and, in 1277, Nicholas III.
1278. Execution of Peter de la Brosse, prime minister to Philip the Bold.—Rodolph of Hapsburg defeats, at Marchfeld, the king of Bohemia, Ottocare II., who is killed in the battle.—Vincellaus II., king of Bohemia and Moravia.
- 1281.** *Pope Martin IV. : excommunicated the emperor Michael.*

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**82.** *Conquest of Wales by Edward I.: its king Llewellyn is slain in battle, Dec. 11; David, his brother and successor, is executed in 1283 by Edward's orders. A parliament, assembled for the purpose in 1283, declares Wales inseparably annexed to the crown.*—The Sicilian Vespers, at which all the French in Palermo are massacred. The kingdom of Sicily is separated from the kingdom of Naples, and given by the Palermitans to Peter III., king of Arragon, Mainfroi's son-in-law. — The emperor Rodolph gives the duchy of Austria to his son Albert, who becomes the founder of the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria.
- 33.** The Teutonic Knights of St. Mary, after a bloody war, complete the conquest of Prussia. — Andronicus II., emperor of the East
- 84.** *Birth of Edward II. at Carnarvon, April 25; the first prince of Wales, a title which has since been borne by the eldest sons of the sovereigns of England.*—Reunion of Champagne and Brie to the crown of France by the marriage of Philip, eldest son of Philip III., to Jane, heiress of Thibaud, king of Navarre. — Peter III. of Arragon defeats Charles, king of Sicily, and takes prisoner his son Charles the Lame. Philip III. of France, at the instigation of the pope, attempts to conquer Arragon. — Death of Alphonso X., king of Castile; his son Sancho the Great succeeds him.
- 35.** Philip IV. the Fair, king of France: he institutes the French parliaments.—Pope Honorius IV.—Invention of spectacles by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence; others attribute the invention to Salvinus Armatus, a monk of Pisa, 1299 (see 1252).
- 86.** *Margaret of Norway, queen of Scotland.*
- 87.** The Mongols of Kiptshak invade and pillage Poland.
- 88.** Pope Nicholas IV.: in 1289 he sends John de Monte Corvino and others to the Tartars and Nestorians; they introduce Christianity into China.—Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller in the East from 1278 to 1295.
- 89.** *Interregnum in Scotland for two years. Competition for the crown between John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and others.*—Decline of the republic of Pisa: rise of Genoa.—Death of Ladislaus III., king of Hungary: many competitors contend for that kingdom.
- 91.** End of the Latin kingdom in Palestine: capture of Tyre and Ptolemais by the Turks: the Knights Hospitaliers

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and their chief, John Villiers, retire to the island of Cyprus.

**1292.** *John Baliol appointed king of Scotland by Edward I. of England.*—Adolphus of Nassau, emperor of Germany.

**1293.** *From this year there is a regular succession of English parliaments.*

1294. Pope Celestine V. Pope Boniface VIII.

**1296.** *Baliol is defeated at Dunbar, and taken prisoner by Edward I.—Interregnum in Scotland for ten years.—Sir William Wallace is victorious in several encounters with the English.*—Sicily is separated from Arragon.—Matthew Visconti the Great, lord of Milan.—Premislaus, duke of Poland, causes himself to be crowned king.

**1297.** *Wallace defeats the English at Stirling; he expels them from Scotland, and is chosen regent.—Edward solemnly confirms the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forests, Oct.—The title of admiral is first used in an English document of this year.—Aristocracy is introduced at Venice: "the Golden Book," or register of the nobility.*

**1298.** *Battle of Falkirk, gained by Edward I. over the Scots, under Wallace, July 22.—Statute of Edward, "no taxes without consent of Parliament."*—Battle of Worms, in which the emperor Adolphus of Nassau is killed.—Albert I., duke of Austria, emperor of Germany.

1299. The modern Turkish empire begins, under Ottoman, or Othman, its first sultan, in Bithynia.

1300. Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, is elected king of Poland.—The first Jubilee is published by Boniface VIII., and one is appointed to be held every hundred years. Plenary indulgence is offered to all those who should make a pilgrimage to Rome during the year.—Raymond Lully of Majorca, a Franciscan doctor and alchemist, who undertook the propagation of Christianity in Africa, and was stoned to death in Mauritania.—Flavio Gioia improves the mariner's compass (see 1199).—Rise of Italian literature. Dante. Duns Scotus, a great opponent of Aquinas.—Giotto, a painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence, the pupil of Cimabue.

#### FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1301. Quarrel between Philip the Fair and Pope Boniface VIII.—William of Nogaret, a famous lawyer, after-

- wards made chancellor of France, on account of his determined opposition to the pontiff.
2. *Comyn and Fraser defeat the English thrice in one day.*—Philip the Fair admits the Tiers Etat (Third Estate) to the assembly of the States General.—Battle of Courtray gained by the Flemish over the count of Artois, who is killed in the action: 4000 pairs of spurs adorned the triumph of the conquerors.
  3. Ferdinand IV. of Castile takes Gibraltar.—Nogaret and Colonna make Boniface VIII. prisoner at Anagnia, his native town: his countrymen rescue him, and he dies soon after from indignation.—Pope Benedict XI.
  15. *The castle of Stirling surrenders after a long siege, July 20. Wallace is betrayed to Edward I., and executed in London, on Tower Hill, as a traitor, Aug. 23.*—Louis, son of Philip the Fair, becomes king of Navarre.—Pope Clement V., a Frenchman.
  16. *Robert I. Bruce, escapes from London, murders Comyn, is crowned king at Scone, March 27, and his army is dispersed by the English at Perth, June 19. Douglas and Randolph, distinguished Scottish warriors.*
  17. *Edward II., king of England, succeeds his father Edward I., who died aged 70. By his first wife, Eleanor of Castile, whom he married in 1254, Edward I. had, John, Henry, Alphonso, and six daughters (all these died young); then Edward II.; Eleanor, married to the Earl of Bar; Joan of Arce, married to the earl of Gloucester; Margaret, married to the duke of Brabant; Elizabeth, married to the earl of Holland; and Mary, a nun: by Margaret of France, his second wife, he had, Thomas, earl of Norfolk, and grand marshal of England; and Edmund, earl of Kent.*—*Bills of Exchange are first used in England; they become the only legal mode of sending money from the kingdom in 1381.*—William Tell, Furst, Stauffacher, and Melchtal, combine to rescue Switzerland from the tyranny of Gesler, the imperial governor.—John de Monte Corvino is appointed by the pope archbishop of Cambalu, or Pekin, in China; seven other bishops are sent thither.
  38. Henry VII. of Luxemburg, emperor of Germany, Albert being assassinated in Switzerland by the duke John of Suabia.—The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden secure their independence.—Donati is killed at Florence.—The seat of the popes is transferred from Rome to Avignon for seventy years.

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**1310.** Rhodes is taken by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.—Charobert, king of Hungary.—John of Luxemburg, king of Bohemia.
- 1311.** *Civil war in England against Edward II. and Gaveston, his favourite.*—Council of Vienne in Dauphiny, in which the order of the Templars is suppressed at the instigation of Philip IV., who, in 1314, causes James de Molai, the grand master, and some other knights, to be burnt alive.
- 1312.** *Gaveston, on his return from banishment, is beheaded on Blacklow Hill, June 19, by order of the confederate barons, Lancaster, Warwick, Hereford, and Arundel.*—Alphonso XI., king of Castile.—Joinville, historian.
- 1314.** *Battle of Bannockburn, in which the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward II., June 24.*—Louis X. the Hutin, succeeds his father Philip the Fair.—Lewis V. of Bavaria, and Frederick the Fair of Austria, are both elected emperors of Germany.
- 1315.** *Expedition of Edward Bruce to Ireland: he is defeated and slain near Dundalk, Oct. 5, 1318.—Battle of Morgarten, Nov. 15, in which the Swiss defeat the Austrians: it establishes the liberty of Switzerland. Perpetual League of Brunnen, formed between the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden.*
- 1316.** Philip V. the Long, brother of Louis X., ascends the throne of France; John, the posthumous son of Louis X., having died when only a few days old: the Salique law of succession is established.—Pope John the XXII.
- 1319.** Lewis V. defeats Frederick the Fair at the battle of Mühldorf.—Invention of paper made with rags: it was first made of cotton, about 1000; it is said to have been invented in China, B. C. 170.
- 1320.** The royal dignity becomes permanent in Poland, under Ladislaus Lokietek.—Gedimin, grand duke of Lithuania, effects the conquest of Kiow.
- 1322.** *Return of the two Spencers from banishment.—Defeat and execution of Lancaster by Edward II., March 22. Walter Lollard is burnt for heresy at Cologne.*—Charles IV. the Fair, king of France, brother of Philip the Long.—Battle of Vechivis, in which Frederick the Fair is taken prisoner. Lewis V. remains sole master of the empire, without seeking for the pope's sanction.—William Occam, an English Franciscan monk, who upheld the philosophy of the Nominalists, as

- did also Dr. Buridan of Paris. Mundinus, anatomist. Abulfeda, Arabian geographer and historian.
13. *Aldermen are first elected in Dublin.*
16. *Queen Isabella lands at Orwell, in Suffolk, with an army of foreigners, Sept. 24; she is joined by the disaffected barons. — Execution of the two Spencers, the favourites of Edward II. — About this time heretics are first burnt in Ireland. — Sardinia is incorporated with the kingdom of Arragon.*
17. *Edward III., king of England, succeeds his father, Edward II., who was murdered, aged 42, at Berkeley Castle, by order of his wife Isabella (whom he had married in 1308) and Mortimer her favourite. Edward's children by Isabella were: Edward III.; John, earl of Cornwall; Jane, married to David Bruce, king of Scotland; and Eleanor, married to the duke of Gueldres. — Edward II. was called Edward of Carnarvon, from having been born there. — Death of Ottoman, first Turkish emperor: Orchan or Urklan, his son and successor, makes new conquests from the Greeks, and institutes the order of the Janissaries.*
18. *Mortimer concludes a peace with Robert Bruce: Scotland becomes independent. — Philip VI. of Valois, king of France: hence the house of Valois. — Andronicus III., emperor of the East. — Death of Castruccio Castracani, sovereign of the republics of Lucca and Pisa. — Ivan I. Kalita, grand duke of Russia, fixes his residence at Moscow. — John XXII. is deposed, and Nicholas V. elected by Lewis V. Nicholas abdicates in 1330.*
19. *David II., king of Scotland: Randolph, earl of Murray, regent. — Nicholas de Lyra completed his commentaries on the Bible in 1330. Durandus of St. Porcain, a Dominican doctor. Villani, historian. Nicephorus Gregoras, and Nicephorus Callisti, historians.*
20. *The earl of Kent, brother of the late king, is put to death as a traitor, by order of Mortimer, in March. — Edward III. lays claim to the kingdom of France, and quarters its arms with those of England; they are discontinued in 1801.*
21. *Execution of Mortimer, earl of March, Nov. 29. Isabella is kept under restraint at Rising, in Surrey, during the remainder of her life: she dies in 1358. — Flemish artisans, invited to England by Edward III., set*

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*Norfolk, and introduce the manufacture of the finer woollen cloths, hitherto unknown in this country.*

- 1332.** *Edward Baliol, assisted by Edward III., is crowned at Scone king of the Scots, but is soon driven out of the kingdom.—James Artevelt, a brewer of Ghent, excites the Flemish to rebellion against France.—Lucerne joins the Swiss confederation.*
- 1333.** *The Scots are defeated by Edward III. at Halidown Hill, near Berwick, July 19. Douglas is killed, and Baliol restored.—Casimir III. the Great, king of Poland.*
- 1336.** *A company of Flemish linen-weavers is established in London, under the patronage of Edward.*
- 1337.** *Edward III. renews his pretensions to the crown of France, and enters into a league with the revolted Fleming, James Artevelt. He strikes the first gold florin (or in 1344).*
- 1340.** *Naval battle of Sluys (June 24, others say 22, others 13), in Flanders, gained by Edward over the French. Institution of Herald's College.—Battle of Tarifa, gained over the Moors by Alphonso XI., king of Castile.—Gunpowder is invented by Schwartz, a monk of Cologne. According to the Turks it had been used at the siege of Alexandria, in 852. It is also said to have been known for ages by the Chinese. Roger Bacon mentions it in his treatise "De Nullitate Magie."—Oil-painting is said to be invented, or at least much improved, by John Van Eyck of Bruges and his brother Hubert, founders of the Flemish school of oil-painting.—Andrew Horne, an English lawyer.—Andreas of Bologna, a canonist.—Sir John Mandeville, a traveller.*
- 1341.** *John V. Palæologus, emperor of the East. John Cantacuzene, his tutor usurps the throne.*
- 1342.** *Lewis I. the Great, king of Hungary, son of Charles Robert.—Pope Clement VI. born in Limousin.*
- 1345.** *Foundation of Amsterdam.—Madeira is said to have been discovered by Macham, an Englishman; the Portuguese visit it in 1419, and colonise it in 1431.*
- 1346.** *Battle of Cressy, won by Edward III. and the Black Prince over Philip VI., king of France, August 26; the first battle in which (according to some) cannon were used. The blind king of Bohemia is slain in the action: the Prince of Wales adopts his crest, which consisted of three ostrich feathers, with the motto "Ich*

dien." "*I serve*;" it is still used by the heir apparent.—*Battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, won by Queen Philippa over David II., of Scotland, who is taken prisoner, Oct. 17, and detained in captivity eleven years.*—Pope Clement VI. causes the Germans to elect Charles IV. emperor, in opposition to Lewis V.—Foundation of the university of Valladolid by Clement VI.

7. *Capture of Calais by Edward III., Aug. 4.*—Sir Ralph is appointed primate of Ireland: he was famous for his opposition to the Mendicant Friars.—Charles IV. emperor of Germany, on the death of Lewis V.—Nicholas Rienzi assumes the Government of Rome under the ancient title of Tribune.—Foundation of the university of Prague; according to some, the most ancient in Germany.

8. Avignon is sold by Joanna I. of Naples to Clement VI.

19. *Edward III., in memory of his exploits, institutes the Order of the Garter.*—**First great pestilence in England, called the Black Death; it had begun in Asia in 1346, and traversed Europe westward.**—Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, succeeds his mother Joanna II.—Humbert II., last sovereign of Dauphiny, bequeaths his dominions to France, with the condition that the eldest sons of the kings of France should take the name of Dauphin.

0. John the Good, king of France.—Death of Alphonso XI., king of Castile: his son Pedro the Cruel succeeds him.—Clement VI. directs the Jubilee to be celebrated every fiftieth year instead of every hundredth.—Boccaccio, father of modern Italian prose.—Petrarch, Italian poet.—Bartolus and Baldus, Italian lawyers.

12. *The Statute of Treason passed, which is still the law, strictly defining what constitutes that offence.*—The Turks first enter Europe.—The towns of Zurich, Glaris, Zug, and Bern, are admitted into the Swiss Confederation.—Pope Innocent VI.

13. *Edward purchases the right of Baliol to the Scottish throne. Baliol dies in 1363.*—Convocation of the States General of France by King John.—Marino Faliero, doge of Venice, is beheaded.—Meistersängers (bards or poets) of Germany.

16. *Battle of Poitiers, in which John II., king of France, and his son Philip, are taken prisoners by the*



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*Prince, Sept. 19, and brought to London in 1357, May 24. Unsuccessful expedition of Edward III. against Scotland.*—Charles IV. publishes the Golden Bull, or fundamental law of the empire; by it the number of electors must not exceed seven, three of them ecclesiastical, and four lay, viz., the archbishops of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne; the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg.

**1357.** *David II., king of Scotland, is released from confinement, Nov.*

**1358.** Marcel, provost of the merchants of Paris, heads the rebellion against the dauphin Charles, regent of the kingdom. Beginning of the Jacquerie, or faction of the peasants against the nobles.—Soliman, Orchan's son, crosses the Hellespont, and takes the city of Gallipoli.—John Cantacuzenus and Ranulph Higden, historians.

**1359.** Amurath I., son and successor of Orchan or Urklan.

**1360.** *Peace of Bretigni: king John is restored to liberty, and gives up to Edward III. Calais, Guienne, and other provinces.*—Formation of Free Companies in France, a formidable association of banditti.—Amurath I. takes the whole of Thrace, and fixes his residence at Adrianople.—Leontius Pilatus, first introduced the study of Greek among the Latins: he taught Petrarch and Boccaccio.

**1361.** *The second great pestilence in England.—About this time John Wickliffe begins to attack the mendicant monks; his followers are called Lollards, "noisome weeds."*—Death of Philip of Rouvre, last duke of the first house of Burgundy; that duchy is reunited to the crown of France.—War between Pedro the Cruel, king of Castile, and Pedro IV., king of Arragon.

**1362.** *The law pleadings in England are changed from French to English.*—Dmitri Donskoy, grand duke of Russia.—Pope Urban V.: he transformed the double into the triple crown, still worn by the popes.

**1363.** John the Good grants the duchy of Burgundy, as a fief, to his son Philip the Hardy: second house of Burgundy, for a long time formidable to France.—First European league against the Turks. The king of Hungary and his allies are defeated near Adrianople.

**1364.** *Charles V. the Wise, king of France.*—The Tyrol is

given up to the house of Austria.—Froissart and Matthew of Westminster, historians.

- . Rodolph, archduke of Austria.—Foundation of the university of Genoa.

1. *Battle of Najara, in Old Castile, wherein Duguesclin is defeated, and taken prisoner by the Black Prince, and Pedro the Cruel replaced on the throne.—Statute of Kilkenny, passed under Lionel, duke of Clarence, condemning the use of the Irish language and customs.—Urban V. removes to Rome, but returns to Avignon in 1370.*

2. *A striking clock is set up in Westminster. (See 1641.)—Pedro the Cruel is dethroned and put to death by Henry Transtamare, his natural brother, helped by Duguesclin.—The Genghiskhanide Moguls are expelled from China, after having possessed it for eighty-eight years, and Christianity is extinguished there.*

3. *The third great pestilence in England.—John Palæologus comes into Italy to seek reconciliation with the Latin Church, and to ask assistance against the Turks.—Construction of the Bastille.—Rise of the dramatic art in France, in the form of "Mysteries" and "Moralities."*

4. *Duguesclin takes from the English Guienne, Poitou, and Saintonge. — Flourishing epoch of the Teutonic and Hanseatic Leagues; the latter is composed of sixty-four towns — Death of Casimir the Great: end of the Piast kings of Poland. — Tamerlane the Mongol (Taimur-Lenk, or the Lame), having conquered Hosein, the emir of Khorassan, and made Samarcand his capital, takes Turkistan, and extends his conquests.—Pope Gregory XI.*

5. *Robert II. Stuart, first king of Scotland of the family of the Stuarts.*

6. *Death of Edward the Black Prince, in the 46th year of his age.—Sir Petre de la Mare is supposed to be the first regular Speaker of the House of Commons.*

7. *Richard II., king of England, under the regency of his uncles, Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, succeeds his grandfather Edward III., who died aged 64. Edward III. had married Philippa of Hainault, in 1328 (or 1327). Their children were: 1st, Edward the Black Prince, who married in 1361 his cousin Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," daughter and heiress of his great-uncle*

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*Edmund, earl of Kent, by whom he had a son, Richard II. 2nd, Lionel, duke of Clarence, who died in 1368: he married first Elizabeth, daughter of De Burgh, earl of Ulster, and had one child, Philippa, who married Edmund Mortimer, earl of March. Philippa's son, Roger Mortimer, had two sons and one daughter, Anne, who married Richard, earl of Cambridge, the second son of Edmund, duke of York; by that marriage Anne became the mother of that Richard, duke of York, who laid claim to the crown in the reign of Henry VI. 3rd, John of Gaunt (from Ghent, the place of his birth), duke of Lancaster, earl of Richmond: by his first wife Blanche, whom he married in 1359, he had Henry, afterwards Henry IV.; Philippa, married to John I., king of Portugal; and Elizabeth: by his second wife Constantia, daughter of the king of Castile, whom he married in 1372, he had Catherine, who married Henry III. of Castile: by his third wife, Catherine Swynford, whom he married in 1396, he had John Beaufort, who married Margaret of Kent; they had a son John, duke of Somerset, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married Edmund Tudor (son, by a second marriage, of Catherine, the widow of Henry V.); and so Margaret became the mother of Henry VII. 4th, Edmund, duke of York, who married Isabella of Castile, by whom he had Richard, earl of Cambridge, who married his cousin Anne Mortimer; their eldest son Richard, duke of York, laid claim to the crown in the reign of Henry VI.; he fell at the battle of Wakefield, and his son Edward became Edward IV. 5th, Thomas Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and three other sons, who died young. Edward III.'s daughters were: Isabel, duchess of Bedford; Joan, contracted to Peter the Cruel, but died; Mary, duchess of Bretagne; and Margaret, countess of Pembroke.—Windsor, originally built by William the Conqueror, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III., under the direction of William of Wykeham. The tax to the see of Rome, extorted from John, was abolished. Towards the end of this reign the law seemed to be near its meridian; the division of the House of Parliament into Lords and Commons was thoroughly established. The five sons of Edward III. were the first persons in England who bore the title of duke.—Wickliffe is denounced by the pope as a heretic; his doctrine is formally condemned in 1382.—Rome is once more*

made the permanent residence of a pope, upon the removal of Gregory XI. to it from Avignon (or 1376).

8. Wenceslaus, emperor of Germany: he is deposed in 1400.—The great Western Schism of the rival popes at Rome and Avignon begins: Urban VI. is elected at Rome, and Clement VII., elected at Fondi, settles at Avignon. Clement is acknowledged by France, Spain, Scotland, Sicily, and Cyprus.—*Chaucer and Gower, poets.*
10. *The translation of the Bible into English is completed by Wickliffe (or in 1383).* Charles VI., king of France. Death of Duguesclin.—The Genoese fleet is defeated by that of the Venetians at Chioggia.—Joanna I., queen of Naples, deposed by Urban VI., adopts for her successor Louis of Anjou, brother of Charles the Wise; on the other hand, Urban VI. gives the kingdom of Naples to Charles de Durazzo, son of Charles the Lame.—Union of Denmark and Norway under queen Margaret, called the Semiramis of the North.—The Tartars of Kiptshak are defeated near the Don by Dmitri Donskoy, grand duke of Russia.
11. *Insurrection of the English peasantry under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.*—Peace between Venice and Genoa.—Charles de Durazzo makes himself master of the kingdom of Naples, and puts to death Queen Joanna I.
2. Charles VI., directed by the constable, Oliver of Clisson, gains over the revolted Flemings the battle of Rosbach, in which James of Artevelt is killed.
33. *According to some, cannon are first used in the English service by the Governor of Calais. (See 1346.)*—Sigismund, brother of Wenceslaus, king of Hungary.—John I. Bastard usurps the throne of Portugal: beginning of the golden era of the Portuguese.
34. *Death of John Wickliffe, at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, Dec. 31; he was born in Yorkshire about 1324.*—Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, succeeds to the earldom of Flanders.
36. *New College, Oxford, is opened by its founder, William of Wykeham, April 14th.*—Tamerlane subdues the north of Persia, Armenia, and Georgia.—Amurath I. conquers Karamania.—Jagello, grand duke of Lithuania, is baptized, and elected king of Poland, under the name of Uladislaus V.—Charles de Durazzo, king of Naples, is assassinated in Hungary: his son Ladislaus, Otho, duke of Brunswick, and

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Louis II., son of the duke of Anjou, contend among themselves for the throne of Naples.—Battle of Sempach, gained by the Swiss over Leopold II., duke of Austria, who is killed in the action: here Arnold Winkelried sacrifices his life for his country.—Foundation of the university of Heidelberg.

**1387.** *The duke of Gloucester seizes on the government, which he retains till 1389.*

**1388.** *Battle of Otterburn, in which the English defeat the Scots; Henry Percy (Harry Hotspur) is taken prisoner, and Douglas is killed, July 30. This battle is celebrated in the ballad of "Chery Chase."—Amurath I. is killed, after defeating the Hungarians, Servians, Poles, &c., at the battle of Cassovia.—Battle of Næfels, near Glaris, gained by the Swiss over the Austrians.*

**1389.** Battle of Fahlköping, in which Albert, king of Sweden, is defeated and taken prisoner by queen Margaret.—Bajazet I., emperor of the Turks.—Pope Boniface IX. at Rome: he fixes the regular Jubilee to be held every thirty-third year.

**1390.** *First Navigation Act passed in England, requiring English merchants to freight only in English ships, not in strange ships (or 1381). Richard I. of England framed a code of laws relating to sea-affairs when he was in the island of Oléron in France in 1194, called the laws of Oléron.—Robert III., king of Scotland.*

**1391.** Manuel II. Palæologus, emperor of the East.—Amadeus VIII., first king of Savoy.

**1392.** *The Charter of London is taken away by Richard.—Tamerlane finally conquers Persia, and takes Bagdad: soon after he defeats the khan of Kiptshak, and advances to Moscow.*

**1393.** Insanity of Charles VI.: John, duke of Berry, and Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, competitors of the duke of Orleans, take the regency by force. The constable of Armagnac sustains the pretensions of the duke of Orleans, his son-in-law.—Cards are said to have been invented to amuse Charles VI. during his illness.

**1394.** *Richard's first expedition to Ireland; he lands at Waterford.—The Jews are banished from France.—Benedict XIII. succeeds Clement VII. at Avignon.—Knighton, historian.*

- . Creation of the duchy of Milan in favour of Galeas Visconti.
- . Bajazet I. defeats Sigismund of Hungary and John the Fearless of Nevers, at Nicopolis.
- 1. *The duke of Gloucester is arrested by Richard's order and sent over to Calais, where he is shortly after murdered.*—Union of Calmar: Margaret unites in her person the crowns of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.—Siege of Constantinople by Bajazet; he is diverted from it, being himself attacked by Tamerlane in 1399.—The French Church withdraws itself from subjection to either of the rival popes; and next year king Charles VI. imprisons Benedict XIII.
- 2. *Quarrel between Henry Bolingbroke, John of Gaunt's eldest son, and the duke of Norfolk; they are both banished by Richard II., Sept. 16.*—Tamerlane subdues part of Hindostan, and takes Delhi.
- 3. *Death of John of Gaunt, Feb. 3; his estates are seized by Richard.*—The king embarks for Ireland, in order to revenge the death of his cousin Roger, earl of March, heir presumptive to the crown, who had been slain in a skirmish.—The duke of Lancaster (Bolingbroke), earl of Hereford, lands in Yorkshire July 4, captures Richard II. in August, who on Sept. 30 is deposed by parliament. **House of Lancaster:** Henry IV. Bolingbroke, king of England, succeeds his cousin Richard II., who is murdered in Pontefract Castle in 1400, aged 34. Richard married, first, Anne of Bohemia, called the "good queen Anne," in 1380; and secondly, Isabella of France, in 1396, and left no children.—Anne introduced pins and side-saddles; in 1483 pins had become an article of foreign commerce, and in 1543 they were made in England: side-saddles such as are used at present were invented or adopted by Catherine of Medicis.—In the sixteenth year of Richard's reign was passed the statute of Præmunire, forbidding the importation of papal bulls, &c. The creation of peers by patent began in this reign to be recognised as constitutional.—The true heir to the crown was Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, whose grandmother was daughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, elder brother of John of Gaunt. (See 1377.) **Origin of the faction of the Two Roses:** the Red Rose was the badge of the Lancastrians, and the White Rose that of the Yorkists.—Order of the Bath instituted in England by Henry IV.

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 1400. Robert, count palatine, emperor of Germany.—Chrysolaras, teacher of Greek in Italy.—Alain Chartier, poet and chronicler, secretary to Charles VII.

#### FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

1401. *The first law is passed in England for persecuting those who dissent from the Church of Rome, and the first person burnt on a charge of heresy is William Sawtre, a priest, follower of Wickliffe.*
1402. Owen Glendower proclaims himself sovereign of Wales, raises an insurrection, defeats the English sent against him, and takes Mortimer, their general, prisoner.—Battle of Homeldon Hill, gained by the English under the earl of Northumberland and his son Henry Hotspur, over the Scots commanded by Earl Douglas, who is taken prisoner.—Bajazet is taken prisoner by Tamerlane in the decisive battle of Angora. Soliman I, emperor of the Ottoman Turks. The Seljukians recover Karamania. (See 1386.)—The Canaries are rediscovered by John Bethencourt, a Norman (they had been discovered in 1330), and are seized by the Spaniards in 1420.
1403. *The Percies rebel against Henry IV., correspond with Glendower, make an alliance with Douglas, and are defeated at Shrewsbury July 21; Hotspur is killed, and Douglas taken prisoner.*
1404. John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy.—Civil war in France caused by the factions of the Burgundians and the Orleanais, or Armagnacs.—Pope Innocent VII. at Rome.
1405. Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, suppresses an insurrection headed by Scroop, archbishop of York, and Thomas Mowbray, earl marshal; they are defeated at Skipton Moor and beheaded. This is the first instance in England of capital punishment being inflicted on a bishop.—Prince James of Scotland, afterwards James I., is captured on his way to France, near Flamborough Head, by an English ship, March 30, and detained eighteen years in prison.—Death of Tamerlane on his way to conquer China.
1406. James I., king of Scotland: the duke of Albany is made regent of Scotland during the king's captivity in England.—Pisa passes under the dominion of the Florentines.—Pope Gregory XII. at Rome.

1. *A plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants of London.* — The duke of Orleans is assassinated by John the Fearless. New troubles in France.

2. *The earl of Northumberland, father of Hotspur, again raises a rebellion, but is defeated and killed at Bramham Moor, near Tadcaster, Feb. 28.* — *Wales is gradually reduced, but Owen Glendower still holds out in retired fastnesses.* — John Huss, a disciple of Wickliffe, begins to preach a reformation in Bohemia.

The Genoese assume their independence and massacre the French. — Council of Pisa called for terminating the papal schism. Gregory XII. (at Rome) and Benedict XIII. (at Avignon) are deposed, and Alexander V. elected. — University of Leipsic founded by Frederick the Warlike, afterwards elector of Saxony.

Sigismund, emperor of Germany. — Death of the Sultan Soliman I. : war of his sons Musa and Mahomet I. — Pope John XXIII.

3. *The duke of Orleans calls the English to his assistance against the Burgundians.* — *The university of St. Andrew's in Scotland is founded*

Sicily is reunited to the kingdom of Arragon. — Eric the Pomeranian, king of the united kingdoms of the North.

4. *Henry V. king of England, succeeds his father Henry IV., who died aged 46. It was from his first wife Mary Bohun, co-heiress of the earl of Hereford, that Henry IV. derived his title of duke of Hereford: she died in 1394: their children were, Henry V.; Thomas, duke of Clarence; John, duke of Bedford; Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; Blanche, married to the duke of Bavaria; and Philippa, married to Eric, king of Denmark and Sweden. By his second wife, Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort the Valiant, duke of Bretagne, whom he married in 1403, he had no children.* — *Death of judge Guscoigne.* — *Several Lollards, or Wickliffites, were in Henry IV.'s reign put to death for their opinions.* — Mahomet I., emperor of the Turks; he expels the Seljukians from Karamania. (See 1386 and 1402.) — Ladislaus, king of Naples, makes himself master of Rome; flight of Pope John XXIII.

5. Council of Constance, which continues four years. This council decides that a pope is subject to a general



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council, and by it John XXIII. in 1415, and Benedict XIII. in 1417, are deprived of the pontificate, and Gregory XII. voluntarily resigns. Thus ends the Great Schism, virtually at least, though not formally until 1429, when Clement VIII., successor of Benedict, resigns his claim to Martin V.—John Gerson, a theologian, patron of Nominalism.

**1415.** *Conspiracy against Henry V. ; its chief leaders, Scrope, Cambridge, and Grey, are executed. — Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, in which Henry V. defeats the French under the constable d'Albret. — London is first lighted at night by lanterns.*—The electorate of Brandenburg is conferred on Frederick of Hohenzollern, burgrave of Nuremberg, and ancestor of the royal house of Prussia.—Capture of Ceuta by the Portuguese.—John Huss is condemned by the council of Constance, and burnt alive July 6, in violation of the safe-conduct granted him by the emperor. On the 14th of June the decree is passed "that the Sacred Supper should be administered to the laity in the element of bread only."

1416. Jerome of Prague, one of the most zealous partisans of John Huss, is condemned by the council of Constance, and burnt alive, May 30: beginning of the religious troubles in Bohemia.

**1417.** *Sir John Oldcastle, baron Cobham, is burnt as a Lollard, in London. — Holborn is first paved. — Civil war of the Cabillauds and Hameçons in Holland. — Pope Martin V. acknowledged by the council of Constance.*

**1418.** *Alliance of the duke of Burgundy with Henry V. of England. Isabella of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI., joins the enemies of France. — War of the Hussites in Bohemia: John Ziska their leader.*

**1419.** *Third and last mayoralty of Sir Richard Whittington; the others were in 1397 and 1406: he entertains Henry V. at Guildhall, which was finished in 1416. — John the Fearless, duke of Burgundy, is assassinated, and succeeded by his son John the Good. — Death of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia; his brother, the emperor Sigismund, succeeds him.*

**1420.** *Treaty of Troyes, by which Henry V. of England is made regent of France, and heir to the throne, to the exclusion of the dauphin, May 21. There are in France at the same time two kings, two queens, two regents, and two*

*parliaments.*—The Bohemians revolt from Sigismund.  
—Schism among the Hussites, — the Calixtines, and the Taborites.

1. *The duke of Clarence, Henry V.'s brother, is slain at Beaugé, in a skirmish with a body of Scotch troops under Buchan, in the pay of the dauphin, March 22.* — John VI. Palæologus, joint emperor of the East. — Great inundation in Holland; seventy-two towns or villages are overflowed.
2. *Henry VI. succeeds his father Henry V., who died aged 34. Henry V. had married, in 1420, Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and left one child, Henry VI., born in 1421. The queen soon after Henry V.'s death married Sir Owen Tudor, by whom she had Edmund, earl of Richmond, who married Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and was the father of Henry Tudor, afterwards king Henry VII.; Jasper, earl of Pembroke; and a daughter Tacina, married to Reginald, lord Grey de Wilton.* — The parliament appoints the duke of Bedford, and in his absence the duke of Gloucester, as protector of the kingdom. — Charles VII., king of France, is crowned at Poitiers. — Amurath II., emperor of the Turks, besieges Constantinople, but is obliged to raise the siege in 1423.
3. *The party of the Dauphin is defeated by the English at Crevant in Burgundy; Xaintrilles is taken prisoner July 31.* — James I. of Scotland is released from his captivity. — Sigismund confers the electorate of Saxony on Frederick the Warlike, margrave of Misnia. — Joanna II., queen of Naples, adopts Louis III. of Anjou.
4. *The French and Scots are defeated by the English at Verneuil, Aug. 17.* — Death of John Ziska; Procopius Rasa is chosen for his successor.
5. *The Court of Session in Scotland is instituted by James I.; this court is put aside in 1502, but re-constituted, with lords to preside, in 1532.* — Monstrelet, a French historian. Leonardo Aretino, an Italian historian. Walsingham, an English historian.
6. *Wickliffe's bones are taken up, by order of the pope, and burnt; his works had been burnt at Oxford, 1410.*
7. *Henry VI. is crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6.* — Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, compels the English to retreat.

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*the siege of that town, May 8 : Charles VII. is crowned at Rheims, July 17.*

**1430.** *Joun of Arc is captured at Compiegne, May 25.—* Foundation of the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good.

**1431.** *Joun of Arc is burnt alive in the market-place of Rouen by the English, May 30. — Henry VI. is crowned king of France at Paris, in the church of Notre Dame, Dec. 17. —* Council of Basil for the reformation of the Church, assembled under Pope Martin V., who is succeeded by Pope Eugene IV. — Rise of the Medici family in Florence : Cosmo, surnamed the Ancient and the Father of his Country, is at the head of that republic for thirty years. — About this time the Portuguese colonise Madeira ; vines and sugar-canes, brought from Crete, are planted there. In 1448 they colonise the Azores (discovered by Vandenburg in 1439), and in 1449 or 1446 they discover the Cape Verde islands.

**1433.** Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, adds to his dominions Hainault, Holland, and Friesland.

**1434.** Military order of the Annunciation instituted by Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy.

**1435.** *Treaty of Arras between Charles VII. and Philip, duke of Burgundy, who forsakes the cause of the English and joins Charles VII. Death of the duke of Bedford, regent of France, Sept. 14. —* Death of Joanna II.; extinction of the house of Anjou at Naples.

**1436.** *The French recover Paris, after it had been sixteen years in the hands of the English. —* Naval victory of the Genoese over the king of Arragon.

**1437.** *James II., king of Scotland, his father James I. being assassinated. —* All Souls' College, Oxford, founded by Henry Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury. — Death of Sigismund ; his son-in-law, Albert II., of the house of Hapsburgh (Austria), is elected king of Bohemia.

**1438.** Albert II. is elected emperor of Germany and king of Hungary. — Alphonso V. the African, king of Portugal, carries on war against the Moors. — The Second Pragmatic Sanction (see 1269) established by Charles VII. ; it forms the basis of the liberties and rights of the Gallican Church.

**1439.** *Schism of Basil : deposition of Eugene IV. by the council of that place, and election of Felix V. (Amadeus*

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VIII. of Savoy). Council of Florence under Eugene : the Greek and Latin Churches are reunited for a short time. — Gemistius Pletho introduces the Platonic philosophy among the Latins.

1440. Frederick IV. the Peaceful, emperor of Germany. — Christopher the Bavarian, king of the united kingdoms of the North. — The Portuguese commence the African slave trade (or 1481). — **Invention of Printing.** John Coster, of Haerlem, printed from wooden blocks a book of images and letters in 1438. John Faust established a printing-office at Mentz, and printed the "Tractatus Petri Hispani" in 1442; he is said to have invented cast types in 1450. John Guttenberg invented forged metal types at Strasburg in 1436; he used them in printing the earliest edition of the Bible, from 1444 to 1460. Peter Schæffer, of Strasburg, first cast metal types in matrices, and is therefore the inventor of complete printing in 1452.

1441. *Disgrace of the duchess of Gloucester; she is accused of witchcraft.* — *King's college, Cambridge, and Eton College are founded by Henry VI.*

1443. Alphonso V., king of Arragon, makes himself master of the kingdom of Naples. — John Castriot (Scanderbeg) makes himself prince of Albania, having recovered it from Amurath II.

1444. Re-establishment of a permanent militia in France. — Battle of Varna, gained by the Turks over Ladislaus VI., king of Poland, who dies in the action. Ladislaus the Posthumous, king of Hungary. — Battle of St. James, near Basil: the Swiss defeat the army of the Armagnacs.

1446. Great inundation of the sea in Holland; it bursts the sluices near Dortrecht, and 100,000 persons are drowned.

1447. *The duke of Gloucester is charged with treason, and murdered at Bury, Feb. 28.* — *Deaths of Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester and cardinal of St. Eusebius.* — Amurath II. besieges Croja, but is compelled by Scanderbeg to raise the siege. — Death of Philip Visconti, duke of Milan, the last of the family of the Viscontis. Rise of the Sforza family at Milan. — Casimir IV., king of Poland. — Eugene IV. is succeeded by pope Nicholas V., who founds the library of the Vatican in 1448.

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 1448. Constantine XIII. Palæologus, the last emperor of the East. — Charles Cnutson is elected king of Sweden under the name of Charles VIII. — Accession of the house of Holstein to the throne of Denmark in the person of Christian I.
1449. The Portuguese discover the Cape Verde islands. — End of the schism of Basil: Felix V. resigns his pontificate, and Nicholas V. ratifies the acts of the council of Basil, and remains sole pope.
1450. *The duke of Suffolk is beheaded at sea, May 2. — Insurrection in Kent, headed by Cade, who is secretly supported by the duke of York.*
1451. **End of the English dominion in France: they retain only Calais (or 1453).** — *Glasgow obtains its charters from James II., and its university is founded, (or 1454).* — Reunion of the ancient peerages to the crown of France. Decline of the feudal system. — Mahomet II., emperor of the Turks, son and successor of Amurath II. Alberti of Rimini, architect of churches. Majano, architect.
1452. Creation of the duchies of Modena and Reggio (afterwards joined to that of Ferrara), in favour of the marquess Borsa of Este.
1453. *Battle of Castillon, in Guienne, gained by Dunois over the English, wherein Talbot and his son lord Lisle are killed. — Extinction of the Eastern or Greek empire.* Mahomet II. takes Constantinople, May 29, after a long siege in which Constantine XIII. is killed. — A great number of Grecian literati take refuge in Italy; among them are, John Argyropylus, an Aristotelian, preceptor to Peter, son of Cosmo de Medici, and George Hermonymus or Charitonymus, who taught Greek at Paris. George Codinus, historian. Laurentius Valla, theologian and classical critic. Thomas à Kempis, theologian, supposed author of "Imitation of Christ," which was really written in French by John Gerson. Nicolaus Cusanus, theologian and mathematician. Antonius de Rusellio, jurist at Pavia, author of "Monarchia." Aneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II.), historian and cosmographer.

## MODERN HISTORY.

4. *Richard, duke of York, is appointed regent during the king's illness, April 3.* — Establishment of the Inquisition at Venice.
5. **War of the Two Roses:** *it continues thirty years. First engagement between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. Battle of St. Alban's, May 22, gained by the duke of York: Henry VI. is taken prisoner, and Somerset, Northumberland, and Clifford are killed.* — Pope Calixtus III. — Poggio, historian and classical critic. George of Purbach, mathematician, improver of trigonometry. George Scholarius (Gennadius), a defender of the Greek Church against the Latins.
6. *First recorded appearance of the comet afterwards known as Halley's.* — The Turks besiege Belgrade, and are defeated by John Hunniades.
7. *Christian I., king of Denmark, is acknowledged king of the Union of the North.* — The Bohemian or Moravian Brethren form their sect from the tenets of the Taborites, a branch of the ancient Hussites.
8. *John II., king of Navarre, becomes king of Arragon and Sicily after the death of his brother Alphonso V.* — Matthias Corvinus, son of Hunniades, is elected king of Hungary. — George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia. — Pope Pius II. — Engraving on copper is invented by Tomaso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence (or 1460). — Donatello, a sculptor of Florence.
9. *Second engagement between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, at Bloreheath, May 10; the former are victorious, but they are defeated at Ludlow, Oct. 18.* — Mahomet II. conquers Servia, Bosnia, Albania, Greece, and the whole Peloponnesus or Morea, as well as most of the islands of the Archipelago.
10. *Battle of Northampton gained by Warwick, July 10; Henry VI. is again taken prisoner. The crown is claimed by the duke of York in parliament, Oct. 16; his claim is allowed, and he is proclaimed heir-apparent and protector of the realm, Nov. 1.* — **Battle of Wakefield,** *in which the duke of York is defeated and killed, Dec. 30 or 31.* — James III., king of Scotland: his

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*father, James II., is killed at the siege of Roxburgh Castle. — Conquest of Thurgau by the Swiss. — Cardinal Bessarion, a learned promoter of the Platonic philosophy. George Phranza, Laonicus Chalcondylas, and Ducas, historians. George Trapezuntius and Theodore Gaza, translators of Greek authors into Latin.*

- 1461.** *Edward, duke of York, defeats the Lancastrians at Mortimer's cross, Herefordshire, Feb. 2: the Yorkists, under the earl of Warwick, are defeated near St. Alban's by queen Margaret, Feb. 17: the queen is obliged to retire to the north by the duke of York, who enters London, Feb. 28, and is proclaimed as king Edward IV., March 4. — House of York. Edward IV., duke of York, king of England, succeeds his third cousin Henry VI., who dies in 1471, aged 50. Henry VI. had married, in 1445, Margaret of Anjou, and their only child, Edward, is murdered in 1471. Edward IV. was son of Richard, duke of York, lineally descended from Lionel, duke of Clarence, second son of Edward III. (See 1377.) — Battle of Towton, gained by Edward IV. over the Lancastrians, March 29, Palm Sunday. Flight of Henry VI. into Scotland. — Louis XI., king of France. — Discovery of Guinea by the Portuguese.*
- 1462.** *Lord Montacute, brother of the earl of Warwick, gains over Margaret of Anjou the battles of Hedgely Moor, Apr. 25, and Hexham, May 15. — Henry IV., of Castile, is deposed. — Peter I., of Medici, son of Cosmo I., gonfaloniere or chief of Florence. — Pope Paul II.: he fixes the Jubilee to be held every twenty-fifth year. — Stages, diligences, and posts are established by Louis XI. in France.*
- 1463.** *Henry VI. is seized in Yorkshire, and committed to the Tower. — The infamous "Head Act" is passed at Trim in Ireland.*
- 1466.** *Peace of Thorn: Prussia is divided between Poland and the Teutonic Order. — The Greek empire of Trebizond is conquered by the Turks; its last emperor, David Comnenus, is killed.*
- 1467.** *Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. — Order of the Minimi founded by Francis of Paulo.*
- 1468.** *The Orkney and Shetland islands are given to James III. of Scotland as the dowry of the daughter of Christian of Denmark. — Louis XI. is taken prisoner by Charles*

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the Bold at their meeting at Peronne. — Chastisement of the inhabitants of Liège for their revolt from Charles. — Henry IV. the Powerless is compelled to acknowledge his sister Isabella heiress to the throne of Castile.

**1469.** *Clarence and Warwick retire to France and join the Lancastrians.* — Ferdinand V. the Catholic, son of the king of Arragon, marries Isabella of Castile. — Louis XI. receives from the pope the title of "Most Christian" King, retained from that time by the kings of France. The cardinal John de la Balue, a favourite of Louis XI., is disgraced and imprisoned.

**1470.** *Clarence rejoins his brother, Edward IV., while Warwick lands in England, restores Henry VI. to the throne, and drives Edward into exile.* — Mahomet II. takes the island of Negropont or Eubœa from the Venetians. — Printing at Paris. — John Müller, of Königsberg (Regiomontanus), improver of trigonometry. Rudolphus Agricola, theologian and classical critic. B. Platina, author of the lives of the popes. John Wessel, of Groningen, theologian. Philéphus, historian and moral philosopher.

**1471.** *Battle of Barnet, April 14, Easter day, in which Warwick the "King Maker" is defeated and killed by Edward IV. Battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, in which Margaret is defeated and captured by Edward IV. Death of Henry VI. in the Tower, May 22. Prince Edward of Lancaster is murdered by Clarence and Gloucester. Edward had married Anne Neville, daughter of the earl of Warwick. — Birth of Wolsey at Ipswich. — William Caxton, of London, prints "the Game and Play of Chesse," the first book printed in England. Ladislaus II., king of Bohemia. — Steno Sture governs Sweden with the title of administrator. — Pope Sixtus IV., famous for his nepotism.*

**1472.** Lorenzo de Medici the Magnificent, governor-in-chief of the republic of Florence.

**1473.** *Edward IV. founds the royal chapel at Windsor.*

**1474.** Death of Henry IV., king of Castile: his sister, Isabella, wife of Ferdinand the Catholic, succeeds him.

**1475.** *Edward IV. invades France. Peace of Pequigny purchased by the French. Margaret is ransomed by Louis XI.: she dies in 1482.*



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1476. Battles of Granson and Morat, gained by the Swiss over Charles the Bold: in 1477 the Swiss defeat him at Nancy, where he is killed. — Alphonso V., of Portugal, is defeated at Toro by Ferdinand the Catholic.
1478. *The duke of Clarence is attainted of treason, and soon after put to death in the Tower, Feb. 18. — Marriage of Maximilian of Austria with Maria, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold. The Franche-Comte and the Netherlands pass under the dominion of the house of Austria. — Conspiracy of the Pazzi and the Salviati against Julian and Lorenzo de Medici: Julian is killed. — Christian I., king of Denmark, institutes the Order of the Elephant. — Watches are said to be invented at Nuremberg.*
1479. Russia is freed from subjection to the Tartars by Ivan Basilovitz, or John III. the Great.
1481. Provence is reunited to France. — Bajazet II., emperor of the Turks: Zizim, his competitor. — Friburg and Soleure enter into the Swiss Confederation. — Ferdinand and Isabella establish the Inquisition in Spain; Torquemada, grand inquisitor from 1483. — Death of Thomas, lord Lyttleton, the jurist. — Hermolaus Barbarus, classical critic and translator. Marsilius Ficinus, translator of Plato.
1483. *Edward V., king of England, succeeds his father, Edward IV., who died aged 41. Edward IV. had married, in 1464, Lady Elizabeth Grey (Elizabeth Woodville): their children were, Edward V.; Richard, duke of York; Elizabeth, married to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; Cecilia, married to Lord Wells; Anne, married to the duke of Norfolk; Bridget, a nun; Catherine, married to the earl of Devonshire. — Richard III. (duke of Gloucester, the Protector), king of England, succeeds his nephew, Edward V., whom he had murdered in the Tower together with Richard, Edward's brother. — Richard improves the system of post-couriers, began in 1481. — The duke of Buckingham revolts against Richard, and is beheaded at Salisbury, Nov. 2. Executions of lord R. Grey, Sir T. Vaughan, Sir R. Hawes, June 13, and, a few days after, lord Rivers, at Pontefract. Lord Hastings is beheaded in the Tower, June 13. — Jane Shore performs public penance, Sunday, June 15. — Population of England, 4,689,000. — Charles VIII., king of France; Anne of Beaujeu, regent. — Cathe-*

rine of Albret, queen of Navarre.— John, king of Denmark, is elected king of the Union of the North.

The house of Saxony is divided between the Albertine and Ernestine branches. — Pope Innocent VIII.

1. *The earl of Richmond sails from Harfleur, and lands at Milford Haven; the sweating sickness prevails to a great extent in his army, and spreads in London. Battle of Bosworth, August 22, in which Richard III. is defeated and killed by Henry, earl of Richmond. House of Tudor: Henry VII., king of England, succeeds Richard III., who died aged 35. Richard had married Anne Neville, in 1473 (widow of Edward, son of Henry VI.); he is supposed to have poisoned her; their only child, Edward, died when 10 years old.— The wars of the Two Roses are ended by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.— Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, son of the late duke of Clarence, is committed to the Tower, Nov. 1.*
6. *Henry VII. institutes a body-guard of fifty men, continued under the title of Yeomen of the Guard.— Lord Lovel's rebellion.— Lambert Simnel, pretending to be the earl of Warwick and heir to the crown, lands in Ireland.— Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese, discovers the Cape of Good Hope, which he now calls the "Stormy Cape." (See 1497.)*
7. *Battle of Stoke, June 16, in which the impostor Simnel is defeated by Henry VII.— Simnel had been assisted by Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV.— Henry VII. institutes the court of the Star Chamber, abolished in 1641.*
8. *James IV., king of Scotland: his father, James III., was killed in a revolt of his subjects at Bannockburn.— Battle of St. Aubin, in Brittany, gained by Louis de la Tremouille over the duke of Orleans.*
9. *Maps and sea-charts are brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, to illustrate his brother's theory.— The family of the Lusignans cease to reign in Cyprus: the island is given up to the Venetians.— Savonarola begins to preach a reformation at Florence.*
10. *William Grocyn introduces the study of the Greek language at Oxford: he taught it to Erasmus.— Death of Matthias Corvinus: Ladislaus of Poland, king of Bohemia, is elected king of Hungary. John Piccolomini*

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of Mirandola, a learned Platonist. John Reuchlin, promoter of the study of Hebrew. Pontanus, poet and historian. Philip de Comines, historian. Angelo Politian, classical scholar and translator.

**1492.** *Perkin Warbeck, who took the title of Richard, duke of York, appears in Ireland in May, but soon withdraws to France, and thence to the Netherlands. — Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the service of Spain. He sailed from Spain Aug. 3, and Oct. 12 discovered Guanahani, or S. Salvador, one of the West Indies. — End of the kingdom of the Moors in Spain : Granada is taken by Ferdinand after a siege of eight months. — The Jews, to the number of 150,000, are expelled from Spain. — Peter di Medici succeeds Lorenzo at Florence. — Ivan III., the Autocrat, becomes master of the whole of Russia. — Pope Alexander VI. (Roderic Borgia), the pontifical Nero.*

**1493.** Maximilian I., emperor of Germany. — Second voyage of Columbus : he discovers the Caribbean islands. — Cæsar Borgia receives the cardinal's hat.

**1494.** *The university of Aberdeen is founded by bishop Uphinstone. — Expedition of Charles VIII. of France into Naples, during which he takes Rome. — The Aldine printing-press is established at Venice by Aldo.*

**1495.** *Sir William Stanley, lord chamberlain, is executed for secretly countenancing the pretender Perkin Warbeck, whom the duchess of Burgundy publicly acknowledged as her nephew Richard, duke of York. — Letters patent are granted by Henry (March 5) to John Cabot and his sons, for the discovery, conquest, and settlement of unknown lands. — The feudal system is limited by Henry : the personal service of the tenant for the tenure of his land is commuted into a rent ; Charles II. abolishes vassalage by statute in 1663. — Charles VIII., being opposed by a confederacy of the Italian princes, with the emperor Maximilian at their head, is obliged to abandon his conquests : he secures his retreat by his victory over the allies at Foronovo. — Ferdinand II., king of Naples. — Emmanuel, king of Portugal. — Columbus discovers Jamaica, May 3 — Diet of Worms, wherein the Perpetual Public Peace in Germany is drawn up : institution of the Imperial Chamber : creation of the duchy of Wirtemberg.*

**1496.** *The Scots, accompanied by Warbeck, invade England. —*

Marriage of Philip, archduke of Austria, with Joanna the Mad, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand the Catholic.—Frederick of Arragon, king of Naples.

17. *The Cornish men advance to Taunton, where Warbeck abandons them and takes sanctuary at Beaulieu Abbey, Hants, but soon surrenders himself upon promise of life: their leaders, lord Dudley, Flammoock, and Joseph, are executed. — Newfoundland is discovered by Sebastian Cabot, June 24, in searching for a north-west passage to India. — The Portuguese, under Vasco di Gama, double the Cape of Good Hope and sail to the East Indies. (See 1486.)*
18. *Warbeck confesses his imposture, is put in the pillory, and then committed to the Tower. — Louis XII., king of France, surnamed the Father of his people. Cardinal Amboise, his prime minister. — Cæsar Borgia is created duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. — Third voyage of Christopher Columbus, in which he discovers the American continent. — Vasco di Gama lands in the East Indies at Calicut, on the Malabar coast. — Savonarola is burnt at Ferrara, by Pope Alexander VI., for preaching against the vices of the clergy.*
19. *Ralph Wilford, pretending to be the earl of Warwick, is executed. — Warbeck and the earl of Warwick concert means to escape from the Tower, upon which they are executed as traitors; Warbeck Aug. 20, Warwick Nov. 28. — John and Sebastian Cabot discover Canada. — Louis XII. marries Anne of Bretagne, widow of Charles VIII., and invades Italy. — Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine merchant, lands in South America, and gives his own name to the New Continent. — Peace of Basil: the Swiss are acknowledged independent of the empire. — Demetrius Chalcondylas publishes at Florence the Greek Lexicon of Suidas.*
20. *Wolsey obtains his first church preferment (the rectory of Lymington, in Hants) from the marquess of Dorset. — The French, under Trivulzio, take the Milanese from Sforza the Moor. — Birth of Charles V. at Ghent: his father was Philip, archduke of Austria (son of the emperor Maximilian I.), his mother Joanna the Mad, heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella. — Discovery of Brazil, by Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese.*

#### SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1. *Arthur, prince of Wales, marries Catherine of Arragon,*

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*fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, Nov. 14. (Isabella was a descendant of Edward III. John of Gaunt's daughter, Catherine, married Henry III. of Castile, who was the great-grandfather of Isabella.)*—Steno Sture the Elder resumes the administration of Sweden, and John, son of Christian I., retires to his kingdom of Denmark.—Basil and Schaffhausen are admitted into the Swiss Confederation.—Alexander, king of Poland.—Ismael Sophi founds a new empire in Persia, and establishes there the Shiite in opposition to the Sonnite form of Islamism: hence the enmity of the Persians and Turks. The Shiites admit the Koran alone, and reject tradition.

**1502.** *Death of Arthur.*—Fourth voyage of Christopher Columbus to America; he enters the gulf of Honduras.—The Portuguese discover the island of St. Helena on the festival of St. Helena.

**1503.** *Prince Henry is affianced to his brother Arthur's widow.*—Henry VII. founds Henry the Seventh's chapel, an addition to Westminster Abbey.—*Shillings are first coined in England.*—Battle of Seminara, in Calabria, lost by the French, Friday, Apr. 21. Battle of Cerignole, in which Gonsalvo of Cordova, the Spanish general, defeats the Chevalier Bayard and the duke of Nemours, who is killed in the action, Friday, April 28: the kingdom of Naples, with the exception of the town of Gaeta, falls into the hands of the Spaniards.—Alfonso, duke of Albuquerque, viceroy of the Portuguese establishments in the East Indies.—Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II., the friend and patron of Michael Angelo and Raphael.

**1504.** *Death of Isabella;* her son-in-law, Philip, archduke of Austria, inherits Castile.—War between Venice and the Turks.—Charles III. the Good, duke of Savoy.

**1505.** *Birth of John Knox, the Scottish reformer, at Gifford, near Haddington.*—Vassili IV. (or V.), grand-duke of Russia: he obtains the title of emperor from Maximilian I.: during his reign he takes Smolensko from the Poles, and destroys the republic of Pskof.—Francis Almeida, a Portuguese governor of the East Indies.

**1506.** *Death of Christopher Columbus, May 20: he was born at Genoa in 1437.* The sugar cane is first planted in Hispaniola, being brought from the Canaries.—Cey-

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lon is visited by the Portuguese. — The church of St. Peter at Rome is commenced by pope Julius II.
7. Louis XII. subdues the revolted Genoese. — Sigismund I., king of Poland, reigns gloriously for forty-one years. — Madagascar is discovered by the Portuguese.
8. *Wolsey is made dean of Lincoln by Henry.* — League of Cambray formed against the Venetians by Pope Julius II., Louis XII., Ferdinand V., Maximilian I., and the duke of Savoy. — Canada is visited by Aubert, a French navigator; *John and Sebastian Cabot discovered it in 1499.*
9. *Henry VIII., king of England, succeeds his father, Henry VII., who died aged 54. Henry VII. had married, in 1486, his cousin, Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.: their children were, Arthur (see 1501), Henry (VIII.); Margaret, married first to James IV. of Scotland, and secondly to Douglas, earl of Angus; Mary, married first to Charles, son of Philip of Castile, secondly to Louis XII. of France, thirdly to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk: by her first two husbands she had no children, by her last she had two daughters, Frances and Eleanor; Frances was married to the duke of Dorset, and became the mother of Lady Jane Grey, who claimed the crown on the death of Edward VI. — Empson and Dudley, Henry VII.'s rapacious ministers, are beheaded, Aug. 17. — The Venetians are defeated at Agnadello by Louis XII. and Chevalier Bayard. — The Florentines take Pisa, after a siege of four years. — Cardinal Ximenes conquers Oran in Africa. — Birth of John Calvin, at Noyon, in Picardy. — Trithemius, Anglerius, and Crantz, historians. Leonardo da Vinci, founder of modern painting. Raphael, head of the Roman school of painting, and Albert Dürer of the Flemish. Giorgione, Venetian painter.*
11. Council assembled at Pisa and Milan against the pope by Louis XII., king of France, and the emperor. — Holy League between *Henry VIII.*, the pope, Venice, Spain, and Switzerland, against Louis XII. — Albuquerque conquers Goa, and makes it the capital of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. — Cuba is conquered by the Spaniards.
12. Battle of Ravenna, gained by the French, under Gaston de Foix, over Julius II., Ferdinand, and the Venetians. — *Maximilian Sforza is reinstated in*

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duchy of Milan. — Diet of Cologne; institution of the Aulic Council; Germany is divided into ten circles. — Selim I., son and murderer of Bajazet, succeeds him.

**1513.** *The English defeat the French in the battle of the Spurs: the duke of Longueville and the Chevalier Bayard are taken prisoners, August. — Battle of Flodden, Sept. 9, fatal to the Scots, in which their king, James IV., is killed. — The earl of Suffolk, nephew of Edward IV., is executed after several years' imprisonment. — Wolsey, prime minister of Henry VIII. — James V., king of Scotland. — Battle of Novara, gained by the Swiss over the French. Appenzell is joined to the Swiss Confederation, composed of thirteen cantons. — Christian II., king of Denmark and Norway. — Pope Leo X., patron of the fine arts, employs the illustrious painter and architect Raphael in finishing the church of St. Peter at Rome. — Nugnez Balboa discovers the Pacific Ocean near Panama.*

**1514.** *Wolsey is made bishop of Lincoln, March 26, and archbishop of York in November. — France sues for peace, and obtains it from the pope, by promising to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction, which rendered the French Church independent from the papacy; from the king of Spain by uniting his grandson, the duke of Ferrara, to Renée, daughter of the king of France; and from England, by Louis XII. espousing Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Louis' wife, Anne of Bretagne, having just died. — Selim I. defeats the Persians, and destroys the town of Tauris (Tabriz).*

**1515.** *Wolsey is made Cardinal de Santa Cecilia, by Leo X. — Death of Louis XII., the last of the Valois Orleans: he is succeeded by Francis I., count of Angoulême, first of the house of the Valois Angoulême. — Battle of Marignano, in which the French, under Trivulzio, defeat the Swiss, and take possession of the Milanese. — Leo X. persuades Francis I. to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction given by Charles VII. in 1438, and to substitute in its place the Concordate.*

**1516.** *Wolsey is made chancellor of England. — Charles I. of Spain, afterwards emperor Charles V., succeeds Ferdinand the Catholic (his grandfather on his mother's side), who reigned over Spain, the Two Sicilies, Sardinia, the Netherlands, and Franche Comté. Cardinal Ximenes, prime minister: he caused to be completed*

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at Alcalá (Complutum), in 1517, the famous Complutensian Polyglot Bible. — Lewis II., king of Hungary and Bohemia. — Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Algiers. — Zwingli, at Einsiedlin, in Switzerland, preaches against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, especially Indulgences.

- 117. The Reformation in Germany is begun by Luther**, an Augustine monk and professor at Wittenberg, in Saxony, who in this year publicly attacks the sale of Indulgences and other kindred abuses of the Church of Rome, Oct. 31. Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony, is his protector. — The Turks put an end to the reign of the Mamelukes in Egypt. — Las Casas imports slaves from Africa to America. — Erasmus, born at Rotterdam, the chief promoter of learning in this age. Aventinus, Ludovicus Vives, and dean Colet, friends of Erasmus. *Colet is the founder of St. Paul's School, where Greek was first publicly taught by W. Lily, author of the "Latin Grammar" (or see 1490).* — Cardinal Cajetan, theologian and commentator. Hochstraten, Romish theologian, opponent of Reuchlin and Luther. Carlostadt, theologian at Wittenberg. Pirckheimer, learned civilian of Nuremberg. Machiavelli, a Florentine historian, and author of "The Prince." Ariosto, poet, author of "Orlando Furioso." Trissino, the first epic poet who used a modern language. H. C. Agrippa, mystical philosopher. Michael Angelo, head of the Florentine school of painting. Titian, chief of the Venetian school. Andre del Sarto and Correggio, painters.
- 118. The College of Physicians is instituted at the instance of Dr. Linacre.** — Luther meets Cajetan at Augsburg. Melancthon becomes professor of Greek at Wittenberg.
- 119. Six men and one woman are burnt at Coventry for teaching their children the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments.** — Charles V., emperor of Germany, on the death of Maximilian. — Expedition of Ferdinando Cortez against Mexico. — First voyage round the world undertaken by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. He discovers and sails through the straits that bear his name, and gives to the new ocean he enters the name of "Pacific Ocean" (see 1513). Magellan is slain in



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a skirmish with the natives of one of the Philippines, Apr. 26, 1521, but his vessel accomplishes the enterprise. — Discussion between Eck, Carolostadt, and Luther at Leipsic. Olaus Peterson and his brother Laurent, Luther's disciples, preach the reformed religion in Sweden and Denmark. Zwingli procures the expulsion from Zurich of Bernardin Sampson, agent for the sale of Indulgences.

**1520.** *The emperor Charles V. lands at Doner, May 26, on his visit to Henry. Interview between Henry and Francis I. near Ardres, called the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."* — Insurrection in Castile: John Padilla, the leader of the people during their unavailing struggle for liberty. — Christian II., king of the Union of the North: Massacre of Stockholm by Christian and archbishop Trollo. Eric Vasa, father of Gustavus Vasa, is among the victims. — Leo X. condemns the opinion of Luther, who publicly burns the bull of condemnation. — Soliman II. the Magnificent, emperor of the Turks, creates the Ottoman navy.

**1521.** *Edward, duke of Buckingham, a near relation to the king, is executed as a traitor on Tower Hill, May 17.* — *Leo X. confers on Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith."* — *Muskets are introduced in the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside; they are said to have been invented by the Spaniards.* — First war between Charles V. and Francis I.: the French under Lautrec are defeated, and lose the Milanese territory. — Gustavus Vasa, at the head of the Dalecarlians, defeats the troops of Christian II. — Ferdinand of Austria, brother of Charles V., marries Anne of Hungary and Bohemia: origin of the two branches of the house of Austria. — Ferdinando Cortez completes the conquest of Mexico. — The Ladrones and Philippine Islands are discovered by Magellan (see 1519). — John III., king of Portugal. — Soliman II. takes Belgrade. — Luther is excommunicated by Leo X. January 4, pleads his cause at the diet of Worms April 17 and 18, is carried off to the castle of Wartburg, and proscribed by the diet. Death of Pope Leo X.

**1522.** *The first work on Arithmetic, printed in England, is written by Tunstal, bishop of Durham.* — *The damask rose first brought into England by Dr. Linacre, and*

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*the musk rose by Thomas Cromwell.* — Soliman II. takes Rhodes from the Knights of St. John, who retire to Malta. — A ship of Magellan's squadron, commanded by Juan Sebastian Cano, lands in Spain Sept. 8, having completed the first voyage round the world. — Luther returns from Wartburg to Wittemberg in March, and publishes his German Bible. The diet of Nuremberg publishes the "Centum Gravamina" or Hundred Complaints against the Court of Rome. — Pope Adrian VI.

1523. Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden. Christian II. is deposed. Frederick I. of Holstein, uncle of Christian II., ascends the throne of Denmark: end of the Union of Calmar. — Zwingle maintains the reformed doctrines before the great council of Zurich, and obtains an edict in his favour. — Pope Clement VII. (Julius de Medici).

1524. *Hops are introduced from the Netherlands into England, and used in brewing.* — Coalition against Francis I.: his army is defeated at Rebec, near Milan, and Chevalier Bayard, the knight "sans peur et sans reproche" is mortally wounded, Apr. 30.

1525. *Hampton Court Palace is presented to Henry by Cardinal Wolsey.* — Battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. is taken prisoner by Charles V. — Insurrection of the peasantry in Thuringia, Franconia, and Swabia: Thomas Munzer, their prophet and leader, is defeated at Mulhausen and beheaded. — Teutonic Prussia is erected into a hereditary duchy in favour of Albert, margrave of Brandenburg. — John the Constant, elector of Saxony. Reformation in Prussia and Saxony.

1526. *Tindal publishes the New Testament in English, at Hamburg or Antwerp: this is the first printed edition of any part of the Bible in English: the impression is bought up and burnt at Paul's Cross, by Tunstal, bishop of London.* — Treaty of Madrid between Charles V. and Francis I.; the latter is set at liberty. — Soliman II. defeats Lewis II., king of Bohemia and Hungary, near Mohacz; Lewis is killed in the flight. Ferdinand of Austria succeeds him. John Zapolya, palatine of Transylvania, his competitor for the throne of Hungary. — Foundation of the empire of the Great Moguls in Hindostan by Baber. — The first di

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Spire calls for a general council, and permits reformation in worship.

- 1527.** *Henry VIII. questions the validity of his marriage with Catherine of Arragon, his brother's widow, and applies to the pope for a divorce. — A voyage of discovery "even to the North Pole" is first suggested to Henry by Robert Thorne, of Bristol, for the purpose of finding a shorter passage to China and the East Indies. — Rome is taken and plundered, Easter Sunday, May 5, by the general of Charles V., Bourbon, who is killed in the attack, and the pope taken prisoner. — The Florentines shake off the yoke of Alexander de Medici. — Pizarro and Almagro invade the empire of Peru. — The Bermudas, or Sommers' Isles, are discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but they were not inhabited until 1609, when Sir George Sommers is cast away upon them. — The reformed religion is established in Sweden and tolerated in Denmark.*
- 1528.** *Cardinal Campeggio, the papal legate, arrives in England to hear the divorce cause. — Andrew Doria expels the French from Genoa, and re-establishes that republic. — Councils of Bourges and Sens against Luther. — Reformation at Berne.*
- 1529.** *Fall of Wolsey, Oct. 18. — Cranmer is despatched to Rome to argue in favour of the divorce. — Treaty of Cambray, termed the Peace of the Ladies, August 5. Francis gives up his claims on Milan and Naples. — Soliman II. is repulsed before Vienna. — Second diet of Spire, which forbids changes in public worship until the decision of a council. Six princes and fourteen imperial cities protest against it, whence the name of Protestants. Ecolampadius establishes the reformed religion at Basil.*
- 1530.** *Death of Wolsey, Nov. 29. Sir Thomas More succeeds him as lord chancellor. — The first voyage to Guinea, made by an English ship, for elephants' teeth. — Diet of Augsburg. Confession of Augsburg, drawn up by Melancthon, Luther's friend and coadjutor; it is signed by the elector of Saxony and other princes of the empire, and laid before the emperor Charles V. June 25. — Siege and capture of Florence by the imperialists. — Copernicus, an eminent astronomer of Thorn in Prussia, completes his system of the universe, which was published just before his death in*

1543. — Pighius, mathematician. Paracelsus, a physician. — Guiccardini, historian. Budæus and Vatablus, critics.

1. *The whole body of English clergy is convicted of a præmunire for acting under the legatine power of Cardinal Wolsey. They pay a large sum for pardon, and acknowledge the king as supreme head of the Church.— Second recorded appearance of the comet afterwards known as Halley's. — League of Smalcald between the protestant princes. — Religious war in Switzerland: death of Zwingli in the battle of Cappel. — Captivity of Bonnivard at Chillon.*
2. *Truce of Nuremberg. John Frederick, elector of Saxony.*
3. *Henry VIII. divorces Catherine of Arragon, and marries Anne Boleyn. — Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury. — Birth of the Princess Elizabeth. — Appeals to Rome prohibited by parliament. — Pizarro completes the conquest of Peru, and orders its inca (emperor), Atahualpa, to be strangled.*
4. *The English parliament reject the pope's supremacy, and give to Henry VIII. the title of supreme head on earth of the Church of England.—Christian III., king of Denmark. — Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis. — Canada is visited by Cartier, who takes possession of extensive districts in the name of the French king. — **The order of the Jesuits is founded** by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish knight; Francis Xavier, the "Apostle of the Indies," and five others, unite with him. Their order is sanctioned by Paul III. in 1540. The following year Loyola is chosen general of his order. At his death, in 1556, his society consisted of above 1000 persons. — Pope Paul III.*
15. *John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Thomas More, chancellor of England, refuse to acknowledge the supremacy of Henry VIII. as head of the Church, and are beheaded on Tower Hill, Fisher June 22, and More July 6. — The whole of the Bible is translated into English by Tindal and Coverdale, and dedicated to the king. — Pope Paul III. issues a bull of excommunication against Henry. — Expedition of Charles V. to Africa against Chereddin Barbarossa, grand admiral of the Turks, and king of Algiers and Tunis. Charles takes Tunis. — Renewal of the league of Smalcald. — Foundation of Lima by Pizarro. — The*

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Reformation is established at Geneva by John Calvin. — Disorders and excesses of the Anabaptists at Munster: John Bockholdt, a tailor of Leyden, is made their king and lawgiver.

- 1536.** *Death of Catherine of Arragon, January 6. Execution of Anne Boleyn, May 19: Henry VIII. marries Jane Seymour, May 20; she dies next year, after the birth of her son, Prince Edward. — Suppression of the lesser monasteries in England. — Revolt in the northern counties. — Parochial Registers are established by Thomas Cromwell (or, according to others, in 1580). — The king's supremacy is established in Ireland by act of parliament. — Tindal is apprehended at Antwerp, strangled, and his body burnt, for heresy. — The city of Munster is taken by its bishop, count Waldec, and Bockholdt executed.*
- 1537.** Origin of the Mennonites or reformed Anabaptists.
- 1538.** Treaty of Nice between Francis I. and Charles V. — The diving-bell first used in Europe (or 1509).
- 1539.** *Six Articles of Henry VIII. against the protestants, called the Bloody Statute. — The first regularly authorised translation of the Bible into English, called Cranmer's or the Great Bible, is appointed to be kept and read in the churches: the present translation, or king James's Bible, is first published in 1611. — The Reformed Religion is finally established in Denmark: Bugenhagen, of Wittemberg, is the chief director of the reformation there.*
- 1540.** *Henry VIII. marries Anne of Cleves in January, and divorces her in July. — Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, an able statesman, is beheaded on Tower Hill, July 28. — Final dissolution of the monasteries in England. — The Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, is revived, and again in 1687. — Variation of the compass noticed by Cabot. — Rebellion and chastisement of the inhabitants of Ghent. — Sleidan and Polydore Virgil, historians. Bucer, and Peter Martyr, theologians. Julius Cæsar Scaliger, Latin poet and critic; his son, Joseph Scaliger, was also a critic and historian. Holbein, Swiss painter. Rabelais, French writer.*
- 1541.** *Henry marries Catherine Howard, May 8, and beheads her, February 12, 1542. — The countess of Salisbury is executed, after a long imprisonment, for holding correspondence with her son, Cardinal Pole; lord Montague, brother to the cardinal, the marquis of Exeter, his cousin, and several others, were executed on a like*

*charge, in January, 1540. — An act is passed for paving several streets in London. — Unsuccessful expedition of Charles V. against Algiers. — Diet of Ratisbon. — Sigismund I. the Great joins Lithuania to Poland. — Pizarro is assassinated in his palace at Lima, June 26.*

2. *Defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss by the English, Nov. 25. Death of James V.; Mary, his daughter, only seven years old, queen of Scotland. — Con O'Neil submits to Henry VIII. at Greenwich, and receives the title of earl of Tyrone. Henry changes his title from "Lord" to King of Ireland. — Japan is visited by Ferdinand Mendez Pinto.*
3. *Henry marries Catherine Parr, his sixth and last wife, July 10. — A litany, nearly like the present, is published by order of the king. — The exhibition of "Mysteries and Moralities" (a kind of sacred plays, acted by the priests) are prohibited by law in England.*
4. *Edinburgh is taken by the English under the earl of Hertford. — Henry VIII. takes Boulogne. — The French defeat the troops of Charles V. in the battle of Cerizoles. Peace of Crespy between Charles V. and Francis I.*
5. *The Scots defeat the English at Ancram Muir. — An "Act against Usury:" the rate of interest is fixed at 10 per cent. — Peter Louis Farnese, first duke of Parma and Placentia. — The council of Trent holds its first session, Dec. 13: it continues eighteen years, under the popes Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV.; its last session is held Dec. 3, 1563.*
6. *Cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, the head of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, is assassinated, May 29. — Death of Luther, Feb. 18. War of Smalcald: proscription of the protestant elector John Frederick of Saxony and the landgrave of Hesse by Charles V.*
7. *The earl of Surrey is beheaded, on a charge of treason, on Tower Hill, January 19. — Edward VI., king of England, succeeds his father, Henry VIII., who died January 28, aged 56. Henry left three children: Mary, by Catherine of Arragon; Elizabeth, by Anne Boleyn; and Edward, by Jane Seymour. — Somerset, the Protector, gains the battle of Pinky over the Scots, Sept. 10. — "The Act of Six Articles" is repealed. — Henry II., son of Francis I., succeeds him. — Battle of*

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Mühlberg, in which the Protestants are defeated, and the elector of Saxony taken prisoner. The landgrave of Hesse surrenders himself to Charles V. — Diet of Augsburg: Charles V. confers the electorate of Saxony on Maurice.—Fiesco's conspiracy at Genoa.—Orange trees are brought from China to Portugal.

**1548.** The Interim is granted by Charles V. to the Protestants; it allowed them the use of the communion in both kinds, and the marriage of their clergy, until the matter should be determined by a council.

**1549.** Lord Seymour, brother to the Protector, is executed March 20, on a charge of treason. — Insurrections in many parts of the country. Kett, a wealthy tanner leader of the insurrection in Norfolk, is defeated by Warwick, and hanged at Norwich. — The Book of Common Prayer is composed, and read in all the churches of England. — Death of Sternhold, versifier of the Psalms. — A pension of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is granted by the king to Sebastian Cabot, as grand pilot of England, Jan. 6. — Bishop Bonner is deprived of his see.

**1550.** Horse Guards are instituted by Edward VI. — John Bocher is burnt for heresy, May 2. — Heath and Day bishops of Worcester and Chichester, are committed to the Tower. — Sir John Cheke, tutor to king Edward and Roger Ascham, to queen Elizabeth. — Conrad Gesner, naturalist. Turnebus and Castelvetro, critics

**1551.** Von Parria, a surgeon, is burnt for heresy, May 2. — Bishops Gardiner and Tunstall are committed to the Tower, where they remained till released by Queen Mary. — A sweating sickness rages in England. — The English Liturgy is first used in Ireland, and the Book of Common Prayer published in Dublin, the first book ever printed in Ireland.

**1552.** Somerset, the Protector, is executed, Jan. 22. — An act is passed for the Uniformity of Service and Administration of Sacraments throughout the realm. — Crown and half-crowns are first coined. — Treaty of Passau between Charles V. and the elector of Saxony, by which the free exercise of Protestant worship is secured.

**1553.** Edward VI. sends Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor with three ships to find out the north-east passage to China: in 1555 Chancellor discovers the port of Archangel; the Russian company is established soon after. — Edward VI. makes a will bequeathing the

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*crown to Lady Jane Grey, June 14. — Mary, queen of England, succeeds her brother, Edward VI., who died aged 16. — Lady Jane Grey had reigned ten days. — The hospital of St. Thomas was refounded by Edward: he also founded Christ's and Bridewell in 1552, and enlarged St. Bartholomew's. — Mary re-establishes the Roman Catholic religion in England. Cranmer and other protestant prelates are imprisoned. — Northumberland, Gates, and Palmer are executed, Aug. 22. — Metz being bravely defended by d'Aumale, duke of Guise, Charles V. is obliged to raise the siege. — Philibert Emmanuel, surnamed Iron Head, duke of Savoy. — Michael Servetus is burnt for heresy at Geneva.*

**1554.** *Sir Thomas Wyatt is defeated in his attack on London, January, and executed, April 11. — Executions of Lady Jane Grey, lord Guilford Dudley, her husband (Feb. 12), her father, the duke of Suffolk (Feb. 20), and his brother, lord Thomas Grey (Apr. 27). — The princess Elizabeth is committed to the Tower, March 11, and removed thence to Woodstock, May 19. — The earl of Warwick, son of Northumberland, dies in the Tower, Oct. 21.*

**1555.** *Commencement of the Marian persecution; Rogers, the first victim, is burnt in Smithfield; bishop Hooper at Gloucester, Feb. 9; Ridley and Latimer in Oxford, Oct. 16. — Death of bishop Gardiner, Nov. 12; born 1483. — Princess Elizabeth is released from confinement. — Achbar the Great, grand mogul of India. — The Spaniards colonise the Manillas, and call them the Philippine Islands. — Peace of Augsburg, which grants to the Protestants of Germany full liberty of conscience. — Pope Marcellus II. Pope Paul IV.*

**1556.** *Cranmer is burnt at Oxford, March 21. Cardinal Pole is consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. — Abdication of Charles V.: he retires to the monastery of St. Just, leaving the empire of Germany to his brother Ferdinand, king of the Romans; and to his son, Philip II., Spain, Naples, Milanese, and the Netherlands. — Lælius Socinus, according to some, the founder of the Socinian sect.*

**1557.** *Battle of St. Quentin gained over the French by the English and Spaniards, commanded by Philibert Emmanuel of Savoy, and the Count Egmont, Aug. 10. — An embassy arrives in England from Russia, when the first treaty with that country is made.*



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- 1558.** *The duke of Guise recovers Calais from the English in eight days : it had been in their possession during more than two hundred years, Jan. 7 or 8. — Mary, queen of Scots, is married to the dauphin, afterwards Francis II., April 20 : she assumes the title of queen of England. — Three men and two women are burnt at Colchester, Nov. 10, a week before the death of Mary. — Elizabeth, queen of England, succeeds her sister Mary, who died aged 43, having married, in 1554, Philip II. of Spain. — The Reformation is restored. — The French are defeated at Gravelines by the Spaniards and Count Egmont. Charles V. dies at the monastery of St. Just.*
- 1559.** *Treaty of Château Cambresis between France and Spain, April 2. — Francis II., king of France. — Margaret of Parma, daughter of Charles V., is appointed governor of the Netherlands ; Philip II. establishes the inquisition there. — Pope Pius IV.*
- 1560.** *The Reformation is completed in Scotland by Knox, and the parliament abolishes the papal authority. — Charles IX., brother of Francis II., then ten years old, ascends the throne of France under the regency of his mother, Catherine de Medici. Conspiracy of Amboise formed by the party of the Condé against that of Guise. Beginning of the civil wars in France. — Death of Gustavus Vasa ; his son, Eric XIV., succeeds him. — Death of Melanchthon. — Jerome Cardan, a philosopher. Telesius of Naples, opponent of Aristotle, natural philosopher. Patricius, a Platonist. Peter Ramus, logician. Camerarius, critic. Nic. Tartaglia and Fred. Commandine, mathematicians.*
- 1561.** *Mary, queen of Scots, widow of Francis II., arrives in Scotland, and lands at Leith, Aug. 19. — Livonia is given up to Poland.*
- 1562.** *Commencement of the African slave trade of England : Captain Hawkins imports Negroes into Hispaniola. — Coining-press introduced into England. The peach tree and nectarine tree are brought into England from Persia. — Elizabeth assists the French Protestants with men and money. — Battle of Dreux gained by the duke of Guise ; Condé is taken prisoner.*
- 1563.** *Importation of potatoes from America to England by Captain Hawkins ; others ascribe it to Francis Drake, 1586, and others to Sir Walter Raleigh. — Knives are*

*first made in England, and forks are used about 1608.*

— The duke of Guise is assassinated by Poltrot.

**Maximilian II.**, emperor of Germany. — The Creed of Pius IV. is published. — Death of Calvin. — Theodore Beza, a reformer and commentator. — Foundation of the palace of the Tuileries by Catherine de Medici.

1. *Mary Stuart marries her cousin, Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a grandson of Margaret (sister of Henry VIII.) by her second marriage. — Soliman II. is obliged to raise the siege of Malta.*

2. *Murder of David Rizzio by Darnley. — The cathedral and city of Armagh are burnt by Shane O'Neil. — Needles are fabricated in England by Elias Growse, a German; some had been made in the preceding reign by a Negro from Spain. — Revolt of the Netherlands from Philip II.: their chiefs are, William of Orange, Louis of Nassau, and the counts of Egmont and Horn. — Selim II., emperor of the Turks. — Pope Pius V.*

3. *Darnley is murdered, Feb. 10: Mary Stuart marries Bothwell; she is dethroned and confined to the castle of Lochleven: regency of Murray during the minority of her son, James VI., king of Scotland. — Lady Catherine Seymour, sister of Lady Jane Grey, dies in the Tower, after an imprisonment of six years, for having married without the queen's license. — The duke of Alva is appointed by Philip II. governor of the Netherlands, and commences his bloody persecutions. — Battle of St. Denis: Montmorenci defeats the Protestants, and is killed in the action.*

4. *Mary is defeated by Murray at Langside-hill, and takes refuge in England. — Seminary at Douay founded by Dr. Allen to educate Roman Catholic priests to labour in England.*

5. *The Royal Exchange is built in London by Sir Thomas Gresham, the "royal merchant." — Battle of Jarnac, in which the prince of Condé, leader of the Protestants, is taken prisoner, then murdered. Battle of Moncontour lost by Coligni.*

6. *Pius V. issues a bull deposing Elizabeth. — Henry Billingsley, of London, publishes the first English translation of Euclid's Geometry. — The earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, is assassinated by Hamilton, Jan. 23, and succeeded by the earl of Lennox (father of*

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*Darnley*), July 12; *Lennox* is murdered at *Stirling*, Sept. 3, 1571, and succeeded by the earl of *Mar*. — Treaty of *St. Germain en Laye*: the French Protestants obtain an amnesty, liberty of conscience, and other privileges. — *John Fox*, martyrologist. *Tallis*, English musician. *Camoens*, the Portuguese poet, author of the "*Lusiad*." *Hans Sach*, founder of the German drama. *Ronsard*, French poet. *Mercator*, mathematician, inventor of the projection of the sphere.

- 1571.** *William Cecil*, Elizabeth's secretary, is created *Lord Burleigh*, and, in 1572, succeeds the marquess of *Winchester* in the office of lord treasurer. — The island of *Cyprus* is taken by *Selim II.* from the Venetians. — Battle of *Lepanto*, where the Turkish fleet is defeated by the Venetians and Germans under *Don John* of Austria, son of *Charles V.* — *Moscow* is surprised by the Tartars, who slay 30,000 of the inhabitants.
- 1572.** Executions of *Norfolk*, June 2, and, a few months after, *Northumberland*, chief leaders of *Mary's* conspiracy against Elizabeth. — Death of *John Knox*. — Society of Antiquaries, founded by *Archbishop Parker*, *Camden*, *Stowe*, and others; dissolved by *James I.*, 1604; revived in 1717, and incorporated in 1751. — *Margaret* of Valois marries *Henry d'Albret*, king of *Navarre*, Aug. 18. — Massacre of *St. Bartholomew*, in which *Coligni* is killed, Aug. 24. — *William*, prince of *Orange*, the count of *Nassau*, his brother, and *William*, count de la *Marck*, attack the Spaniards; the city of *Brille* is taken by surprise: assembly of the states at *Dort*; *William I.*, prince of *Orange*, is declared stadtholder. — Death of *Sigismund II.*: extinction of the *Jagellon* dynasty: the kingdom of *Poland* becomes elective. — *Pope Gregory XIII.*
1573. *Haerlem* is taken by the Spaniards, who are afterwards repulsed at *Alcmaer*: the duke of *Alva* is recalled, and *Lewis* of *Requesens* succeeds him. — *Henry* of *Anjou* is elected king of *Poland*: in 1574 he ascends the throne of *France*. — *Tunis* is taken by the Turks.
1574. *Henry III.*, king of *France*. — Memorable siege of *Leyden*, raised by the prince of *Orange* and *Admiral Boissot*. — *Don Sebastian*, king of *Portugal*, invades *Africa*. — *Amurath III.*, emperor of the Turks.
- 1576.** *Frobisher's Straits* discovered by *Sir Martin Frobisher*. — The Catholic League in *France* is formed against the Protestants; *Henry*, duke of *Guise*, is the chief

promoter of it. — Rodolph II., king of Hungary and emperor of Germany. — Pacification of Ghent.

8. *The Newfoundland fishery is now a considerable branch of trade. — Death of Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of the great seal, and father of Lord Bacon. — The Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, governor of the Netherlands, are defeated in the battle of Rimenant, but successful at Gemblours.*
9. *Faction of the Sixteen at Paris. — Battle of Alcazar, in Africa, where the Portuguese, under Don Sebastian, are defeated by Moluck the Moor. — The republic of Holland is formed by the Union of Utrecht between the Seven Provinces. — Maestricht is taken by the Spaniards.*
10. *Philip of Spain sends some Spaniards and Italians, in the name of the pope, to invade Ireland, but they are defeated at Smerwick. — Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage in the third year, being the first Englishman who circumnavigated the world. — Richard Hooker, author of "Ecclesiastic Polity." Spenser, poet, author of the "Fairy Queen." — The use of coaches is introduced into England by the earl of Arundel. — Philip II. takes possession of Portugal. — Charles Emmanuel the Great, duke of Savoy. — Tasso, poet, author of "Gerusalemme Liberata." Ercilla, a Spanish poet. Montaigne, essayist. Vieta, mathematician, improver of algebra and trigonometry. Palestrina, musician. Paul Veronese and Tintoretto, painters.*
11. *The Turkey Company is established by charter.*
12. *The Raid of Ruthven in Scotland: James VI. is seized by the earl of Gowrie. — Reform of the calendar: the New Style is introduced into Italy by Gregory XIII., the 5th of October being counted the 15th. — The Rhemish translation of the New Testament is published.*
13. *Stricter laws are passed by Elizabeth against Jesuits and Roman Catholic priests; and the Ecclesiastical Commission Court is instituted. — Sir Walter Raleigh is empowered to found a colony in America; his officers discover Virginia, so named in honour of the queen: the first permanent English settlement is made in 1607 or 1609. — Assassination of William I., prince of Orange, at Delft: his son Maurice is elected stadtholder.*

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- 1585.** *John Davis performs three unsuccessful voyages in search of a North-west Passage, passing up the strait which bears his name, to lat. 66° 40'.—Shah Abbas the Great, king of Persia.—Pope Sixtus V.*
- 1586.** *Babington's conspiracy against Elizabeth; he and other conspirators are executed.—The English defeat the Spaniards at Zutphen, in Holland, where Sir Philip Sidney is mortally wounded, Sept. 23; he dies Oct. 16.—Thomas Cavendish, the second English commander who sailed round the world; he leaves Plymouth July 21, and returns Sept. 9, 1588.—Sir Francis Drake is sent to attack the Spaniards in the West Indies; on his return he introduces tobacco into England; others attribute the introduction of it either to Hawkins or to Raleigh.*
- 1587.** *Mary, queen of Scots, is beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, Feb. 8, after an imprisonment of eighteen years.—Sir Francis Drake destroys the Spanish fleet at Cadiz.—Death of John Fox, the martyrologist.—Battle of Coutras, gained by Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV. of France) over the Duke Joyeuse, who is killed in the action.—Sigismund, son of John, king of Sweden, is elected king of Poland.*
- 1588.** *Destruction of the Spanish Armada, under Medina Sidonia, by the English, under Lord Howard of Effingham; Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher serve under him; the fight continues from July 21 to 27.—Death of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, the queen's favourite.—Paris is barricaded: the duke of Guise compels Henry III. to call an assembly of the States-General at Blois: the duke is murdered by order of Henry III.*
- 1589.** *The stocking-frame invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, twenty-five years after we had first learned to knit them with needles. Silk stockings are worn about this time. Henry III. of France is murdered by Jacques Clement, a Dominican friar. Extinction of the house of Valois. Accession of the house of Bourbon to the throne of France, in the person of Henry IV. the Great. Battle of Arques gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne.*
- 1590.** *Death of Sir Francis Walsingham, one of Elizabeth's ministers.—Erection of a paper-mill at Dartford.—Battle of Ivry, gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne: it ruins the Catholic League in France.—Pope Urban VII. Pope Gregory XIV.—Telescopes are invented*

about this time by two Dutchmen, Jansen of Middleburgh, and Metius, at Alkmaer.

- i. *Death of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor. — The university of Dublin is founded by Elizabeth. — Pope Innocent IX.*
- ii. *Presbyterianism, such as characterises the Kirk of Scotland, is solemnly ratified by the Scottish parliament; the first Covenant entered into was in 1557, and the first Standard Confession of Faith, chiefly drawn up by Knox, was composed in 1560. — Battle of Aumale between Henry IV. and the duke of Parma. — Pope Clement VIII.*
- i. *Henry IV. abjures Protestantism.*
- ii. *Hawkins discovers the Falkland Isles.*
- i. *Rebellion of Hugh O'Neil, earl of Tyrone. — The Lambeth Articles are framed under Archbishop Whitgift. — The Dutch form settlements in the island of Java. — Mahomet III., emperor of the Turks. — Kepler publishes his "Mysterium Cosmographicum."*
- i. *Death of Sir Francis Drake, on board his ship, in the West Indies, Jan. 28. — Cadiz is taken by the English under Effingham and Essex, Sept. 15.*
- i. *First edition of Bacon's "Essays" published. — Sully is appointed by Henry IV. superintendent of the finances.*
- ii. *Death of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Aug. 4; his son, Sir Robert Cecil, is appointed secretary of state, and Lord Buckhurst high treasurer. — The Bodleian library is founded at Oxford by Sir Thomas Bodley. — O'Neil defeats Marshal Bagnal at the Blackwater, Aug. 14. — Henry IV. publishes the Edict of Nantes, tolerating Protestantism in France. — Peace of Vervins, between France and Spain. — Death of Philip II., king of Spain; his son, Philip III., succeeds him: the duke of Lerme his prime minister. — Extinction of the family of Ruric in Russia.*
- i. *The earl of Essex is sent against O'Neil, and concludes a truce with him, contrary to Elizabeth's orders. — The Spaniards are defeated by the English and Dutch at Newport. — Birth of Oliver Cromwell at Huntingdon, April 25.*
- ii. *Incorporation by royal charter of the English East India Company. — Origin of the present system of poor laws; a compulsory law to that purpose was enacted in 1601.*

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— *The English expel the Dutch from St. Helena.* — *Gourie's conspiracy in Scotland.* — *Dr. Gilbert's treatise "On the Magnet" is published.* *The discovery of the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle was made about 1576 by Robert Norman, of London.* — Henry IV. marries Mary de Medici.

## SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

**1601.** *Essex raises a tumult in London, is convicted of treason, and beheaded, Feb. 25.* — *The Spaniards occupy Kinsale, but capitulate to Mountjoy.* — *W. Gilbert, a physician, who discovered the principles of electricity.* — *Shakspeare and Beaumont, dramatists.* *Stowe, antiquarian.* — *Death of Tycho Brahe, Danish astronomer.* — *Clavius, mathematician.* *Arminius, theologian.* *Cardinal Baronius, ecclesiastical historian.* *A. de Thou, statesman and historian.* *Justus Lipsius and Isaac Casaubon, classical critics.* *Daniel Hoffmann, opponent of philosophy.* *Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote."* *Regnier, Malherbe, Guarini, poets.* *Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal Caracci, painters.* *Jordan Bruno, opponent of Aristotle's philosophy, is burnt at Rome.*

**1602.** *The duke of Biron is beheaded at Paris.* — *The Dutch East India Company is established.*

**1603.** *House of Stuart: James I. of England and VI. of Scotland succeeds his cousin Elizabeth, who died unmarried, aged 70.* *He unites the crowns of England and Scotland; the latter retains a separate parliament* — *Lords Cobham and Grey, Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, are committed to the Tower, and convicted of an attempt to place on the throne Arabella Stuart, the king's cousin.* — *The New Testament is first translated into Irish and published.* — *London bills of mortality are kept from this year (or 1593).* — *Achmet I., emperor of the Turks.* — *Publication of Bayer's "Celestial Atlas."*

**1604.** *James I. takes the title of "King of Great Britain."* — *Hampton Court Conference, in which a union between the prelates of the Church of England and the dissenting ministers, or Puritans, is attempted, but to no purpose; the canons by which the Church of England is governed are agreed upon.* *This conference led to*

*new translation of the Bible (see 1611); it is sometimes called "Synod of 1603," because it was convoked in that year. — Peace between England and Spain ratified, August 18. — Ostend is taken by Spinola from the revolted Dutch. — First French colony in Canada.*

*The Gunpowder Plot against James I. and the parliament is discovered, Nov. 5; the conspirators are Guy Fawkes, Catesby, Percy, Bates, R. and T. Winter, and C. and J. Wright. — Bacon publishes his "Advancement of Learning." — "Caroaches," a kind of coach, come into ordinary use. — Pope Leo XI. Pope Paul V.*

*Abolition of the Brehon Laws in Ireland; the English law is substituted, with a regular House of Commons. — Paul V. lays the Venetians under an interdict; they refuse to submit to it, and expel the Jesuits.*

*First permanent British settlement in North America formed by "the London Company" under charter from James. Newport discovers the bay of Chesapeake and founds James Town. — Third recorded appearance of the comet afterwards known as Halley's.*

*Origin of the New River, to the north of London, undertaken by Sir Hugh Middleton, and completed in 1613 — Quebec is founded by the French.*

*The charter of the East India Company is renewed, and constitutes them a body corporate for ever; their exclusive privileges, however, are to cease at any time on three years' notice, if found prejudicial. — A truce of twelve years is concluded at Antwerp between Spain and the United Provinces. — The bank of Amsterdam is established. — The Douay version of the Old Testament is published. — Thermometers are invented about this time by Drebbel of Alkmaer, Paulo Sarpi, and Sanctorio.*

*James I. begins the colonisation of Ulster on a systematic plan. — Hudson, an Englishman, discovers the bay since called by his name: in his third attempt (from 1607 to 1610) to discover the North-west Passage he is abandoned by his crew. — Raleigh introduces potatoes into Ireland. — Tea is brought from India by the Dutch; it is introduced into England in 1666. — Henry IV. of France is murdered by Ravallac. Louis XIII., his son, succeeds him under the regency of the queen dowager, Mary de Medici, who is ruled by Concini, Marshal d'Ancre. — Catholic league of*



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- Wurzburg. — The Moors are expelled from Spain by Philip III. — The telescope is first applied to astronomical purposes by Galileo at Padua; *he and Harriot, about the same time, discover the satellites of Jupiter and the spots in the sun.* — Cardinal Bellarmine, controversial writer. Mariana, Spanish historian. Paul Sarpi, historian of the Council of Trent. Salvator Rosa, Italian painter.
- 1611.** *Baronets are first created in England by James I. — The present authorised translation of the Bible is published, and called "King James's Bible." — Thomas Sutton founds the Charter House, or Sutton's Hospital.* — Gustavus Adolphus, son of Charles IX., king of Sweden.
- 1612.** *The Great Mogul grants permission to the English East India Company to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Goga, and guarantees the security of their property on the payment of an import duty of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. — The English visit Japan.* — Mathias is elected emperor of Germany on the death of his brother, Rodolph II.
- 1613.** *Sir Thomas Button, in search of a North-west Passage, reaches lat.  $65^{\circ}$ . — Accession of the house of Romanow to the throne of Russia in the person of Michael III. Theodorovitch.*
- 1614.** *Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier, baron of Merchiston, a Scotchman. — Settlement of New York, in North America, by the Dutch. — Commencement of the Rosicrucian mania.*
- 1615.** *Sir Thomas Roe arrives in the East Indies on an embassy to the Great Mogul. — Louis XIII. marries Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip II. — Kepler publishes his invention of the Infinitesimal Analysis.*
- 1616.** *R. Bylot and W. Baffin sail round the sea which bears the name of the latter. — Cape Horn is doubled by the Dutch navigators Lemaire and Schouten.*
- 1617.** *Sir Walter Raleigh sails to America in search of a gold mine. — Mustapha I., brother of Achmet I., succeeds him as emperor of the Turks; he is deposed by the Janissaries and imprisoned. — Concini is assassinated, and his wife burnt as a sorceress. — Peace of Stolbova between Russia and Sweden.*
- 1618.** *Sir Walter Raleigh is beheaded, Oct. 29. — Troubles in Bohemia; Count Mansfeld. — The Thirty Years' War among the princes of Germany. This war may*

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be divided into four different periods: the Palatine (1618), Danish (1625), Swedish (1630), and French (1635). On the side of the empire the most distinguished generals are, Maximilian of Bavaria, Tilly, Pappenheim, Wallenstein, John of Werth, Merci, and Piccolomini. On the side of Sweden, the king Gustavus Adolphus, the duke of Weimar, Banier, Torstenson, and Wrangel. On the side of France, Turenne and Condé.—Othman II., son of Achmet I., emperor of the Turks.—Synod of Dort, in Holland, where the doctrine of the Arminians is condemned: Simon Episcopus, disciple of Arminius, their chief orator at the synod.—Kepler discovers the laws of the motions of the planets.

9. *Baronets are first created in Ireland by James I.*—Ferdinand II., emperor of Germany.—Execution of Barneveldt.—Vanini is burnt at Toulouse for atheism.—Ambassadors from Japan come to Rome, to do homage to Paul V.

10. *The English make a settlement at Madras.—Emigration of Puritans to New England; they found New Plymouth.—Lord Bacon publishes his "Novum Organum Scientiarum."*—Battle of Prague, by which Frederick II. (the Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I.) loses Bohemia and his electorate.—War of the Valteline: the French expel the Spaniards from it.—Navarre is united to France. The Huguenots renew the war and occupy Rochelle.—Briggs, inventor of common logarithms, first Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford. Joseph Mede, theologian, author of the "*Clavis Apocalyptica*." Cornelius a Lapide, a Roman Catholic commentator. Campanella, philosopher. Sir Edward Coke, jurist, commentator on Littleton. Ben Jonson, dramatist. Lope de Vega, Spanish writer. Massinger, Chapman, and George Herbert, poets. Davila, historian. Fludd, Boehmen, and Van Helmont, theosophists. Rubens, Vandyck, and Domenichino, painters.

11. *Lord Bacon is impeached by the House of Commons, and convicted of corruption in his office of lord chancellor.—The manufactures of broad silk and of cotton are introduced into England about this time.—Licenses first granted for public-houses.—Ferdinand II. invades the Palatinate: the expedition James I. sent to aid the elector proves unsuccessful.—Philip IV., king of Spain: Olivarez, his prime minister.—Batavia is built and colonised by the Dutch.—Pope Gregory XV.*

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- 1622.** *The Scotch, under Sir William Alexander, settle Scotia.—Publication of the "London Weekly Courant," a kind of newspaper.* — Mustapha I. recovers throne, and Othman II. is assassinated. — The Christians are expelled from Japan.
- 1623.** *The Dutch take the Molucca Islands, and massacre the English at Amboyna.* — Romantic visit to the Dutch by Prince Charles and Buckingham (George Villiers). — Mustapha I. is again deposed and succeeded by his nephew, Amurath IV. — The electoral dignity of the Palatinate is transferred to Bavaria by the emperor.
- 1624.** "Fifteenths" and "Tenths" are, this year, levied at the last time. — Interest of money is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. — Snellius, natural philosopher, and pupil of Aristotle, discovers the law of refraction of light.
- 1625.** *Charles I., king of England, succeeds his father James I., who died aged 59. James had married Anne of Denmark in 1589; their children were, Henry II., who died in 1612; Charles I.; and Elizabeth, married to Frederick, Elector Palatine, and afterwards king of Bohemia, whence sprung the House of Brunswick.* — Barons are first created in Scotland to promote the plantation of Nova Scotia. — The island of Barbadoes is colonised; the first English settlement in the West Indies (or 1627). — Death of Maurice of Nassau. — Grotius, jurist and theologian, publishes his *"De Jure Belli et Pacis."*
- 1626.** *Charles calls in the second parliament, Feb. 6; it is dissolved without having passed a single Act.* — Battle of Lutter: Tilly defeats Christian IV. of Denmark. Count Mansfeld is defeated and killed by Wallenstein.
- 1627.** *Buckingham makes an unsuccessful expedition to the Rochelle.* — The English, under Sir H. Boscawen, are defeated in Massachusetts, and the Swedes and Dutch take the place. — The East India Company obtain authority to punish their servants abroad by martial law as well as by municipal law.
- 1628.** *A third parliament is called, which obtains from Charles a bill called "Petition of Rights."* — The Duke of Buckingham is assassinated at Portsmouth by John Darent. — William Harvey, a physician, discovers, or rather establishes, the circulation of the blood (or 1628), which had first been made known by Michael Servetus.

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Spanish physician, in 1553: Paul of Venice, whose real name is Peter Sarpi, discovered the valves which serve for the circulation.

1629. *In this session Oliver Cromwell makes himself conspicuous: he had been returned for Huntingdon in 1625: shortly after his election he became a Puritan. — Sir John Elliot's remonstrance against levying tonnage and poundage without consent of parliament: a bill to that effect is passed in 1640. (According to some this parliament was called on March 17, 1627, and dissolved March 10, 1628.) — Charles dissolves the parliament, March 10, and concludes peace with France, April 14. — The Huguenots make peace, and obtain the free exercise of their religion. Louis XIII., with the help of his generals Crequi and Bassompierre, passes the defile of Suza, and enters Piedmont. — Ferdinand II. publishes the Edict of Restitution. — Descartes discovers astronomical refraction.*

1630. *Charles I. makes peace with Spain. — Success of Richelieu in Italy. — Gustavus Adolphus comes to the assistance of the Protestants in Germany. — Wallenstein is superseded by Tilly. — Victor Amadeus I., duke of Savoy. — Chillingworth, controversial writer. Vossius, critic. Strada and Bentivoglio, historians. Guido and Teniers the Elder, painters.*

1631. *Capture and sacking of Magdeburg by Tilly. — Gustavus Adolphus gains over Tilly the battle of Leipsic. — First observation of a planet's transit over the sun's disc; it is made by Gassendi, viz. that of Mercury, Nov. 17. Gassendi maintained the atomic theory of Epicurus, and asserted a "vacuum" in opposition to Descartes.*

1632. *Gustavus Adolphus is killed in the battle of Lutzen, in which his troops are victorious, Nov. 6. Christina, his daughter, succeeds under the regency of Oxenstiern. — Settlement of Roman Catholics in Maryland by Lord Baltimore. — Order of "Priests of the Missions" founded by Vincent de Paula.*

1633. *Galileo is condemned by the Inquisition of Rome, June 22, as guilty of heresy, for upholding the Copernican system: he had been condemned in 1615, and was compelled in both instances to abjure his system.*

1634. *The legality of the tax of "Ship-money" is disputed by John Hampden. — Assassination of Wallenstein, Aug.*

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of Friedland.—Peace of Viazma between Russia and Poland.

- 1635.** *The English settle in Connecticut: Sir Roger and his brethren settle in Rhode Island. — First accurate measurement of an arc of the meridian by Newton, the operation being carried on between Long Island and New York. — Alliance between France and Sweden against the Imperialists. In the Valteline, Henry, Duke of Rohan, is opposed to the German and Spanish troops. — Peace of Prague: Lusatia is given to Saxony. — Richelieu founds the French Academy. — Cavalieri, mathematician, publishes his "Method of Indivisibles."*
- 1636.** The Imperialists are defeated by Banier, the French general, at the battle of Wislock.
- 1637.** *Trial of Hampden for refusing the payment of ship money. Charles I. attempts to introduce Episcopacy and the English liturgy into Scotland: a riot at Edinburgh ensues. — Ferdinand III., emperor of Germany. — Descartes founds algebraic geometry by the introduction of co-ordinates.*
- 1638.** *A bond is formed in Scotland, termed the "Covenant," containing an oath of resistance to religious innovations. — Victory of Bernard, Duke of Saxe Weimar, at Rheinfeld, over the Imperialists. Condé the Elder causes the siege of Fontenoy to be raised. — Victories of Amurath IV. over the Persians. — He takes Bagdad. — Death of Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, reviver of the doctrines of Augustinus, which he collected in his book "Augustinus." His followers were called Jansenists, and were opposed by the Jesuits.*
- 1639.** *Jeremiah Horrox first observes a transit of Venus across the sun. — Banier defeats the Imperialists at Montecuculi prisoner.*
- 1640.** *The fourth parliament, assembled after an interval of twelve years, April 13, is dissolved, May 3. Scots again invade England, August. — The Long Parliament is first assembled, Nov. 3. — Founding of the Fort St. George or Madras (see 1620). — Translation of the Old Testament into Irish by Bishop Bedell, but not published till 1685. — Archbishop Usher, antiquary and theologian. John Seldenus, lawyer. Sir Kenelm Digby, chemist. Baxter of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest." Inigo Jones, architect. — The Portuguese shake off the Spanish yoke.*

i. c.

John IV., duke of Braganza, is proclaimed king of Portugal. — Frederick William I. the Great, elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia. — Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks. — Heinsius, classical critic. — Petavius, historian. — Nicholas Poussin, Eustache le Sueur, French painters. — Velasquez, Spanish painter.

**1641.** *The Long Parliament impeaches Strafford (Thomas Wentworth) and Laud, the king's chief ministers: the earl of Strafford is beheaded, May 12; born 1593. — The parliament abolishes the Courts of High Commission and the Star Chamber. — Irish rebellion: massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, Oct. 23. The parliament raises an army to put down the Irish rebellion, but retains it in England to act against the king. — "The Remonstrance," containing a list of grievances, is carried by a small majority, Nov. 22, without being presented to the house of peers. — The bishops are expelled from parliament. — The pendulum is applied to clocks by Richard Harris and the younger Galileo Huyghens claims the invention in 1656. — Masterly retreat of Banier, who dies of fatigue. Victory of Guebriant over the Imperialists at Wolfenbuttel.*

**1642.** *Charles I. impeaches five members of parliament, Pym, Hollis, Hampden, Sir Arthur Hazelrig, and Strode, Jan. 3: the king refuses his consent to the "Militia Bills," Feb. 28, and retires to York. — Beginning of the Civil War in England between Charles I. and the parliament; he sets up his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22. — The first encounter in the Civil War takes place at Powick bridge, near Worcester, Sept. 22; the parliamentarians are defeated. — Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23 (Sunday). — The parliament seizes upon the revenues of the crown paid into the Exchequer, Nov. 26. — Publication of a paper called the "London Gazette." The London Gazette of the existing series is published first in 1665. — Death of Galileo and birth of Newton, at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire. — Death of Richelieu: Mazarin, prime minister. — Victories of the Swedes under Torstenson. — New Zealand, and Van Diemen, or Tasmania, are discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator.*

**1643.** *The queen Henrietta Maria lands in Yorkshire, with arms and stores for the royal army, Feb. — The excise system is established by the Long Parliament: the duty is arbitrarily levied upon liquors and provisions: the system was organised as at present in the Walpole administration.*

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—*Reading surrenders to Essex, Apr. 26. Hopton defeat the parliamentarians at Stratton, and in several battles in the West of England. Hampden is mortally wounded in Chalgrove Field, near Oxford, June 18; died June 19; born 1594.—Bristol surrenders to Prince Rupert, July 24.—First battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, in which Lord Falkland is killed.—The Solemn League and Covenant is renewed, Sept. 25.—The two houses of parliament seize on the régalia and communion plate of Westminster Abbey, Nov.—Death of John Pym, Dec. 8; born 1584.—Denham, poet, publishes his "Cooper's Hill."*—Louis XIV., five years old, succeeds his father, Louis XIII., under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria.—Battle of Rocroy gained by the young Duke d'Enghien (Condé the Great) over the Spaniards.—The Mantchoo Tartars make themselves masters of China.—Torricelli, a Florentine and natural philosopher, invents the barometer.

**1644.** *The Scots pass the Tweed for the invasion of England. Jan. 15, join Fairfax April 20, and lay siege to York. Battle of Marston Moor gained by Cromwell over Prince Rupert, July 2; the city of York surrenders. July 5.—Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.—A new form of public worship, termed the Directory, is established by the parliament, Nov. 26.—Battle of Friburg gained over Merci by Condé, Turenne, and Granmont.—Ragotski, of Transylvania, invades Hungary and takes Cassovia.—Pope Innocent X.*

**1645.** *Treaty of Uxbridge between the king and parliament.—Archbishop Laud is beheaded, Jan. 10.—The measure called "Self-denying Ordinance" is carried.—Charles I. is defeated at the battle of Naseby by Cromwell and Fairfax, June 14.—Publication of the "Naseby Papers."—Torstenson defeats the Imperialists at Thabor.—Turenne is surprised and defeated by Merci at Mariendahl.—Battle of Nordlingen gained by Condé, and in which Merci is killed.—War between the Venetians and the Turks.—Alexis Michaelowitch, czar of Russia.*

**1646.** *Sir Robert Spottiswoode, president of the Court of Session, is beheaded at Edinburgh, as an adherent of the monarchy, Jan. 20.—Devonshire and Cornwall are brought under entire subjection by Fairfax and Cromwell, Lord Hopton embarking for the continent by treaty, March 16.—The king escapes from Oxford April 27, and throws himself upon the protection of the*

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*Scottish army, May 5. Oxford surrenders, August 16. — Permission is granted to the princes Rupert and Maurice, and other royalist commanders, to retire to the continent, June: Montrose escapes from Scotland in disguise in September. — Death of Essex, the parliamentary general, Sept. 14; born 1592. — Battle of Benburb in Ireland, gained by O'Neil over Munro.*

**1647.** *The Scots deliver up Charles I. to the English, Jan. 30; he is removed to Holdenby Castle: the Scottish army crosses the Tweed on its return home, Feb. 11. — Quarrel in the lower house between the Presbyterians and Independents. — Cromwell places the king at Hampton Court, Aug. 16; from whence he escapes Nov. 11, and retires to the Isle of Wight, where he is made prisoner, and confined in Carisbrook Castle. — Masaniello, the fisherman of Naples, heads an insurrection.*

**1648.** *Insurrections in many parts of England in favour of the king. — Capture of Colchester by Fairfax: Sir George Lucas and Sir George Lisle, the commanders, are shot, Aug. 28. — The treaty of Newport, between Charles I. and the parliament, is broken off, Nov. 27; the king is removed to Hurst castle (Nov. 30), and shortly after to Windsor. — The parliament having (Dec. 2) voted the king's concession satisfactory, is "purged" by Colonel Pride, all members averse to extreme measures being expelled, Dec. 6. Cromwell establishes the "Rump" parliament. — Victory of Wrangel and Turenne over the Imperialists at Zummerhausen. — Treaty of Westphalia, signed at Munster and Osnaburg. End of the Thirty Years' War. Balance of power among the nations of Europe. The independence of Holland is acknowledged. France obtains the whole of Alsace except Strasburg (see 1681). — Day of the Barricades. Civil war of the Fronde at Paris against Mazarin. — Battle of Lens, in Artois, gained by Condé. — Experiments of Blaise Pascal (mathematician and theologian) on the Puy du Dôme.*

**1649.** *Charles I. is beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30, aged 39. He had married, in 1625, Henrietta Maria of France: their children were, Charles, prince of Wales; James, afterwards James II.; Henry, duke of Gloucester; Mary, married to William, prince of Orange (her only son becomes, in 1689, William III., of England); Elizabeth, died young; and Henrietta, afterwards duchess of Orleans. — Abolition of the monarchy.*



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*government in England: beginning of the Commonwealth. The House of Lords is also abolished. — Charles II. is proclaimed king at Edinburgh, Feb. 3. Executions of the duke of Hamilton and Lords Holland and Capel, in Palace Yard, March 9. — Cromwell lands in Ireland, takes Drogheda by storm and puts the whole garrison to the sword, in all 3000 men, Sept. 16; he captures Wexford, Ross, Clonmell, Cork, and Kinsale. — George Fox, founder and head of the English Quakers; he began to preach in 1647: the name "Quakers" arose in 1650. — Mahomet IV., emperor of the Turks.*

**1650.** *James Graham, marquess of Montrose, is hanged at Edinburgh, May 21; born 1612. — Charles II. arrives in Scotland, June 23. — Battle of Dunbar, gained by Cromwell over the Scots, Sept. 3. — Salmasius, the learned defender of royalty in England. Sir James Ware, Irish antiquary and historian. Jeremy Taylor, theologian. Brian Walton, compiler of the Polyglot Bible. Cowley, poet. Hobbes, sceptical philosopher, publishes this year his treatise "On Human Nature." Fermat and Roberval, mathematicians. Bouillaud, French astronomer. Bochart, French Protestant divine, scripture geographer. Leo Allatius, classical critic.*

**1651.** *Charles II. is crowned at Scone Jan. 1, and at Carlisle Aug. 9. — Admiral Blake destroys the greater part of the royal squadron under Prince Rupert, at Malaga, in January. — Battle of Worcester, won by Cromwell over Charles II., who escapes to France. — Limerick is taken, after a siege of fifteen months, by Ireton (Cromwell's son-in-law), who dies of the plague, Nov. 26; born 1610. — The Navigation Act is passed. — Milton publishes his "Defence of the people of England against Salmasius;" whilst he was writing this he lost his sight. — Hobbes publishes his "Leviathan." — The Cape of Good Hope is colonised by the Dutch.*

**1652.** *The first naval war between the English and the Dutch. Blake, seconded by Bourne and Penn, obtains some advantages in the Downs over the Dutch commanded by De Witt and De Ruyter, Oct. 28. Blake is defeated near the Goodwins by Tromp, seconded by De Ruyter, Nov. 29. — A public coffee-house opened in London. — Mazarin is recalled; after the conflict in the suburb St. Antoine, he is dismissed for the second time.*

- . *Naval battle off Portland, in which Blake, having under him Monk and Dean, defeats the Dutch commanded by Tromp and De Ruyter, Feb. 18. Sea-fight off the North Foreland, gained by Monk and Dean, and under them Penn and Lauson, over the Dutch, commanded by Tromp: Blake joined the English towards the end of the battle: Dean was killed during the action of the first day (June 2 and 3). The Dutch fleet is defeated by Monk on the coast of Holland: Tromp is killed in the action, and thirty ships taken, July 31.—A new parliament, called "Barebones" parliament, is summoned by Cromwell July 4, and dissolved Dec. 12. Oliver Cromwell assumes the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the designation of His Highness, Dec. 16.—John de Witt is at the head of the Dutch government for twenty years.*
- i. *Peace between the Dutch and English, April 5.—The protector assembles his first parliament, Sept. 3.—Christina, queen of Sweden, resigns the crown to Charles X.—The Cossacks of Ukraine submit to Russia.—Invention of the air-pump by Otto de Guericke; improved by Robert Boyle in 1657.*
- i. *War declared against Spain, April.—The English, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, take Jamaica from the Spaniards, May.—The Jews are again admitted to reside in England (or 1652), having been banished by Edward I.—Charles X., king of Sweden, invades Poland.—Pope Alexander VII.—The sixth satellite of Saturn first discovered by Huyghens.*
- i. *Two ships of the Spanish Plate-fleet are captured by Captain Stayner, who formed part of Blake's squadron, off Cadiz, Sept. 9.—Alphonso VI., king of Portugal.—Religious war in Switzerland.—Pascal publishes his "Provincial Letters" against the Jesuits.*
- i. *Admiral Blake destroys a Spanish Plate-fleet of sixteen vessels in the harbour of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, April 20: he dies as he lands in England, August 17; born 1598.—Walton publishes his polyglot Bible.*
- i. *Dunkirk is taken from the Spaniards by Turenne, and given to the English. Deaths of Mrs. Claypole (Aug. 6) and her father, Cromwell (Sept. 3): his son Richard succeeds as protector of England.—Leopold I., emperor of Germany.—Aurungzebe, great Mogul.*
- i. *Treaty of the Hague signed by England, France, and*

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*Holland, with a view to preserve the equilibrium of North. — Richard Cromwell resigns the protector — General Monk declares against the "Committee Safety," Nov. 2: Lambert marches against him, but is deserted by his troops. — Death of John Bradshaw who presided in the court which tried Charles I. Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain. Philip IV. gives up to France Artois, Roussillon, and part of the Netherlands. — Louis XIV. marries Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. — Accorded to some Horrebow discovers the aberration of fixed stars.*

- 1660.** *The first Convention parliament, voting the Restoration of Monarchy in England, which is effected by General Monk, who places Charles II. on the throne, May 29. — The bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Pride are disinterred and buried under gallows, Dec. — The interest, lowered to 6 per cent during the usurpation, is continued at that rate by statute of Charles II. — The peace of Oliva between Sweden, Denmark, and Poland: Poland gives up to Sweden Livonia and Esthonia. — Revolution in Denmark: hereditary succession and absolute power are given to Frederick III. — C. Boyle, earl of Orrery, and Robert Boyle, invent the "Orrery." The planetarium of William Brouncker was formed about 1650. — Sir Matthew Hale, jurist, &c. Spinoza, of Amsterdam, philosopher, who reduced pantheism to a system. Vayer de la Motte, sceptical philosopher. De La Rochefoucauld, French writer. Mezeray, historian. Pallavicini, historian of the council of Trent (published in 1656). Launet, French theologian, maintainer of the "Gallican liberties." Rembrandt, Murillo, Wouvermans, and Peter Lely, painters. Carissimi, musician.*

- 1661.** *The marquess of Argyle is beheaded for treason at Edinburgh, May 27. — Savoy Conference respecting alterations in the English Prayer-book. — Death of Mazari, Louis XIV., now twenty-three years of age, takes the administration into his own hands. Disgrace of Fouquet. Colbert, superintendent of the finances.*

- 1662.** *Charles II. marries Catherine of Braganza, infanta of Portugal, May 21: Tangier and Bombay form part of her dowry. — Charles sells the towns of Dunkirk and Mardike to Louis XIV. — The Act of Uniformity passed, May 18: the Puritans are finally cast out of the Church of England: 2000 of the non-conformist cler-*

are ejected. — Sir Henry Vane is beheaded, June 16; born 1612: General Lambert is sentenced to imprisonment for life. — The Irish Act of Settlement is passed, but repealed in 1689.

- i. The Royal Society of London is incorporated, April 22; it owes its origin chiefly to Robert Boyle. — James Gregory publishes his invention of the reflecting telescope; Newton constructs the first in 1668. — First idea of a steam-engine suggested by the marquess of Worcester. — Opening of the permanent diet of Ratisbon. — Foundation of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres by Colbert. — A fire-engine, to force water, is constructed about this time by John Vander Heyden.

- i. The Conventicle Act is passed, both by the English and Scotch parliaments; Sharp puts it in force against the Presbyterians. — Last subsidy voted by the clergy in convocation to the crown (see 1717). — The second Dutch war begins. The Dutch settlement of New York surrenders to the English; it is confirmed to them in 1667. — The French East India Company is established; they settle in Pondicherry in 1674 or 1687. — Battle of St. Gothard, in Hungary, gained over the Turks by Montecuculi: peace of Temeswar. — The canal of Languedoc is begun by Riquet. — Armand John Bouthillier de Rance, a famous Jansenist, abbot of La Trappe.

- i. The Great Plague of London. — The Dutch fleet is defeated by the English, under the duke of York, off Harwich, June 3. — Death of Philip IV., king of Spain: his son, Charles II., succeeds him, under the regency of his mother, Marie Anne of Austria. — Battle of Villaviciosa, or Montes Claros, gained over the Spaniards by the Portuguese and French under Schomberg. — First publication of the "Journal des Savans" by Sallo. — Cassini, an Italian astronomer, discovers the rotation of Jupiter.

- i. Desperate conflict between the English and Dutch fleets near the mouth of the Thames. The English, under Prince Rupert (grandson of James I.) and the duke of Albemarle (Monk), obtain a decisive victory. The Dutch were commanded by De Ruyter and Van Tromp the Younger. — Great Fire in London, Sept. 3, 4, 5. — The Scots Covenanters are defeated on the Pentland Hills, Nov. 27. — Newton discovers the different refrangibility of rays of light, and

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*the method of fluxions, and conceives the idea of universal gravitation.* — The Royal Academy of Sciences is founded by Colbert. — Sabatei Levi, in Turkey, pretends to be the Messiah.

- 1667.** *The Dutch, under De Ruyter, take possession of the mouth of the Thames, and burn several ships at Chatham, June 10. — Peace of Breda between England and Holland, which confirms to the English Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey; to the French Acadia, (Nova Scotia); and to the Dutch Polorone, one of the Moluccas, July 31. — The earl of Clarendon (Edward Hyde), chancellor and historian, is disgraced, and retires to France, where he dies in 1674; born 1608. — Charles lays the foundation of the new Royal Exchange. — Louis XIV., having Turenne under him, invades the Spanish Netherlands, and takes Lille. — Alphonso VI., king of Portugal, is deposed: Don Pedro, his brother, is appointed regent of the kingdom. — Treaty of Andrussow between Russia and Poland: preponderance of Russia. — Pope Clement IX. — Milton publishes his "Paradise Lost," Molière his "Tartuffe," and Racine his "Andromaque." — Römer, a Danish astronomer, and Cassini, discover the velocity of light.*
- 1668.** *Triple alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the preservation of the Spanish Netherlands, Jan. 23. — St. James's Park is planted and made a thoroughfare for public use. — Dryden appointed poet laureate. — The prince of Condé and the duke of Luxemburg invade Franche Comté. — First peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, May 2: Spain gives up to France Douay, Tournay, Lille, &c. — John Casimir, king of Poland, abdicates and retires to France. — La Fontaine publishes his first fables.*
- 1669.** *The Turks take Candia from the Venetians, after a siege of twenty-five years. — Exploits of Morgan, the buccaneer, in the gulf of Mexico. — Eruption of Mount Etna.*
- 1670.** *The English Hudson's Bay Company is incorporated. Cabal administration in England, consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. — Death of Albemarle; born 1608. — Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Bp. Pearson, expositor of the Creed. Dr. Hooke, natural philosopher. Isaac Barrow, mathematician and theologian. Marsham, chronologist. Isaac Walton, biographer and angler.*

*Butler, Otway, and Waller, poets.* — Marshal Cregui takes Lorraine from the duke Charles III. — Christian V., king of Denmark and Norway, son of Frederick III. — Pope Clement X. — Bayonets, invented at Bayonne, are first used in battle by the French in 1693. — Borelli, astronomer. Nicholas Mercator (Kauffman), mathematician. Maimbourg, Jesuit historian. Corneille, French dramatist. Da Barga, poet. Lally, musician. Le Brun, painter. Bernini, sculptor.

- . *Colonel Blood attempts to steal the regalia from the Tower.* — Conspiracy of the Hungarian lords against the emperor Leopold I. — Fifth satellite of Saturn discovered by Cassini, and three others soon after.
- . *England and Sweden renounce the Triple Alliance, and join with France.* — Naval battle in Southwold bay, gained by the English and the French, commanded by the duke of York, over the Dutch under De Ruyter, May 28. — First national copper coinage issued, superseding tradesmen's tokens. — The African Company is established. — Louis XIV. conquers great part of Holland. — Famous passage of the Rhine, June 12. — Re-establishment of the stadtholdership in favour of William III., prince of Orange. John de Witt, grand pensionary, and Cornelius, his brother, are assassinated at the Hague by the mob. — Birth of Peter the Great.
- . *The Test Act, excluding Roman Catholics from office, is passed in England (repealed in 1828); the duke of York, in consequence, resigns his office of lord high admiral.* — Single, double, five, and half-guineas are first coined. — Plate-glass first cast in England by Venetian artists. — Louis XIV. takes Maestricht. — John Sobieski defeats the Turks at Choczim, in Bessarabia. — Malebranche publishes his "Search after Truth."
- . *Peace of Westminster: the parliament obliges Charles II. to make peace with Holland.* — Sir Christopher Wren is knighted; next year he lays the foundation of St. Paul's. — Battle of Seneffe in Flanders between Condé and the prince of Orange. — John Sobieski is elected king of Poland.
- . *Charles II. founds Greenwich observatory.* — Famous campaign of Turenne against Montecuculi; Turenne is killed near Saltzbach, July 27; born 1611. Cregui is defeated and taken prisoner in attempting to relieve Treves. — The Swedes are defeated at Fehr-

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bellin by the elector Frederick William, and lose the greater part of their possessions in Germany. — Michael de Molinos, a Spaniard, publishes his "Spiritual Guide," reviving the doctrines of the Mystics: his followers are called Quietists.

**1676.** *Halley, the astronomer, visits St. Helena, for the purpose of making a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere.* — Admiral Du Quesne gains two naval victories, near the islands of Lipari and Messina, over De Ruyter, who is mortally wounded. — Victory of Marshal Virome over the combined fleets of Spain and Holland. — Pope Innocent XI.

**1677.** *The Monument erected in memory of the Fire of London is finished by Christopher Wren.* — Capture of Valenciennes by Vauban. — Disturbances in Hungary, headed by Tekeley. — First war between Russia and Turkey: Ukraine is given up to Russia (see 1654). — Leibnitz, the mathematician, invents the differential and integral calculus.

**1678.** *The supposed "Popish Plot" takes its rise from the false informations of Oates, Bedloe, and others: the earl of Stafford, the last victim, is beheaded in 1680.* — Peace of Nimeguen, concluded under the mediation of England, between France, Holland, and her allies. France obtains Franche Comté, and several cities in Flanders and Hainault. — The Mogul emperor, Aurungzebe, overruns India. — Cudworth publishes his "Intellectual System."

**1679.** *The Long Parliament of Charles II. is dissolved, after having sat seventeen years, Jan. (or 1678). A new parliament is called on March 6; it passes the Habeas Corpus Act, May 27.* — The "Meal Tub Plot," a forged conspiracy against the duke of York. — Dr. James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, is murdered by the Covenanters, May 3. — Persecution in Scotland. The Scottish Covenanters are defeated at Bothwell Bridge by the duke of Monmouth, June 22.

**1680.** *The names of Whigs and Tories are first given to the two factions in England: the Whigs desired to curb the power of the crown, and the Tories the power of the people.* — Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology for the Quakers." Tillotson and Stillingfleet, theologians. John Evelyn, diarist. Purcel, musician. Wallis, mathematician. — Revolution in Sweden: Charles XI. renders his power absolute. — Puffendorf, jurist and his

torian. Huet, sceptical philosopher. Isaac Vossius, classical critic. Fléchier and Bourdaloue, theologians. Tillemont, ecclesiastical historian. Boileau-Despréaux and Regnard, poets. La Bruyère and Mde. de Sévigné, French writers. Le Nôtre, ornamental gardener.

- .. *The Commons vote that no supply be granted to the king until the duke of York be excluded from the throne, on account of his being a Roman Catholic: the parliament is dissolved. — The penny post is established in London. — Establishment of the Quakers in Pennsylvania: William Penn builds there Philadelphia. — Louis XIV., in time of peace, takes Strasburg, which he causes to be fortified.*
- 1. *Charles II. founds Chelsea Hospital. — Death of Prince Rupert; born 1619. — Bombardment of Algiers by a French squadron under Du Quesne. — Council of French bishops at Paris, which asserts the "Gallican liberties" against the pope. — The militia of the Strelitzes proclaims Ivan and Peter I. (Peter the Great) czars of Russia, under the regency of their sister Sophia.*
- 1. *Rye-house Plot: executions of Lord William Russell (July 21; born about 1641) and Algernon Sydney (Dec. 7; born 1617). — Death of Maria Theresa of Austria, wife of Louis XIV. — Peter II., king of Portugal. — Vienna is besieged by the Turks under Kara Mustapha; they are defeated by John Sobieski, king of Poland.*
- 1. *Tangier is relinquished (see 1662). — The duke of Monmouth, one of the parties to the Rye-house Plot, retires to Holland. — John Hampden is fined 40,000*l.* for some alleged participation in the Rye-house Plot. — Danby, Oates, and Dutton are fined 100,000*l.* each for defaming the duke of York. — Potatoes are planted for the first time in open fields.*
- 1. *James II., king of Great Britain, succeeds his brother, Charles II., who died Feb. 6, aged 55. Charles II. had married, in 1662, Catherine of Braganza, and left no children. — The earl of Argyle raises a rebellion in Scotland in May, and is beheaded June 30. — The duke of Monmouth is proclaimed king at Taunton June 20, defeated at Sedgemoor July 5, and beheaded on Tower Hill July 15. — Lord Rochester is appointed treasurer and Judge Jeffries chancellor. — Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., Oct. 24: he*



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persecutes the Protestants; 500,000 of them tal refuge in England, Prussia, and Geneva.—Louvoi prime minister of Louis XIV., and his father Le Te lier, chancellor, both enemies of Protestantism.— Bombardment of Genoa by the French.—Controversy of Claude and Bossuet, theologians.

**1686.** *James establishes a Court of Ecclesiastical Commission before which Crofton, the bishop of London, is summoned for having allowed Dr. Sharp to preach against Romanism: the bishop and Dr. Sharp are suspended.*—Charles duke of Lorraine carries Buda by storm, and delivers up the Turks to the fury of his soldiers.—The league of Augsburg against France.—Peace of Moscow between Russia and Poland.—The Caroline Islands are discovered by the Spaniards.

**1687.** *James sends the earl of Castlemain as ambassador to Rome, offering to reconcile his people to the power of the pope; in 1685 the king had sent Caryl on an embassy to the same effect.*—*The king publishes a declaration for liberty of conscience: he attempts to for a Roman Catholic priest upon the university of Cambridge, and expels the fellows of Magdalene College Oxford, on their refusing to admit a Roman Catholic as their president.*—*Newton publishes his "Principia"*—Hungary is acknowledged to be an hereditary state of Austria.—The Turks are completely defeated at Mohacz in Hungary by the Imperialists under the duke Charles of Lorraine.—Revolution at Constantinople: Mahomet IV. causes Kara Mustapha to be strangled; he is himself deposed by the Janissaries; his brother, Soliman III. succeeds him.—Madame Guyon propagates Quietism in France.

**1688.** *Charity-schools are first instituted in London.*—*The king again publishes his declaration for liberty of conscience, and the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops refusing to read it in their churches, are committed to the Tower June 8, acquitted June 29.*—*Birth of son of James II., afterwards known as the Old Pretender, or the Chevalier de St. George.*—**Revolution in Britain:** *William, prince of Orange and stadtholder of the Netherlands, invited by the English, makes descent upon England, and lands at Torbay Nov. 5.*—*The anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot: James II. takes refuge in France.*—*Shadwell, poet laureate.*—*Louis XIV. invades the Palatinate of the Rhine: 1689 he burns to ashes Worms and Spire.*

*The Second Convention Parliament, by which William III. and Mary are appointed king and queen of Great Britain: they succeed Mary's father, James II., who dies in 1701, aged 68. James had married, in 1660, Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon: their children were, Mary, married to her cousin, William of Orange; and Anne, married to George of Denmark. By his second wife, Mary of Modena, he had James Francis Edward, called "Chevalier de St. George" or the "Old Pretender;" and Mary Louisa, who died unmarried. James Francis Edward married, in 1719, Maria Clementina, daughter of John Sobieski of Poland, and had two sons, Charles Edward, called the "Young Pretender," who died in 1788, leaving no children; and Henry, who died unmarried in 1807, when the family of Stuart becomes extinct. — The Bill of Rights is passed, Feb. — Londonderry is besieged by James, April 20; the siege raised July 31. — The Grand Alliance formed by England, the Empire, Spain, Holland, and Savoy, against France, May 12. — Titus Oates is pardoned and pensioned. — The Toleration Act is passed, May 24. — Battle of Killiecrankie, in which William's troops, under Mackay, are defeated by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who is slain in the action, July 17. — Episcopacy is abolished in Scotland. — The Act of Settlement for securing the succession to the British throne to the exclusion of Roman Catholics, is passed. — The resolution to acquire territory in India is first made by the East India Company: Tegna-patam is purchased, and Fort St. David built. — The Land Tax passes between 1689 and 1690. — Peter the Great, sole master of Russia. — Pope Alexander VIII.*

*The English and Dutch fleets are defeated by the French off Beachy Head, June 30. — Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, gained by William III. over James II.: the brave Schomberg, then eighty-two years old, is killed in the action, July 1. — The East India Company's agents at Sootanuttu obtain a patent from Aurungzebe. — John Locke publishes his "Essay on Human Understanding." — Bishop Burnet, historian and theologian. — Battle of Fleurus, in the Netherlands, gained by Marshal Luxembourg, pupil and friend of Condé, over Prince Waldec, commander of the allied army, July 2. — Victory of Catinat, at Stafarda in Italy, over Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy. — Sir Godfrey Kneller, portrait painter.*

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Carlo Maratti, painter. Cohorn and Vauban, military engineers.

**1691.** *Athlone is taken, and the Jacobites of Ireland defeated Aughrim by General Ginckle, July 12. Limerick capitulates: end of the war in Ireland; 12,000 of the Irish Roman Catholics retire to France, and are formed Louis XIV. into a corps called the Irish Brigade. Commencement of the manufacture of white paper England.—Pope Innocent XII.*

**1692.** *The French fleet, under Tourville, is defeated off Hogue by the combined fleets of the English and Dutch under Admiral Russell, May 19.—Massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, in Scotland, Feb. 14.—Battle of Steinkirk, in Hainault, where William III. is defeated by Luxemburg, July 24.—Hanover is made the ninth electorate of the empire.—Nahum Tate, poet laureate.—Earthquake in Jamaica; Port Royal is destroyed, and Kingston built in its stead.*

**1693.** *Naval victory of Tourville, seconded by John Bartholomew, off St. Vincent, over the English and Dutch under Sir George Rooke, June 16.—William III. defeated by Luxemburg at Landen, July 29.—Death of Sancroft, the deprived archbishop of Canterbury.—The charter of the East India Company is forfeited through non-payment of the tax levied on all joint-stock companies; a few months after a new charter is granted to by the king.—Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets are first used by the French at the battle of Turin. 18,000 persons are destroyed at Catania, near Mount Etna, by an earthquake.*

**1694.** *Dieppe is bombarded and laid in ashes by the English fleet under Russell.—An Act is passed, allowing counsel to persons charged with treason.—Queen Mary II. of the small-pox, Dec. 28.—The bank of England incorporated.—The Triennial Act is passed.—Death of Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury.—First institution of stamp duties.—The French Academy publishes its "Dictionary."*

**1695.** *Brussels is bombarded by the French, under Villeroi. Elections made void by bribery.—Death of Huyghens, discoverer of the law of double refraction.—Mustapha II., emperor of the Turks.*

**1696.** *The Assassination Plot is discovered by Prendergast. The first Eddystone lighthouse is begun by Winstanley.*

**1697.** *Peace of Ryswick between England, France, Spain, and Holland, signed Sept. 20, and by the emperor of Germany.*

many Oct. 30.—*Captain Savery constructs a steam-engine for raising water. Papin had invented his digester in 1681, and he exhibits his engine about 1699.*—Peter the Great visits England incognito: he gains a victory over the Turks, and takes the city and port of Azov; on this occasion he equipped his first fleet at Waronitz, and laid open the Black Sea. The Russians take Kamtschatka; it was discovered in 1690 by Morosco, a Cossack chief, and Behring ascertains its being a peninsula in 1728.—Charles XII., king of Sweden.—Augustus II., elector of Saxony, is elected king of Poland.—Peter Bayle publishes his "Historical and Critical Dictionary."

*The Civil List settled on the king for life.—Erection of Fort William, at Calcutta by the English.—Foundation of a New East India Company.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is instituted.*

"*Partition Treaty*" between England, France, and Holland, declaring the Archduke Charles presumptive heir of the Spanish crown.—Newton is admitted member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.—Peace of Carlowitz, between the emperor, the Poles, the Venetians, and the Turks, Jan. 26.—The Morea is given up to the Venetians.

*New Britain discovered by Dampier.—Earl of Rochester, premier.—Lord Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics." David Gregory, astronomer. Dr. South, Bishop Sherlock, H. Dodwell, R. Simon, W. Cave, theologians. Dr. Thomas Hyde, the Orientalist. Southey, Farquhar, dramatists.—War of the North: Russia, Denmark, and Poland combine against Sweden.—Charles XII. invades Zealand, and forces the king of Denmark to conclude a peace with him.—Charles XII. defeats the Russians before Narva.—Death of Charles II., king of Spain, the last prince of the Austrian line. Accession of the house of Bourbon to the throne of Spain in the person of Philip V. of Anjou (grandson of Louis XIV.), to whom Charles II. had bequeathed his dominions.—Pope Clement XI.—James and John Bernoulli, mathematicians. Leuwenhoeck, famous for microscopical discoveries. Poirer, theosophist. Fénelon, opponent of Bossuet, and Du Pin, theologians. Filicaja, Italian poet. Madame Dacier and Gronovius, classical critics. Madame de Maintenon, author of "Memoirs." Corelli, musician. Girardon, sculptor.*

### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

**1701.** *New Act of Settlement*, by which the crown of Britain is settled on the Electress Sophia of Hanover, the great-granddaughter of James I., and her Pro-  
*testants*. — A *Bill of Attainder* is passed against Francis Edward, who, on the death of his father, James II., had been acknowledged king of England by Louis XIV. — *Establishment of the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. — *Peace of Rastatt*, Austria, and other powers cede the *"The Second Great Alliance"* at the Hague, to the claim of Philip of Anjou to the throne of Spain, Sept. 7. — The war for the Spanish succession between the Archduke Charles, and Philip, grandson of Louis XIV. — Prince Eugene defeats the Spaniards in Italy. — Frederick III., elector of Brandenburg, takes the title of king of Prussia, under the name of Frederick I.

**1702.** Anne, queen of Great Britain, succeeds her brother, William III., who died aged 52. William married, in 1677, his cousin Mary, and had no children. His reign is remarkable for the first levy of a standing army, the commencement of a national debt, the establishment of regular bank issue of paper currency, and many excise laws. — *Dolphin*, premier. — The earl of Marlborough pointed generalissimo of the queen's forces by sea and land. — Union of the two East India Companies confirmed in 1708. — The names of "High Church" and "Low Church" are first in use. — "Semper eadem" motto adopted by Queen Anne for the royal arms, against France and Spain: the English and Dutch, under Sir George Rooke, destroy the French fleet on Oct. 12. — The French send colonies to the Mississippi. — Troubles in the Cevennes, occasioned by the persecution of the Protestants called Camisards.

**1703.** Commercial treaty of Methuen between England and Portugal. — "The Great Storm" destroys the stone lighthouse. — Isaac Newton, President of the Royal Society. — Foundation of St. Petersburg by Peter the Great: he constructs the port of Cronstadt and lays open the Baltic. — Interruption of the holdership at the death of William III.: Hei-

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grand pensionary. — Achmet III., emperor of the Turks.

**04.** *Victory of Malaga, obtained by the English over the French, who relinquish the dominion of the seas to England. — Capture of Gibraltar by the English, under Rooke, July 24. — Battle of Blenheim, or Hochstet, gained by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French and Bavarians, Aug. 13. — Newton publishes his complete "Optics" and "Lines of the Third Order." — Augustus, king of Poland, after having been defeated by Charles XII. at Riga (1701), Clissau (1702), and Pultusk (1703), is deposed, and Stanislaus Leckinski, palatine of Posen, elected in his place. — Charles XII. penetrates into the interior of the Ukraine, and is joined by Mazeppa, hetman of the Cossacks. — Handel publishes his first opera, "Almira," at the age of twenty.*

**05.** *The Archduke Charles lands in Spain with a small English army under the earl of Peterborough, who takes Barcelona. — Isaac Newton is knighted. — Joseph I., emperor of Germany.*

**06.** *Union of England and Scotland by treaty signed July 22; it becomes a law May 1, 1707. — Marlborough gains over the French, commanded by Villeroi, the battle of Ramillies, May 23, and Prince Eugene that of Turin, Aug. 27. — Alcantara is taken by the earl of Galway. The Archduke Charles is proclaimed king at Madrid. — The second Eddystone lighthouse is begun; it is completed in 1709.*

**07.** *Meeting of the first united parliament of Great Britain, Oct. 23. — Battle of Almanza, in Spain, gained by the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick (James Fitz-James), over the allies under the earl of Galway, Apr. 14. — Sir Cloudesley Shovel is shipwrecked off Scilly, and murdered. — The English take Heligoland from the Danes, Sept. 5. — Calcutta is made a separate East India presidency. — Death of Aurungzebe, Mogul emperor. — The principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin are given up to Prussia.*

**08.** *Battle of Oudenarde; the French are defeated by Marlborough and Prince Eugene, July 11. — Sardinia and Minorca are taken from the Spaniards by Sir John Leake and General Stanhope; Sardinia is given to the duke of Savoy. — Lille is taken by the allies, Oct.*

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— Some workmen of Portici discover the ruins of the ancient town of Herculaneum.

- 1709.** *Battle of Malplaquet, gained by Marlborough and Eugene over the French under Villars. — Dr. Sacheverel is impeached for his seditious sermons, Nov. 5. — The "Tatler" is begun by Steele and Addison, poets and essayists, followed in 1711 by the "Spectator," and 1713 the "Guardian," the first periodical works published in England. — Peter the Great defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, July 8. Abdication of Stanislaus: his rival, Augustus, reascends the throne of Poland.*
- 1710.** *Victories of Stanhope and Staremberg at Almanara and Saragossa: Philip V. is obliged to leave Madrid for the second time, and is again succeeded by the Archduke Charles. — Stanhope is obliged to surrender Brihuega to the duke of Vendome. — Battle of Villa Viciosa, in which the duke of Vendome is repulsed by Staremberg; but Philip V. is soon after restored to the throne. — St. Paul's cathedral is opened for thanksgiving after the battle of Malplaquet; it is finished in 1723. — The Whig ministry is supplanted by the Tories, having at their head Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, and St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, a political and philosophical writer. — Dean Prideaux, Matthew Henry, Samuel Clarke, theologians. Cheselden, physician. Saunderson and Brook Taylor, mathematicians. Prior, Congreve, and Parnell, poets. Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe." — Massillon, Fleury, Basnage, theologians. Boerhaave, physician.*
- 1711.** *Capture of Bouchain by the duke of Marlborough, Aug. 5; some months after he is disgraced, and the duke of Ormond appointed general-in-chief. — Gay publishes his "Rural Sports," and Pope his Essay on Criticism. — Charles VI. (the archduke), brother of Joseph I, emperor of Germany. — Peter the Great is surrounded by the Turks at the Pruth, and concludes a treaty with them. — Expedition of Duguay-Trouin to Brazil: Rio Janeiro is taken.*
- 1712.** *Deaths of the earl of Godolphin, and of Richard Cromwell, 90 years old. Prince Eugene takes Quesnoy. A detachment of his army under the earl of Albemarle is surprised and defeated by Villars at Denain, July 24.*
- 1713.** *Peace of Utrecht between Great Britain, France, and the other belligerent powers, the emperor alone excepted: end of the war for the Spanish succession: the cortes*

of Spain limit the Castilian succession to the male line of Philip V. — *Atmospheric steam-engine is invented by Savery and Newcomen.* — *The legal rate of interest is reduced from 6 to the present amount of 5 per cent.* — *Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI., relative to the succession of Austria, confirmed in 1722.* — *Frederick William I., king of Prussia.*

14. *Through the intrigues of Mrs. Masham, Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, premier, is dismissed, and Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, is named to the office. The Whigs are restored: Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, premier. — House of Hanover. George I., duke of Brunswick and elector of Hanover (son of the Electress Sophia—see 1701), king of Great Britain, succeeds Anne, who died aged 50: she had married, in 1683, George of Denmark: they had nine children; only one of them, George, duke of Gloucester, lived beyond the age of infancy; he died in 1700, aged 11. — Peace of Rastadt between the Emperor and France.*
15. *Robert Walpole, premier. — Lords Bolingbroke and Ormond, and the earl of Oxford, are impeached by the Commons. — The Riot Act is passed. — Rebellion in Scotland and the North of England in favour of the Pretender James Francis, son of James II. — The English insurgents surrender at Preston: the Scots, under the earl of Mar, are defeated at Dumblain or Sheriff-Muir, by the duke of Argyle, Nov. 13. — Rowe, poet laureate. — Barrier treaty, by which the Low Countries are ceded to the emperor Charles VI. — Death of Louis XIV. at the age of 77: he reigned 64 years from his majority. Louis XV., great-grandson of Louis XIV., succeeds him under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. — The Turks take the Morea from the Venetians.*
16. *The Septennial Act is passed. — The Sinking Fund is projected by Walpole, and the Act passed. — The South Sea Company is incorporated. — The earl of Niithsdale escapes from the Tower, Feb. 23. — The earls of Derwentwater and Kenmure are beheaded, Feb. 24. — Townshend, premier. — Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Peterwaradin.*
17. *The Triple Alliance at the Hague between England, France, and Holland against Sweden, the Pretender, and Spain. — James, earl of Stanhope, premier. — Bangorian controversy, originating in a sermon by Dr. Hoadley, bishop of Winchester: the convocation is dissolved. — Henry Keighton improves the steam-engine. — Prince*



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Eugene takes Temeswar, defeats the Turks near Belgrade, and takes that town. — Alberoni, prime minister to Philip V. — Peter the Great visits Paris.

- 1718.** *Charles, earl of Sunderland, premier. — James Shepherd is executed for treason. — Mary, queen of James II., dies at St. Germain. — Quadruple alliance formed against Spain, between England, France, Austria, and Holland. — Sir George Byng destroys the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, Sicily, Aug. 11. — Laurence Eusden, poet laureate. — Conspiracy formed against the regent, Philip of Orleans, by Cardinal Alberoni, and Cellermaire, the Spanish ambassador. — Peace of Passarowitz between the emperor, the Venetians, and the Turks. — Charles XII. is killed at the siege of Frederickshall, in Norway: his sister, Ulrica Leonora, succeeds him. — Peter the Great condemns his son Alexis Czarowitz to death.*
- 1719.** *Unsuccessful attempt of the Spaniards, under the duke of Ormond, to invade England. — The first silk-throwing mill, erected at Derby by Lombe. — Execution of the count of Görtz at Stockholm. Peace of Stockholm between Sweden, Denmark, England, and Prussia. — Publication of Wolff's philosophy. — Disgrace of Alberoni.*
- 1720.** *The South Sea Company Bill is passed, April. The South Sea Scheme, principally contrived by Sir John Blunt, is broken up. The Mississippi Scheme, in France, projected by John Law, is also broken up earlier in the year. — About 60,000 persons die of the plague at Marseilles. — Frederick of Hesse-Cassel is elected king of Sweden, according to the wishes of his wife, Ulrica Leonora — Vertot and Rapin, historians. Fontenelle, philosophical writer. Montfaucon, antiquarian.*
- 1721.** *Robert Walpole succeeds Sunderland as premier; his premiership continues till 1742, when he resigns, and is created earl of Orford. — Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and Spain, June 13. — Peace of Ny-stadt between Russia and Sweden. Russia obtains Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Carelia: it is on this occasion the senate confers on Peter the epithets of "Great," and "Emperor of all the Russias." — Pope Innocent XIII.*
- 1722.** *Deaths of the duke of Marlborough, born 1650, and of the earl of Sunderland, his son-in-law. — Atterbury,*

bishop of Rochester, and several other lords, are committed to the Tower, on charge of conspiracy in favour of the Pretender: they are all acquitted except the bishop, who is deprived of his see and banished in 1723; he dies in exile, 1731.—Birth of Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender."

1. Inoculation for the small-pox is first introduced into England, from Turkey, by Lady Wortley Montague (or 1721). — Death of Sir Christopher Wren, aged 91.
2. Wood's patent for the copper coinage in Ireland causes disturbances, which are increased by Dean Swift's "Drapier's Letters." — The malt-tax causes discontent in Scotland. — Death of Harley, earl of Oxford: his library is now in the British Museum. — Academy of Sciences instituted at St. Petersburg. — The Jesuits are expelled from China. — Fahrenheit, an experimental philosopher, publishes his "Dissertations on Thermometers;" Reaumur, improver of thermometers. — Pope Benedict XIII.
3. Alliance of Hanover between England, France, and Prussia, in opposition to the treaty of Vienna between Spain and the empire.—Thomas Parker, earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor, is convicted of receiving bribes, deprived of his office, fined 30,000*l.*, and succeeded by Peter King. — The order of the Knights of the Bath is re-established by George I.—Death of Peter the Great; his consort, Catherine I., succeeds him: Menzikoff, prime minister.
4. Sir Charles Wager blockades the Russian ports. Admiral Hosier goes on an expedition to the West Indies, and Sir John Jennings to the coast of Spain. — Gay publishes his "Fables," and Swift his "Gulliver's Travels."—The Cardinal de Fleury, minister of Louis XV.—Great earthquake at Palermo.
5. George II., king of Great Britain, succeeds his father George I., who died aged 68. George I. had married, in 1682, Sophia Dorothea of Zell, whom he kept forty years in prison in a castle near Hanover: their children were, George Augustus, who succeeded him, and Sophia, married to Frederick William, prince of Prussia, mother of Frederick the Great. — The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar. — Death of Catherine I., empress of Russia; Peter II., then twelve years old, succeeds her.
6. Treaty between Great Britain and Holland. — Congress

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*of Soissons.* — The name of "Methodists" in first applied to Charles Wesley and his comp Oxford. — Behring's Strait discovered by B Danish navigator in the service of Russia (or A commercial treaty concluded between R China.

**1729.** *Treaty of Seville, between Great Britain, Fr Spain.* — More Hall invents the achromatic (or in 1733); also constructed by Dollond in Pope publishes his "Essay on Man."

**1730.** *Thomson publishes his "Seasons."* — Colley Cib laureate. Ephraim Chambers, compiler of th pædia which bears his name. Jonathan Swift St. Patrick, poet and miscellaneous writer. A and Sir Huns Sloane, physicians. Richard classical critic. Dr. Doddridge, Archbishop Pe Waterland, Bishop Berkeley, theologians. Co laurin, mathematician. Dr. Isaac Watts, Ch Pitt, Blair, Somerville, and Richard Sarage, Barbeyrac and Burlamaqui, political philc Freret, chronologist. Dillenius, botanist. I author of "Gil Blas." J. B. Rousseau, poet. niece of Peter the Great, empress of Russia. regent of the empire, is banished to Siberia in Abdication of Victor-Amadeus II., king of S his son Charles Emmanuel III. succeeds him. tian IV., king of Denmark. — The Corsica against Genoa. — Sedition at Constantinople: III. gives up the throne to his nephew, Mah. The Persians under Kouli-Khan defeat the T Pope Clement XII.

**1731.** *Treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and peror, and general peace.* — A Bill passes whic English to be used in courts of law instead of Hadley's quadrant invented. — Extinction of tl of Farnese: Don Carlos, infant of Spain, I duke of Parma. — Clairaut publishes his "Tre Curves of Double Curvature." — Earthqu China; 180,000 persons destroyed.

**1732.** *Birth of Washington.*

**1733.** Frederick Augustus III., assisted by the Russians Stanislaus at Dantzic, and ascends the thron land. — The Jesuits are expelled from Paragu

**1734.** *Commercial treaty between Great Britain and R Siege and capture of Philipsburgh, at which t*

- of *Berwick is killed*. — The Imperialists in Italy are defeated by the French at Parma (or La Crocetta) and Guastalla, and by the Spaniards at Bitonto. — The infant, Don Carlos, is crowned at Palermo king of the Two Sicilies.
15. *Harrison constructs his first time-piece; his fourth chronometer is used at sea in 1764, and he receives a reward of 20,000l.*
16. *A riot takes place at Edinburgh: Captain Porteous fires upon the mob; a few months after he is hanged by the rioters. — Jonathan Hulls first applies the steam-engine to the purpose of navigation. — Bishop Butler's "Analogy of Religion" is published. — The Russians, under Count Lacy, recover Azov, and, under Marshal Munich, penetrate into the Crimea. — Kouli Khan (Nadir Shah) usurps the throne of Persia. — Theodore, baron of Neuhoof, is created king of Corsica. — Death of Prince Eugene; born 1663.*
17. *Death of Queen Caroline, Nov. 20. — Bradley discovers the aberration of light (or 1727).*
18. *George Whitfield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, preaches in London in the open air. — Westminster Bridge is commenced; finished in 1750 — Successes of the Turks against the Austrians. — Peace of Vienna between France and Germany.*
19. *War is declared by England against Spain, Oct. 19. — Admiral Vernon takes Porto Bello, a Spanish settlement on the isthmus of Darien, Nov. 22. — Swedish factions of the Hats and Bonnets. — The Russians defeat the Turks at Choczim. — Peace of Belgrade between Austria, Russia, and Turkey. Russia is interdicted from having a fleet or naval stores in the Sea of Azov, or the Black Sea. — Nadir Shah of Persia takes Delhi, and conquers the greater part of the Mogul empire.*
20. *Admiral Anson sets out upon his voyage round the world; his fleet is shattered by a storm in doubling Cape Horn in 1741. — The Methodist Society is founded by John Wesley. — The graduating engine is invented by Hindley, of York. — Frederick II. the Great, king of Prussia. — Death of the emperor Charles VI., the last male descendant of the house of Hapsburg: his eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, succeeds him in his hereditary dominions. The war of the Austrian*

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sion begins; it lasts eight years. — Invasion of Silesia by Frederick the Great.

- 1741.** *Carthage and Cuba are unsuccessfully attacked by Admiral Vernon. — Foundation of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; finished in 1745. — Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Spain, and France declare themselves against Maria Theresa, who is supported by Great Britain, Russia, and Poland. — Battle of Molwitz gained by Frederick II., Apr. 10. — Prague is taken by the French and Bavarians. — Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Peter the Great, ascends the throne of Russia. — Handel publishes his "Messiah."*
- 1742.** *Sir Robert Walpole resigns (he dies in 1745; born 1676): Wilmington succeeds as premier; Carteret, secretary of state and George's chief adviser. — Pulleney is created earl of Bath. — The elector of Bavaria is chosen emperor, and takes the name of Charles VII. — Peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Breslau: Silesia is given up to Prussia. Defensive alliance between England and Prussia. — Prague is evacuated by the French under Belleisle. — Fielding publishes his first novel, "Joseph Andrews."*
- 1743.** *War in Germany between the British, Hungarians, French, and Austrians. — Battle of Dettingen, gained by George II. in person and the earl of Stair, over the French under De Noailles and Grammont, June 16. — Death of Wilmington: Pelham, premier.*
- 1744.** *England declares war against France. — Anson completes his voyage round the world, having captured the Manilla galleon. — Carteret, Earl Granville, is dismissed, and Earl Harrington is re-appointed. "Broad Bottom" administration, dissolved at the death of Pelham, in 1754. — Akenside publishes his "Pleasures of the Imagination." — Frederick II. renews the war against Austria and takes Prague, but is forced to retreat.*
- 1745.** *Rebellion in Scotland: Charles Edward, grandson of James II., gains the battle of Preston Pans, Sept. 21. — Louisburg and the island of Cape Breton are taken by the English from the French, June 17. — Battle of Fontenoy in Flanders, gained by Marshal Saxe over the English and the Dutch, under the duke of Cumberland, Apr. 30. — Death of Charles VII.: his son Joseph renounces his father's claims to the succession. — Francis I. (of Lorraine), grand duke of Tuscany, and husband of Maria Theresa, is elector*

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emperor. — Maximilian Joseph I., elector of Bavaria. — Peace of Dresden between Prussia, Austria, Poland, and Saxony. — Successes of Don Philip against Sardinia. — The electric shock is discovered at Leyden; hence the term "Leyden Phial."
16. *Charles Edward (the Young Pretender) defeats the English under Hawley at Falkirk, Jan. 17; but he is defeated at Culloden by the duke of Cumberland, Apr. 16, and obliged to leave Scotland, Sept. 20. — Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock (Aug. 18), the Chevalier Radcliffe (Dec. 8), and Lord Lovat (Apr. 9, 1747) are beheaded; they are the last persons who suffered the punishment of beheading in Great Britain. — Madras is taken from the English by La Bourdonnaye, Sept. 20, and restored 1749. — Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. — Frederick V., king of Denmark. — Count Saxe takes Brussels and Antwerp, and defeats the allies at Roucoux. — Lima and Callao are destroyed by an earthquake; 18,000 persons are buried in the ruins.*
17. *Invasion of Holland by the French; re-establishment of the stadtholdership in favour of William IV., prince of Nassau-Dietz. — Battle of Laffeldt, gained by the French under Marshal Saxe over the allies commanded by Cumberland. — The fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom is taken by the French under Count Lowendahl. — Anson and Warren defeat the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, May 3; Hawke defeats them off Belleisle, and Fox captures forty French ships richly laden from the West Indies. — Gray publishes his first ode, on "Eton College." — Kouli Khan is murdered: revolution in Persia. — Klopstock publishes his "Messiah."*
18. *Dupleix, the French governor, defends Pondicherry against Admiral Boscawen. — Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: end of the war of the Austrian succession. Mutual restitution of all conquests made during the war both in Europe and in the East and West Indies. Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla are given up to Don Philip, infant of Spain, and son-in-law of Louis XV. — Montesquieu publishes his "Spirit of the Laws." — Euler publishes his "Introductio in Analysin Infinitorum."*
19. *Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is founded by the British. — A war arises in the Carnatic for the succession of the nabobship; the French and English engage on opposite sides. — The Royal Dublin Society is founded. — Pelham reduces the four per cents. stock to three and a half*

for seven years, after which they are to be reduced to three. — League of the pope, the Venetians, &c against the Algerines.

- b. *English settlement on the Mosquito coast, in the gulf of Mexico. — Commercial treaty between England and Spain, Oct. 5, by which England renounces the Assiento contract for the supply of slaves, included in the commercial treaty of Utrecht, 1713. — Samuel Johnson commences the publication of his "Rambler." — Mosheim, Archbishop Secker, Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man, Dr. J. Leland, Dr. Jortin, Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, Hervey, and Mason, theologians. T. Carte, W. Maitland, N. Hooker, Dr. Birch, W. Guthrie, historians. Shenstone, W. Collins, Dr. Edw. Young, poets. Gilbert West, Lord G. Lyttleton and Mallet, poets and miscellaneous writers. Lady W. Montague, Lord Chesterfield, and Dodsley (the projector of the "Annual Register," which first appears in 1758), miscellaneous writers. C. Viner, lawyer. Dr. Stukely, antiquarian. James Ferguson, mechanist and astronomer. Dr. Richard Mead, physician. Richardson, novelist. Hogarth, painter. — Muschenbroëck, physician and natural philosopher. Linnæus, the naturalist. Vattel, writer on Law of Nations. Algarotti, critic. De Moivre and Maupertius, mathematicians. Calmet, author of the "Dictionary of the Bible." Roubiliac and Rysbrack, sculptors. Geminiani, musician. — The Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and the Royal Society at Göttingen, are founded. — Joseph I., king of Portugal. — Discovery of the city of Pompeii.*

- 1751.** *Capture and defence of Arcot by Clive. — The Asiatic Society of London is incorporated. — Adolphus Frederick, of the house of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden. — The "Encyclopædia" is begun by Diderot, a miscellaneous writer, and D'Alembert, mathematician and philosopher.*
- 1752.** *New style introduced in Britain; September 3rd reckoned 14th. — Franklin invents the lightning conductor. — Khorassan is separated from Persia.*
- 1753.** *The Statute to naturalise the Jews is passed, but not in force till the next year. — The British Museum is established in Montague House.*
- 1754.** *Death of Pelham, March 6; his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, is appointed premier. — The French*

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encroachments in Canada; the Indians attack Washington, and compel him to capitulate. — Hume publishes the first volume of his "*History of England*;" completed in 1761. — Othman III., emperor of the Turks. — Eruption of Etna. — Earthquake at Constantinople and Cairo.

- 1755.** *War with France commences by the capture of two French men-of-war, off Newfoundland, by Admiral Boscawen, June 8. — Capture of Fort Beau Séjour, by Monckton, from the French, June 16: reduction of Nova Scotia. — Braddock is defeated by the French near Fort du Quesne, July 9. — The French are defeated at Lake George in Canada by a British American force, under Johnson, Sept. 6. — Eddystone lighthouse is destroyed by fire, Dec. 2. — Publication of Johnson's "Dictionary."* — Pascal Paoli heads the malcontents of Corsica. — Lisbon is nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which swallows up above 50,000 people in about eight minutes: it extends even to Scotland.
- 1756.** *The Seven Year's War: France, the Empire, Sweden, Russia, Austria, and the elector of Saxony, unite themselves against Frederick the Great, whose only ally is England. Battle of Lowositz gained by the Prussians. Capitulation of the Saxons at Pirna. — The duke of Newcastle and Lord Hardwicke resign; the duke of Devonshire is made premier. William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, is appointed secretary of state. — Naval fight between Admiral Byng and La Galissonnière, May 20. — Capture of Port Mahon in the island of Minorca by the duke of Richelieu. — Surajah Dowlah, subahdar of Bengal, takes Calcutta, and shuts up 146 British soldiers in the "Black Hole," where 123 die in one night, June 20. — Third Eddystone lighthouse begun by John Smeaton, civil engineer; finished 1759. — Home publishes his "Douglas." — Publication of Simson's "Euclid."*
- 1757.** *Calcutta is retaken, Jan. 2, from Surajah Dowlah, who is defeated, at Plassey, by Clive, June 23, deposed, and Jaffer Ali Cawn put in his place: conquest of Bengal: foundation of the present British empire in India. — Capture of Chandernagore from the French by Clive and Watson. — Admiral Byng is shot by order of a court martial, March 14; born 1704. — Fort William Henry, in Canada, is taken by the French under Montcalm. — Battles of Prague and Reichenberg gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians. Daun,*



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the Austrian general, repulses the king of Prussia at Kolin. — *The allies, under Cumberland, are defeated by the French, under D'Etrée: Convention of Utrecht, September 8: Hanover to be left in the hands of the French till peace be concluded: Cumberland resigns his military commands.* — The Prussians defeat the French and Austrians at Rosbach, Nov. 5. — Frederick of Prussia gains over Charles of Lorraine by the battle of Mollath, who becomes master of Silesia, Dec. 5. — Louis XV. attempts to assassinate Louis XV. — Maria Theresa, empress of the Turks. — *Whitehead, poet*

**1758.** *Capture by the British of Cape Breton, Louisbourg (Aug. 26), Fort Frontenac (Aug. 27), and Fort du Rocher (Nov. 24); they are repulsed at Ticonderago. — and Goree are taken by the English. — The Erie water canal is commenced by the duke of Bridgewater. Brindley is the architect. — Battle of Crevelt, by Ferdinand of Brunswick over the French. — of Zorndorf, gained by the Prussians over the Russians. — Daun surprises and defeats the army of the French at Hochkirchen. — Pope Clement XIII.*

**1759.** *General Lally is defeated at Wandiwash by Colonel Boscawen, Jan. 10. Surat is taken. — Guadaloupe surrenders to the English, May 2; and is restored to the French. — Boscawen gains a victory over the French, at La Clue, off Cape Lagos, in Portugal, 1759. — Hawke defeats the French under Conflans in the bay of Quiberon, off Belleisle, on the night of November 1. This victory (and also that of Minden) prevents the projected invasion of England. — Defeat of the French at Quebec by General Wolfe, who is killed in the battle, Sept. 13; born 1726: Montcalm, the French general, also killed. — The French, under the duke of Saxe, are victorious at Berghen, near Frankfurt, but defeated at Minden by the English, Aug. 1. — battle of Kunnersdorf lost by Frederick II., king of Prussia. — Charles III., king of Spain. — Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. — The Jesuits are expelled from Portugal. — Adam Smith, the political economist, publishes his "Theory of Moral Sentiments," John "Rasselas," and Robertson, the historian, his "History of Scotland."*

**1760.** *Capture of Thurlo's squadron (who had taken the ship "Thurso") by Captain Elliott near the Isle of St. John. — Montreal and all Canada surrender to the British, under General Amherst, Sept. 8. — George III.*

of Great Britain, succeeds his grandfather George II., who died Oct. 25, aged 77. George II. had married, in 1705, Wilhelmina Carolina of Anspach. Their children were: Frederick, who had married, in 1736, Augusta of Saxe Gotha;—he died in 1751, and George, his second child, became George III.; Augusta, his first child, was married to Charles, hereditary prince of Brunswick (Augusta's second daughter, Caroline, married her cousin George, prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.);—William, duke of Cumberland, who gained the battle of Culloden; Anne, married in 1734 to William of Nassau, prince of Orange; Amelia; Caroline; Mary, married to the prince of Hesse Cassel; and Louisa, married to the king of Denmark. — Blackfriars Bridge is commenced; it is completed by Mylne in 1770.—Battle of Liegnitz, gained by Frederick II. over the Austrian general Laudohn.—Capture of Berlin by the Austrians and Russians. —The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians under Daun, at Torgau, Nov. 11. —Hyder Ally, sultan of Mysore. —Bp. Warburton, Bp. Newton, and Soame Jenyns, theologians. Bp. Lowth, Hebrew critic. Laurence Sterne, divine, and miscellaneous writer, publishes his "Tristram Shandy." Tobias Smollett, continuator of Hume's "History of England" and novelist. J. Campbell, historian and biographer: "Lives of the Admirals." Lord Kames, critic. Goldsmith, poet and miscellaneous writer. Colman the elder publishes his first drama. Churchill, Grainger, Falconer, poets. Garrick, the actor. Mendelssohn, Jewish philosopher. Wincklemann, antiquarian. Metastasio and Goldoni, dramatists. Gesner, painter and poet. J. J. Rousseau, miscellaneous writer. D'Anville, geographer. A. R. Mengs, Bohemian painter. Jomelli and Dr. Arne, musicians.

Pondicherry is taken by the English, Jan. 15; soon after the French power in the Deccan is destroyed: the English take also Dominica June 6, and Belleisle June 7.—The Quakers, at their yearly meeting, resolve to disown all members of their body concerned in the "unchristian traffic of Negroes." —Nevil Maskelyne, mathematician and astronomer, is appointed to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus; during this voyage he determines the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations; he commences to publish his "Nautical Almanack" in 1767. — Family compo

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of the house of Bourbon concluded at Paris between France and Spain by the duke of Choiseul, prime minister.—Carsten Niebuhr, geographer, is sent by the Danish government on an expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia; he publishes his "Travels in Arabia" in 1767.

**1762.** *Martinique is taken, and Newfoundland retaken, from France, Feb. 18, and Havannah from Spain, Aug. 12, by the English, and also the Philippine Islands.—Capture of the "Hermione" off St. Vincent, a Spanish ship containing nearly a million.—Earl Bute, the first Scotchman appointed premier.—War in Portugal: capture of Valencia d'Alcantara by Burgoyne.—The American Philosophical Society is established in Philadelphia.—Death of Elizabeth Petrowna, empress of Russia. Peter III., of the house of Holstein Gottorp, succeeds her: he is dethroned and assassinated, and his consort, Catherine II., ascends the throne.—Execution of John Calas at Toulouse.*

**1763.** *Peace of Paris between England, France, and Spain. France gives up to England Canada and all its dependencies, Cape Breton, several other islands in the West Indies, and confirms all her acquisitions on the Coromandel coast. Cuba and Havannah are restored to Spain, and the Spaniards in return cede Florida to the English.—Grenville, premier.—Capture of Patna on the Ganges, by Major Adams.—Wilkes, the author of "North Briton," is committed to the Tower for a libel contained in No. 45, and also for his "Essay on Woman;" next year he is expelled from the Commons and outlawed.—Treaty of Hubertsburg, between Russia, Prussia, and the elector of Saxony: it restores the affairs of Germany to the same state in which they had been before the Seven Years' War.*

**1764.** *Surajah Dowlah, the soubah of Bengal, is defeated at Buzar, Oct. 24, by Munro, and by his successor, Sir Robert Fletcher, who, in 1765, takes the fort of Chanda Geer and the city of Eliabad, on the Ganges.—Byron's voyage round the world and discoveries in the South Seas, the Falkland Isles, &c.—Dr. R. Chandler's travels in Asia Minor and Greece.—Dr. T. Reid publishes his "Inquiry into the Human Mind."—Hannah More publishes her first tragedy.—Election of Stanislaus Poniatowski, last king of Poland: troubles relative to the dissidents or dissenters.—Expulsion of the Jesuits from France.*

*The Stamp Act in North America, proposed by Grenville in 1764, becomes law March 22, and is repealed March 18, 1766. — Commencement of the contest between the American colonies and Great Britain. — Rockingham, premier. — An Act passed annexing the Isle of Man to the crown of Great Britain. — Watt makes his first improvement in the steam engine; he obtains a patent in 1769. — Joseph II., emperor of Germany.*

*Pitt, earl of Chatham, premier. — A macula, or spot of the sun, more than three times the size of our earth, passes over the sun's centre. — Bougainville sails from Nantes to circumnavigate the globe. — Christian VII., king of Denmark. The Jesuits are expelled from Denmark and Bohemia. — Mesmer, a German physician, publishes his "Theory of Animal Magnetism."*

*Grafton, premier. — Act passed imposing duties in the North American colonies on tea, glass, paper, &c.: the colonies cease from importing English goods. — Wallis and Carteret's discoveries in the South Seas: Wallis discovers Otaheite. — Hyder Ally begins his first war with the English in the Carnatic. — Blackstone publishes his "Commentaries on the Laws of England." — The spinning-jenny is invented by Hargreaves, the spinning-frame by Arkwright, and the mule-jenny, about 1775, by Crompton. — Dr. Black suggests the use of hydrogen gas to inflate air-balloons. — Martinique is almost destroyed by an earthquake. — 34th eruption of Mount Vesuvius since 79. — The Jesuits are expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice.*

*Hyder Ally and the Nizam of the Deccan are defeated by Colonel Smith: peace concluded with the Nizam. — Capture of the sea-port of Mangalore and Hyder Ally's ships, Feb. 25. — Foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts; Reynolds, first president. — James Bruce discovers the source of one of the branches of the Nile, called the Blue River. — About this time calico-printing is introduced into Lancaster. — The dissidents of Poland are reinstated in their former liberties. — Capture of Cracow by the Russians. — War between Russia and Turkey. — Genoa sells Corsica to France: Pascal Paoli takes refuge in England. — The Jesuits are expelled from Naples, Malta, Corsica, and Parma.*

*Birth of Wellington, May 1st; and Napoleon, Aug. 15. — Hyder Ally ravages the Carnatic; the English conclude a peace with him. — Cook sails to Otaheite, to observe*

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*the transit of Venus, on June 3, and makes his first discoveries in the South Seas.*—The Russians, under Galitzin, capture Choczim; they overrun Moldavia and Wallachia: the Greek inhabitants acknowledge allegiance to Russia.—Pope Clement XIV.; he ceases Avignon and the Venaissin to France (see 1274).

1770. Capture of Bender, Kilia Nova, Bialgorod, and Ibraile by the Russians. Struggle of the Greeks for independence; they massacre the Turks. *The Turkish fleet is destroyed, in the narrow bay of Chismè, by the combined fleets of Russia and England under Admiral Elphinstone and Orloff.*—Commencement of Lord North's ministry of twelve years.—Riot at Boston. Botany Bay is discovered by Captain Cook.—B. Horne and Dr. Townson, theologians. Leland and Sir David Dalrymple, historians. Thomas Sheridan and Richard Price (financier), miscellaneous writers. John Howard and Jonas Hanway (chief founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalene Hospital), philanthropists. Chatterton, Logan, Warton, Glover, Lessing, Ramler, and Gaspar Gozzi, poets. Gainsborough and Vernet, painters. Dr. W. Boyce, Mozart, Gluck and Piccini, musicians. Condillac, metaphysician. Voltaire, tragic poet, historian, &c.

1771. *The Falkland Islands are confirmed to Great Britain by a convention with Spain.*—Louis XV., by an edict, establishes the absolute dominion of the monarch over the parliament.—The Russians, under Prince Dolgoruki, force the lines of Perekop and conquer the Crimea.—Gustavus III., king of Sweden. Stanislaus Poniatowski, king of Poland, is carried off by force from Warsaw.

1772. *Warren Hastings is appointed governor-general of Bengal.*—*The Royal Marriage Bill is passed.*—Trial of Somerset, a slave; the Court of King's Bench establishes the principle that a slave landing in England becomes free.—Hearne sails to the mouth of Coppermine river, and is the first traveller who reached the Arctic Ocean.—First dismemberment of Poland (violation of the most solemn treaties) by Catherine I. Maria Theresa, and Frederick the Great.—Revolution in Sweden: the authority of the senate diminished, and that of the king increased: the constitution is restored to what it was in 1680.—Christian VII. imprisons his wife, Caroline Matilda, sister to George III., in Cronborg castle, and causes the

Counts Struensee and Brandt to be beheaded.—Death of Emanuel Swedenborg, philosopher and founder of a new sect of religionists.

- . *The East India Bill passes: Hastings is appointed governor-general of India. — Captain Phipp's Arctic voyage; he reaches latitude 80° 48'. — Cook's second voyage and discoveries, 1772-5. — The order of the Jesuits is suppressed by Clement XIV., and Avignon restored to the papedom. — Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia. — Alfieri publishes his first tragedy, "Cleopatra."*

- . *The American Colonies deny the right of the British parliament to tax them. The Boston port is closed against the English. — Lord Clive commits suicide; born 1725. — Stamp-duties in Ireland. — New Caledonia discovered by Cook. — The present Eddystone lighthouse is completed by Smeaton. — Louis XVI., grandson of Louis XV., succeeds him: Turgot, his prime minister. — Romanzow crosses the Danube: peace of Kainargi between Russia and Turkey; the Crimea is declared independent of Turkey. — Death of Mustapha III.: his brother, Abdhul-Achmet, succeeds him.*

- . *The first battle of the American war takes place at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19. — The American colonies send deputies to Philadelphia; that assembly assumes the title of Congress of the "United Colonies of North America," May 10; after the accession of Georgia, in July, it is styled "The Thirteen United Colonies." The American congress give the command of their armies to Washington. Battle of Bunker's Hill, gained by the English, June 17. — R. B. Sheridan publishes his first drama, "The Rivals." — The Zaporog Cossacks are expelled by the Russians. — Pestalozzi founds the Reformatory School of Newhoff in the canton of Argovie.*

**The United States of America declare their independence, July 4. — Battle near Brooklyn, in Long Island, gained by the British, under Howe, over the Americans, under Washington, Aug. 27. Howe defeats the Americans at White Plains, but the British are surprised and defeated by the Americans at Trenton, on the Delaware, Dec. 26. — First motion made in Parliament on the abolition of the slave trade by David Hartley, M.P. for Hull. — Adam Smith publishes**

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"Wealth of Nations," whence dates the science of political economy. Gibbon publishes the first volume of "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," completed in 1788. — Weishaupt founds the secret order of "Illuminati."

**1777.** Philadelphia is taken by the British under Howe. The battles of Still Water and Saratoga, gained by the American general, over the English under Goyne, Oct. 7. Convention of Saratoga, by Burgoyne and 5790 men surrender themselves prisoners to General Gates, Oct. 17. — Lord Cornwallis appointed governor of Madras in 1775, is ill and arrested by the council of Madras, and taken to prison where he dies Apr. 17. — Necker, minister of finances in France. — Death of Joseph I., king of Portugal: Maria, his daughter, and Peter III., join to succeed. — Death of the Elector Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria; succeeded by Charles Theodore.

**1778.** Alliance between France and the United States of America; notified to Great Britain March 13; the French ambassador leaves London March 20. — War between France and England. — Philadelphia is evacuated by the British, June 16. — Indecisive engagement of Ushant between Keppel and D'Orvilliers, July 27. — A French fleet, under Count D'Estaing, lands in the West India Island, Aug. 10. — Dominica is taken by the French, Sept. 7. — The fortress of Gwalior is taken by the British, Popham, Aug. 4. — The English, under Admiral Knowles and General Monroe, capture Pondicherry defended by De Bellecombe, Oct. 16. — Death of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; born 1708. — The Sandwich Islands are discovered by Captain Cook, and killed at Owyhee in 1779. — War of the Succession in Bavaria. — Foundation of Cherson, on the Black Sea by the Russians.

**1779.** Spain and Holland declare themselves in favour of the United States. — Siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards; it is defended by General Elliot. — St. Vincent is captured by the French, June 17; Grenada, and the Stony Point is retaken by the Americans, July 1. — Peace of Teschen, in Silesia, between Austria and Prussia.

**1780.** War of the English against Hyder Ally, sultan of Mysore. — Admiral Rodney defeats the Spanish fleet at Cape St. Vincent, and takes Don Langara, the admiral.

*prisoner, Jan. 8. — Charlestown surrenders to the British, March 12. — Cornwallis defeats the Americans at Camden-town. — Rochambeau is sent to America with 6000 French soldiers. — The "Armed Neutrality," a confederacy of the Northern Powers against England. — Gordon's "No Popery" Mob, occasioned by a petition from the "Protestant Association," presented by Lord G. Gordon to parliament, for the repeal of an Act, passed last session, favourable to the Roman Catholics, June 2 to 7. — Major André, a British officer, captured by the Americans, and hanged as a spy, Oct. 2. — War between England and Holland. — Naval and Military Bible Society. — Torture is abolished in courts of French legislature. — Death of Maria Theresa : her son Joseph II. succeeds her. — Dr. Priestley, Dr. Joseph Black, and H. Cavendish, chemical philosophers. Dr. James Hutton, geologist. Dr. Pulteney, botanist. Dr. E. Darwin, poet and zoologist. J. Anderson, agriculturist. John Brown, founder of the Brunonian system of medicine. Drs. W. and John Hunter (surgeons), and Tissot, physicians. Spallanzani, naturalist. Ledyard, traveller. Condorcet, natural philosopher. Dr. E. Waring, mathematician. Camper, physiologist. Robert Orme and Abbé Raynal, historians. Horace Walpole, Dr. Blair, Dr. G. Campbell, Kippis, James M'Pherson, Bishop Hurd, Riquetti (Comte de Mirabeau), Marmontel, La Harpe, Zimmermann, miscellaneous writers. Couper, Mason, and James Beattie, poets. Sir W. Jones, poet and Orientalist. Boswell, biographer of Dr. Johnson. Wright, Richard Wilson, Copley, and Angelica Kaufmann, painters. Bacon, sculptor. Josiah Wedgwood, improver of pottery manufacture.*

11. *Admiral Parker defeats the Dutch, under Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, in Holland, Aug. 5. Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, is besieged by the French and Spaniards, under Crillon, Aug. 5: the English, under General Murray, are obliged to surrender, Feb. 5, 1782. — Cornwallis conquers the two Carolinas, and advances into Virginia, where he is shut up in Yorktown by the combined forces of Washington, Rochambeau, and La Fayette, supported by a French fleet under Count de Grasse, and is obliged to surrender, Oct. 19. — Hyder Ally is defeated by Sir Eyre Coote. — Sunday schools are first established by Ruikes and Dr. Stock in Gloucester. W. Herschel discovers the planet Uranus, or G*



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gium Sidus.—Kant publishes his “Critique de Raison pure,” and Schiller his first tragedy.

**1782.** *Unsuccessful bombardment of Gibraltar by floating batteries invented by D'Arçon: Gibraltar is relieved by Admiral Howe, who totally defeats the fleets of France and Spain.—Rodney defeats Count de Grasse between the islands of Dominica and Saintes, Apr. 12; the French admiral is carried prisoner to London.—Rockingham, premier, March 30; he is succeeded by Shelburne, July 10.—The independence of the United States is acknowledged by Great Britain.—Tippoo Saib succeeds his father, Hyder Ally.—Sir Edw. Hughes defeats the French fleet, under Suffrein, in the East Indies.—Loss of the Royal George, off Spithead, with Admiral Kempenfeldt and about 1000 persons, Aug. 29.—Dungannon Convention, and declaration of Irish independence.—Johnson's “Lives of the Poets;” begun in 1779.*

**1783.** *“Coalition” Ministry, Apr. 5; dissolved, Dec. 19. Portland, premier; North and Fox, home and foreign secretaries. Fox's East India Bill.—William Pitt, second son of Lord Chatham, is made premier, Dec. 27, at twenty-five years of age, and, with only a short interval, retains that office twenty-two years.—End of the American War: peace of Paris and Versailles, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, Sept. 3.—Tippoo Saib had taken Cuddalore in 1782; he now takes Bednore, Apr. 30.—The order of St. Patrick is instituted.—Calonne, minister of the finances of Louis XVI.—Catherine of Russia annexes the Crimea to her empire.—Earthquake in Naples and Sicily; 40,000 lives are lost, and the town of Messina is nearly destroyed.—The first balloon, constructed in France by Montgolfier, makes its ascent at Paris.*

**1784.** *Ratification of the peace with America.—Peace between Great Britain and Holland.—Treaty of peace between the English and Tippoo Saib, stipulating a mutual restitution of conquest, March 11.—Pitt's India Bill, establishing the Board of Control, Aug. 13.—Mail coaches are first set up at Bristol by Mr. Palmer, and soon extend all through England.—A coining machinery is first established by Boulton and Watt at Soho.—Turkey gives up to Russia the Crimea and part of Cuban.—Christian VII. of Denmark becomes deranged; his son Frederick is appointed regent.*

- Warren Hastings resigns, Feb. 8. — *The steam-engine is first applied to cotton-spinning. — The power-loom for weaving is invented by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright; he obtains 10,000*l.* reward for his discoveries. — M. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies cross the British Channel from Dover to France, in a balloon, Jan. 7. — Warton, poet laureate. — Insurrection in Holland: William V., the stadtholder, is deposed. — Alliance between Austria, France, and Holland. — Germanic alliance between the king of Prussia and the electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Mentz. — Voyage of discovery of La Peyrouse: he is shipwrecked in 1788.*
1. *Marquess of Cornwallis, governor-general of India. — Attempt made upon the life of George III. by Mary Nicholson, Aug. 2. — Commercial treaty between England and France. — The Sunday School Society is formed. — The Royal Irish Academy is incorporated. — Horne Tooke, politician and philologist, publishes his "Diversions of Purley." — Death of Frederick the Great: his nephew Frederick William II. succeeds him. — Maria I., sole sovereign of Portugal. — Torture is abolished by the king of Sweden.*
1. *Burke impeaches Hastings for misdemeanours in the government of India: the trial commences in Westminster Hall, Feb. 13, 1788; the defence begins June 2, 1791; and the acquittal takes place Apr. 23, 1795; Burke and Sheridan, orators, distinguish themselves during the trial. — Nova Scotia is erected into a bishopric. — The first assembly of Notables opened at Versailles by Louis XVI., Feb. 22; closed, May 25. — Banishment of Necker: Brienne succeeds him. — The Prussians, under the duke of Brunswick, invade Holland, and re-establish the stadtholdership. — Turkey declares war against Russia. — De Saussure ascends Mount Blanc.*
1. *The king is seized with temporary insanity, Oct.: George, prince of Wales, is appointed regent: Regency Bill proposed. — Treaties of defensive alliance concluded by Great Britain with Holland, Apr. 15; with Prussia, Aug. 13. — First settlement in Australia, at Botany Bay, Jan. 20. — The African Association is formed at London, to promote the exploration of the centre of Africa. — Robert Young founds the Philanthropic Society. — Louis XVI. opens the second assembly of the Notables at Versailles, Nov. 6; closed, Dec. 12. — Austria joins Russia against the Turks. — Charles*

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IV., king of Spain. — The quakers of Philadelphia emancipate their slaves. — Lagrange, mathematician and astronomer, publishes his "*Mécanique Analytique*," and the Abbé Barthélémy his "*Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis*."

**1789.** *Thanksgiving of George III. at St. Paul's for his recovery, Apr. 23.* — *The abolition of the slave-trade is proposed in parliament by Wilberforce.* — *Mackenzie's expedition to the Arctic Sea; he descends the river which bears his name.* — *Travancore is attacked by Tippoo Saib, who is defeated and narrowly escapes with his life.* — *The first stone of the present university of Edinburgh is laid.* — *Mutiny of the Bounty: Captain Bligh's boat-voyage: the mutineers colonise Pitcairn's Island.* — A new government for the United States is organised at New York: Washington is appointed first president. — **French Revolution:** States General at Versailles, May 5; National Assembly constituted upon the proposition of the Abbé Sieyès, June 17; the oath in the Tennis-court taken by the members not to dissolve till they had framed a constitution for France; they change the title of "King of France" to that of "King of the French." Capture of the Bastille, July 14. — "Declaration of the Rights of Man:" abolition of the feudal system. The princes of the blood and chief nobility leave France. — The Jacobin club is established. — Revolution in the Netherlands. — Sweden declares war against Russia, and threatens Cronstadt. — Selim III., emperor of the Turks. — The Austrians, under Laudohn, take Belgrade. — Herschel's great telescope erected at Slough, and the 1st and 2nd satellites of Saturn discovered. — *Bowles publishes his "Sonnets,"* and Lavoisier his "*Elements of Chemistry*."

**1790.** Decree for dividing France into eighty-three departments, Jan. 15. — A new constitution accepted by Louis XVI., and sworn to by the Assembly, Feb. 4. — France is declared a limited monarchy. — Fête de la Fédération in the Champ de Mars, July 14. — Trial by jury introduced. — National Guards are established throughout France. — Monastic establishments and titles of nobility are suppressed. Introduction of the paper money under the name of "assignats." — Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany, succeeds his brother Joseph II. as emperor. — Alternate naval victories of the Russians and Swedes in the Baltic. — The Ru

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sians, under Suwarrow, take Ismail, Dec.; 30,000 Ottomans are killed and 10,000 taken prisoners. — *James Pye*, poet laureate. *Bishop Porteus* and *Bishop Horsley*, theologians. *Jos. Milner* (church hist.), *Adam Ferguson*, John Bapt. Munoz, Mallet, and Müller, historians. *Gilbert Wakefield*, *Malone*, and *C. G. Heyne*, critics. *Robert Burns*, *Charlotte Smith*, *Charles Dibdin*, *Cumberland*, *Arthur Murphy*, *Goethe*, *Wieland*, and *Delille*, poets. *Vallancy*, *C. Townley*, *Grose*, *Brand*, *Strutt*, and *Jacob Bryant*, antiquarians. *Herder*, philosopher and philologist. *Lalande* and *Messier*, astronomers. *Cavallo*, natural philosopher. *Lavater*, physiognomist. *Gmelin*, chemist. *Dolomieu*, mineralogist. *Charles Bonnet*, naturalist. *Garden*, botanist and geologist. *Atwood*, mechanician. *O'Keefe*, comedian. *Barry* and *Opie*, painters. *F. Eginton*, painter on glass. *Julien* and *Thomas Banks*, sculptors. *Arnold* and *Cimarosa*, musicians.

11. *Cornwallis defeats Tippoo Saib and captures Bangalore, the bulwark of Mysore, March 21.* — *First British asylum for the blind, instituted at Liverpool.* — *Riots at Birmingham in commemorating the French Revolution.* — *First steam-engine erected in Dublin by Henry Jackson.* — *Louis XVI. and his family escape from Paris; they are intercepted at Varennes.* — *Avignon and Venaissin are finally annexed to France.* — *Convention of Pilnitz, or partition treaty, between Austria and Prussia, in favour of Louis XVI.* — *The new constitution is finished and again accepted by Louis.* — *The National or "Constituent Assembly" is dissolved, Sept. 30, and succeeded by the "National Legislative Assembly," Oct. 1.* — *New Constitution of Poland, May 3.* — *Revolution in Hayti: Toussaint l'Ouverture becomes the leader, and expels the French.* — *Galvani, the founder of the science of Galvanism, publishes his discoveries.*

12. *Seringapatam is invested by Lord Cornwallis: definitive treaty with Tippoo; his two sons are given as hostages.* — *Sir John Shore, governor-general of India.* — *Earl Macartney is sent on an embassy to China; he returns in 1794.* — *First application of gas to the purpose of illumination, made by Murdoch, in Cornwall.* — *Dugald Stewart publishes his "Philosophy of the Human Mind."* — *First Coalition Treaty against France: the king of Prussia issues his manifesto, joined by England.* — *France declares war against Austria.*

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**The Prussians**, under the duke of Brunswick, invade France, and take Longwy and Verdun. **are defeated at Valmy** by Kellerman; afterwards created duke of Valmy. Savoy by Montesquiou. Capture of Spire, Worms, Mayence, by Custine. Victory of Jemappes by Dumouriez over the Austrians, Nov. 6. Surrender of the suburbs St. Antoine and St. Martin. Attack on the Tuileries: the Swiss guard massacred: massacre of September. Third National Assembly, called The Convention. Abolition of monarchy. **France is declared a republic**. — Foundation of the French Bible Society. — Francis II., emperor of Germany on the death of Leopold II. — Gustavus III., king of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerstroom; his son, Gustavus IV., succeeds him, under the regency of the duke of Södermanland. — Russia overturns the new constitution of Poland. — Peace of Jassy between Russia and the Turks: the Dniester is made the frontier. The Turks found Odessa.

- 1793.** *Criminal and Civil Courts are erected and appointed in India. — The Alien Bill is passed. — Louis XVI. is beheaded*, Jan. 21; and his wife, Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16, and the duc de Orleans (Philippe Egalité) Nov. 6. Lyons declares for Louis XVII. — *The Convention declares war on England, Holland, and Spain.* — Defeat of the French in March, at Neerwinden; he and the dukes of Brunswick and Saxe (Louis Philippe) join the Austrians. — The French take Condé, Valenciennes, Mayence, &c. — The lieutenant of engineers. — Erection of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the Committee of Public Safety. — **Reign of Terror under Robespierre.** — Execution of La Vendée, under D'Elbée, Larochefoucault, Bonchamp, &c. — Brissot, and the Girondist party, are guillotined. Tyranny of the Mountainists, or Jacobins. Marat is assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July 13. — The Christian religion is renounced: the calendar and the worship of the Goddess are substituted. — *Toulon puts itself under the protection of the English and Spanish fleets, under Lord Hood and Don Langara*, Aug. — Lyons is taken by the Republicans, Oct. — Dugommier compels them to evacuate Toulon, Dec.: Bonaparte drives them out.

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himself under him, as an officer of artillery.—Second partition of Poland between Russia and Prussia.—Massacre of the Whites at St. Domingo.

14. *The English capture from the French, Martinique, Mar. 25; St. Lucia, Apr. 4; and Guadaloupe, Apr. 21.—The French fleet, under Villaret Joyeuse, is defeated off Ushant by Admiral Howe, June 1. Howe takes possession of Corsica.—The French, victorious over the British under the duke of York, at Nimeguen, Oct. 28, are defeated by them Nov. 8 following.—Battle of Fleurus, gained over the prince of Coburg by Jourdan and Marceau, June 26. General Sherer retakes the fortresses of Landrecies, Condé, and Valenciennes. Battle of Bontel: the French defeat the Allies, under the duke of York, who retreats across the Meuse, Sept. 17.—Kleber takes Maestricht, Nov. 4. Dugommier, victorious in the Pyrenees, is killed near St. Sebastian. Perignon, his successor, takes Figuière and Rosas. Moncey is victorious in Spanish Navarre.—Execution of the Jacobins, Hebert, editor of "Père Duchêne," Danton, and Camille Desmoulins, Apr. 4; also of Malesherbes, Lavoisier the chemist, Madame Elizabeth, May 12, and André Chenier, poet, July 25.—Downfall and execution of Robespierre, July 28; also of his brother, and Couthon, St. Just, &c. End of the Reign of Terror: about 1,022,350 persons suffered death during this period.—Revolution in Poland: Kosciusko, the Polish general, is taken prisoner at the battle of Macziewice, Oct. 10, by Suwarrow, who butchers 30,000 Poles: capture of Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, Nov. 4, and Warsaw, Nov. 9.—The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, May. Trial and acquittal of Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, and Joyce.—First Meeting of the Church Missionary Society, Nov. 4.—Dr. Paley, theologian, publishes his "Evidences of Christianity." Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," publishes his "Age of Reason."*
15. *Lord Bridport defeats the French fleet at L'Orient, June 25.—Isle Dieu is evacuated by the British, Nov. 17.—The Cape of Good Hope is taken from the Dutch by the British under Craig, Clarke, and Elphinstone, Sept. 16; and Ceylon by General J. Stuart and Commodore Ranier, Aug. 26.—Great disorders in Ireland. Battle of Diamond in Armagh, and foundation of the first Orange Lodge. Foundation of Maynooth College.—First expedition of Mungo Park into the*

A. C. interior of Africa. — *W. Roscoe publishes his "Life of Lorenzo de Medici."* — *The Shakspeare forgeries by Ireland are published.* — Holland is overrun by the French under Pichegru. The "Batavian republic" is established; *the stadtholder takes refuge in England.* Belgium is annexed to France. — Lyons is bombarded, laid in ruins, and its inhabitants massacred, May. — The loyalists landed at Quiberon are defeated by Hoche, June. — Cessation of the war in La Vendée. — Mannheim is captured from the French by Wurmser, Dec 21. — The third constitution, or that of the year III., with two councils and a directory, is adopted by the Convention in France, June 23. The Convention employs Bonaparte, Oct., to destroy the "sections" of Paris. Executive Directory formed, Nov. 5. — Establishment of the National Institute of France. Louis XVII. dies in the prison of the Temple at Paris, June 8: his uncle, then residing at Verona, takes the title of Louis XVIII. Madame daughter of Louis XVI., is released from prison; in 1796 she is married to her cousin, the Duc D'Angoulême. — Final partition of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

1796. Napoleon is appointed commander of the French army in Italy, Feb. 23; he marries Josephine Beauharnais March 9; he defeats the Austrian general, Beaulieu at Montenotte, Apr. 11; at Lodi, on the Adda, May 10; enters Milan May 14, and captures its citadel June 29. — *The British capture from the Dutch, Amboyna, Feb. 16, Banda, Demerara, Berbice, and the Moluccas, Nov. 19; from the French, St. Lucia, Mar. 25, St. Vincent and St. Grenada, June 11.* — Battle of Augsburg, gained by Moreau, Aug. 24; he and Jourdan are ultimately repulsed by the Archduke Charles: retreat of Moreau to the Rhine. Wurmser is defeated by Bonaparte and Augereau at Castiglione Aug. 5; also at Medola, Roveredo, and Bassano, and retreats into Mantua, Sept. 14. Augereau is afterwards created duke of Castiglione. — Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under Alvinzi at Arcola, Nov. 15, 16, 17. — Catherine gives a new code of laws, and abolishes torture in punishing criminals: she is succeeded by her son, Paul I. — Denmark abolishes the slave-trade before any other European nation. — *The British evacuate Corsica, which is seized by the French.* — *Loyalty loan: in fifteen hours and twenty minutes the*

c.

sum of 18,000,000*l.* is subscribed to carry on the war against France, Dec. 5.—Unsuccessful expedition of the French against Ireland, under Hoche.—Resignation of Washington.—Vaccination is introduced by Dr. Jenner.—La Place, mathematician and astronomer, publishes his "*Mécanique Céleste*."—Invention of lithography by Alois Sennefelder.—Hahnemann announces the principle of homœopathy.

71. *Mutiny of the British fleets at Spithead, Apr. 15, and at the Nore, May 22: Richard Parker is hanged, June 30.—The Scots' Militia Bill is passed: it occasions riots in various parts of Scotland. — Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, defeats the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent: Nelson distinguishes himself in this engagement, Feb. 14. Nelson unsuccessfully attacks Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, where he loses his right arm, July 24. The Dutch fleet near Camperdown is defeated by Admiral Duncan, Oct. 11. — Hervey captures Trinidad from Spain, Feb. 18. — Bass's Straits discovered by Surgeon Bass, of the "Reliance." — Cash payment is suspended in England. — Northern India is invaded by the Afghans. — Battle of Rivoli, gained by Bonaparte over Alvinzi, Jan. 14: capitulation of Mantua, Feb. 2; that town surrenders to the French, and Venice is occupied, May 13. Genoa is revolutionised; the Ligurian republic is formed, May 31, and the Cisalpine republic is proclaimed by Bonaparte, June 29. — Peace of Campo Formio, Oct. 17: the emperor Francis II. gives up to the French Belgium and Lombardy, and receives for himself the territory of the republic of Venice. — National bankruptcy declared in France. — The congress of Rastadt, to treat of peace between France and Germany, is opened Dec. 9. — Feth-Ally-Khan, shah of Persia. — John Adams, president of the United States. — La Croix, mathematician, publishes his "*Differential and Integral Calculus*." — Stereotyping is said to have been invented by Ambrose Didot, of Paris; others ascribe it to Mr. Tilloch: it is said to have been suggested by W. Ged, of Edinburgh, in 1725.*

- The papal government is suppressed by the French, and a republic established: Pius VI. quits Rome Feb. 26, and is carried prisoner to France, where he dies next year. — *The Habeas Corpus is again suspended, Apr. 21. — The earl of Mornington, afterwards marquis of Wellesley, governor-general of India, May 17. — Re-*



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*bellion in Ireland : it is finally suppressed by C  
lord-lieutenant, the insurgents having been t  
feated at Vinegar Hill, July 21. Unsuccess  
dition of the French against Ireland ; Hum  
general, lands at Killala, Aug. 22, and surren  
the battle of Ballinamuck, Sept. 8. — Expedit  
French into Egypt, under Bonaparte and  
Brueys : they take Malta from the knights,  
defeat the Turks at the Pyramids, June 21,  
Cairo. — **Battle of the Nile gained by**  
over the French ; Brueys is killed, Aug. 1. —  
*Stuart takes Minorca, Nov. 15. — Sir. J. B*  
*captures a French fleet off the coast of Ireland*  
— The Swiss are finally defeated and their  
dence abolished, Sept. — The king of Sardi  
up Piedmont to France, and retires to Cagli*

- 1799.** *Union with Ireland proposed by the British ,  
and rejected by the Commons of Ireland. — E*  
of Bonaparte in Syria : he captures El A  
18 ; Gaza, 25 ; Jaffa, March 10 : *Sir Sid*  
*obliges him to raise the siege of Acre ; he*  
Cairo, June 14 ; defeats the Turks at Abou  
25 ; and lands in France, Oct. 9. — Two of  
French plenipotentiaries are assassinated by  
trians, on their leaving the congress at R  
*The British, under Harris and Baird, capture*  
*patam, May 4, defeat and kill Tippoo Saib, a*  
*the entire peninsula of India to their authority*  
*coalition against France, of Great Britain,*  
Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey,  
Prussia, Holland, and Belgium are neutr  
*British, under Nelson, take Naples from th*  
*and restore Ferdinand IV., July 10. — Duncan*  
*the Dutch fleet, Aug. 30. The British troop*  
*under Abercromby, then under the duke of*  
*defeated by Brune, and evacuate Holland : th*  
*York exchanges his army for the 6000 Fr*  
*Dutch prisoners in England. — The Russia*  
Suwarrow, defeat Moreau at Alexandria, M  
at Parma, Joubert at Novi, and recover  
French the north of Italy. — Massena defeats  
at Zurich, Sept. 28. — Lucien Bonaparte,  
of the council of the Five Hundred. Abolit  
Directory and of the Constitution of the  
Bonaparte, Cambacères, and Lebrun are na  
sula, Dec. — Bonaparte, first consul of the

— Maximilian-Joseph II., elector of Bavaria. — *Dr. Carey, oriental scholar, establishes the Baptist mission at Serampore.* — Humboldt and Bonpland set out on their travels in America, and *Dr. Clarke in Greece and Asia.*

4. *Act passed, Feb. 28, continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act till Feb. 1, 1801.* — *The French settlement of Goree is captured by the British, Apr. 4.* — *Hatfield's attempt on the life of George III. at Drury-lane theatre, May 15.* — *Convention between Great Britain and the Emperor, signed at Vienna, June 20.* — *Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland passed, July 2.* — *Capitulation of Malta to the British, Sept. 5.* — *Conventions for the re-establishment of the "armed neutrality," signed at St. Petersburg by Russia, with Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, Dec.* — *Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East established.* — *The emperor of Russia recalls his troops from Italy.* Bonaparte crosses the Alps and takes Milan, June 2: he defeats the Austrians at Montebello. **Battle of Marengo**, in which Bonaparte, having Desaix and Kellermann under him, **defeats the Austrians** under Melas: they retire beyond the Mincio, June 14. — Bonaparte returns to Paris, July 3: his life is attempted by the explosion of the infernal machine, Dec. 24. — *Battle of Hohenlinden gained by Moreau, having Ney and Richepanse under him, over the Archduke Charles, Dec. 3.* — *Battle of Heliopolis gained by Kleber, who is assassinated at Cairo.* — *Pope Pius VII.* — *The Voltaic or Galvanic pile is invented by Professor Volta, of Pavia.* — *Bishop Watson and Robert Hall, theologians.* *W. Belsham, W. Mitford, A. F. Tytler, and Volney, historians.* *Brinsley Sheridan (dramatist), John Philpot Curran, H. Grattan, and Plunket, orators.* *Porson, classical critic.* *Holcroft, Mrs. Inchbald, Colman, jun., and Iffland, dramatists.* *Mrs. Radcliffe, H. Mackenzie, Countess de Genlis, Baroness de Staël, Madame Cottin, novelists.* *Mrs. Barbauld and Bernardin de St. Pierre, miscellaneous writers.* *Dr. R. Anderson, biographer.* *Denon, antiquarian.* *Jas. Grahame, Kirke White, and W. Hayley, poets.* *Dr. John Leyden (poet), Joseph White, and Langles, linguists.* *Granville Sharp, critic and philanthropist.* *Dugald Stewart, metaphysician.* *H. Andrews, Delambre (mathematician), and Bode, astronomers.* *Monge, inventor of descriptive geometry.*

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*John Playfair (geologist) and Charles Hutton, mathematicians. Sir Joseph Banks, George Shaw, Sonnini (traveller), naturalists. Alex. Wilson, ornithologist. Arthur Young, agriculturist. Major Rennell, geographer. Werner, mineralogist. Dr. C. Burney, Beethoven, Cherubini, Paisiello, and Corri, musicians. Benjamin West, Northcote, Stothard, T. Morland, David, and Fuseli, painters. Canova and Nollekens, sculptors. J. P. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and Talma, actors.*

### NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**1801.** *First meeting of the imperial parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 22. The English sovereigns relinquish the title of "Kings of France."—Addington succeeds Pitt in the premiership, March 17. Act passed continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.—Battle of Alexandria gained over Menou by the British under Abercromby, who is killed; born 1738. Hutchinson succeeds to the command: convention for the evacuation of Egypt by the French.—Battle of Copenhagen: Nelson destroys the Danish fleet, Apr. 2.—Occupation of Hanover by Prussia, Apr. 4.—Peace of Luneville between France and Germany, Feb.: France obtains all the left bank of the Rhine. The emperor Paul of Russia is dethroned and put to death: his son, Alexander I., succeeds him.—Jefferson, president of the United States.—Toussaint l'Ouverture establishes an independent republic in St. Domingo.—Concordat between Bonaparte and Pius VII., July 15, whereby all ecclesiastics are to receive their appointments from Bonaparte.—Invention of the block-machinery by Brunel.—Ceres discovered by Piazzi, the astronomer, at Palermo.*

**1802.** *Peace of Amiens between Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, and Turkey: England restores all her conquests except Ceylon and Trinidad: the Cape of Good Hope is restored to the Dutch.—Bonaparte is named president of the Italian republic, Jan. 26.—Piedmont is incorporated with France.—The Roman Catholic Religion is re-established in France by the Concordat.—Bonaparte is elected chief consul for ten years, and afterwards for life. Institution of the Legion of Honour.—Toussaint is taken by the French at Hayti.—The prince of Orange renounces the office of stadtholder.—The planet Pallas is discovered by*

Olbers. — *A steam-boat is used on the river Clyde.* — *Construction of the first high-pressure steam-engine by Trevethick.* — *The "Edinburgh Review" is commenced by Francis Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and others.*

. *Execution of Colonel Despard for high treason, Feb. 5.*

— *War declared between France and England: Bonaparte issues orders for the detention of the English in France as prisoners of war, May 22.* — *The French, under Mortier, seize Hanover.* — *War declared by Great Britain against Holland, June 17.* — *Capture by the British from the French of St. Lucia, June 22, and Tobago, July 1; from the Dutch, of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, Sept.* — *Massacre of the British troops by the Adigar of Candy, at Columbo, June 26.* — *Battle of Assaye gained by the British, under Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), over the confederate armies of Dowlut Row Scindia, a Mahratta chieftain, and the rajah of Berar, Sept. 23: the Great Mogul puts himself under the protection of General Lake: the Indians were ten times as numerous as the British.* — *Insurrection in Dublin, headed by Robert Emmet, in which Lord Kilwarden is killed.* — *The percussion principle for fire-arms is discovered by Alex. Forsyth.* — *Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield establishes a bank at Tottenham, for the benefit of the poor.* — *Jeremy Bentham had suggested a Frugality Bank in 1797.* — *Congreve rockets are invented by Sir W. Congreve.* — *Act of Mediation by Bonaparte in Switzerland; nineteen cantons are formed: Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden separate from the Republic.* — *Bonaparte forms his "Civil Code:" he resumes this year the construction of the Breakwater at Cherbourg, begun in 1783; and forms a camp at Boulogne, with the intention of invading England.* — *Phrenology is invented by Dr. Gall.*

*Conspiracy of Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, Moreau, &c., against Bonaparte, Feb. Pichegru is strangled in prison, Moreau is banished to America, and Georges, with nine of his accomplices, are executed.* — *The Duke D'Enghien is shot by order of Bonaparte, March 21.* — *Napoleon is proclaimed emperor of the French, May 18: the pope assists at his coronation at Paris, Dec. 2.* — *Fouché, minister of police.* — *Austria becomes a distinct empire: Francis II. of Germany takes the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria.* — *Insurrection of the Servians against the Porte headed by Czerni George.* — *Dessalines,*

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peror of Hayti, as James I. — *Establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, March 7.* — *The planet Juno is discovered by Harding, at Lilienthal, Sept. 1.* — *Nelson attacks the flotilla at Boulogne, Oct. 2.* — *Convention of subsidy between Great Britain and Sweden signed at Stockholm, Dec. 3.* — *Capture of four Spanish treasure-ships by the British off Cape St. Mary, Oct. 5.* — *Spain declares war against Great Britain, Dec. 12.* — *The locomotive steam-engine first used on the railroad at Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales.* — *Winsor, a German, obtains a patent as the inventor of gas for the purpose of illumination: he made his first experiment at the Lyceum, in the Strand, 1803.* — *Woolf invents his double-cylinder expansion steam-engine.* — *Ascent, in a balloon, at Paris, of Gay-Lussac to the height of 23,000 feet.*

- 1805.** *Capture of Bhurtpore, and complete defeat of Holkar by the British, Apr. 2: he surrenders all his maritime provinces.* — *Cornwallis resumes the government of India, July 30; and at his death, Oct. 5, Sir J. Barlow becomes his temporary successor.* — *Scindia, the Mahratta chief, is also defeated by the British: treaty of peace with Scindia Nov. 23, and Holkar Dec. 24.* — *Establishment of Runjeet Singh's power in the Panjab.* — *Genoa is annexed to the French empire.* — *Napoleon assumes the title of king of Italy, and is crowned with the iron crown at Milan, May 26.* — *Third coalition against France, consisting of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden.* — **Lord Nelson defeats the fleets of France and Spain at Trafalgar Oct. 21, captures twenty sail, takes Ville-neuve and other admirals prisoners, and is killed in the engagement: Collingwood succeeds to the command** — *Sir R. Strachan captures four sail of the combined fleet off Ortegal, Nov. 4.* — *The camp of Boulogne destined for the invasion of England, is broken up.* — *The Austrians are defeated at Elchingen by Ney Oct. 4: he defeats them also at Ulm, captures the town, and causes the Austrian general Mack, with 30,000 of his men, to surrender, Oct. 17—19.* — **Battle of Austerlitz gained by Napoleon over the Austrians and Russians commanded by Francis I and Alexander I., Dec. 2.** — *Peace of Presburg between France and Austria, Dec. 26: Venice and Tyrol are ceded to France; the elector of Bavaria, Maximilian-Joseph II., the duke of Wirten*

burg, and the duke of Baden are created kings by Napoleon, and the independence of the Helvetic republic is stipulated. — *Mungo Park makes a second journey into the interior of Africa, traces the course of the Niger downwards to Boussa, where he is killed in the river, Nov.* — *The cotton-mills, at Manchester, are first lighted with gas.*

16. *Death of William Pitt, Jan. 23; born 1759. Lord Grenville, premier. — Death of Charles James Fox, Sept. 13; born 1748. — The Cape of Good Hope is taken by Sir D. Baird and Sir H. Popham, Jan. 18 (see 1802). — The French are defeated in the West Indies by Duckworth: three sail of the line are taken and two driven on shore, Feb. 6. — Sir John Stuart defeats the French, under Regnier, at Maida, in Calabria, July 4. — Buenos Ayres is taken by Beresford and Sir H. Popham, July 27; but is retaken by the Spaniards, Aug. 12. — Napoleon issues the "Berlin Decree," declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, ordering all British subjects to be seized, and all British property to be confiscated, Nov. 21. — Napoleon proclaims his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, sovereign of the newly created Grand Duchy of Berg, March 15; his brother Joseph, king of Naples and Sicily, March 30; and his brother Louis, king of Holland, June 5. Napoleon subverts the Germanic constitution: he establishes the Confederation of the Rhine, of which he declares himself to be "Protector," July 12. Establishment of a diet at Frankfort. — Fourth coalition against France, consisting of England, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden. — The Prussians, under Frederick William III., are defeated by Napoleon at Jena, Oct. 14: on the same day Davoust defeats the duke of Brunswick at Auerstadt: Davoust is afterwards created duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl. The different Russian armies and fortresses successively capitulate. Hanover, which had been occupied by the Prussians, is occupied by the French. Mortier occupies Hamburg. Murat enters Warsaw. — The Russians are defeated by the French at Castel Nuovo, Sept. 29. Indecisive battle of Pultusk between Napoleon and the Russians, under Benigsen, Dec. 26. — Turkey declares war against Russia, Dec. 17. — Murder of Dessalines, emperor of Hayti: Christophe, a negro slave, succeeds him. — Brunel, a French engineer, assisted by Maudslay, is*

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*employed by the British Government for making ship blocks by machinery, in Plymouth Dockyard.*

- 1807.** *Capture of Monte Video by General Auchmuty, Feb. 8* — *The British fleet under Admiral Duckworth passes the Dardanelles, Feb. 19, threatens Constantinople and suffers immense damage in repassing the strait.* — *The British, under Frazer, take Alexandria, Marc. 20: they evacuate Egypt, Sept. 22.* — *Capture of the United States' frigate by a British man-of-war, June 23; British ships are ordered to quit the ports of the Union.* — *Whitelocke is defeated at Buenos Ayres: convention with the Spaniards for the evacuation of that town, and the surrender of Monte Video by the British, July 7.* — *Proclamation issued by Prussia, excluding British vessels from Prussian ports, Sept. 2.* — *Copenhagen is bombarded, Sept. 2 to 5, and the fleet surrendered to the British, under General Cathcart and Admiral Gambier.* — *Capitulation of Madeira to the British, Dec. 26; retained in trust for Portugal, to which crown it is subsequently restored.* — **Abolition of the slave-trade by the British Parliament, March 25.** — *Duke of Portland, premier, March 25.* — *Lord Minto, governor-general of India, July 31.* — *Barbarities of the Pindarrees, a set of freebooters, secretly supported by the Mahratta princes.* — *Cumona surrenders, Nov. 21.* — *The "Milan Decree," issued by Napoleon from that city, Dec. 17, prohibiting all communication between Great Britain and the Continent.* — *Indecisive battle at Eylau between the French and Russians, Feb. 8.* — *Capture of Dantzic by Lefebvre, May 20: he is created duke of Dantzic.* — *Napoleon defeats the Russians at Friedland, June 14: meeting between Napoleon and Alexander I. on the Niemen, June 25.* — *Peace of Tilsit between France, Russia (July 7), and Prussia (July 9): Napoleon restores to the Russian monarch one half of his territories.* — *Napoleon creates the kingdom of Westphalia out of Hesse Cassel, Brunswick, Aug. 18; and places his brother Jerome on the new throne, Dec. 8.* — *Formation of the duchy of Warsaw in favour of the king of Saxony.* — *The French, under Junot, enter Spain Oct. 23, and Lisbon Nov. 29; the prince regent and royal family withdraw to Brazil.* — *Secret treaty of Fontainebleau between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal, Oct. 27.* — *Sitting of the Jewish Sanhedrim, at Paris, convened by Napoleon.* — *Revolution at Constantinople: Selim III.*

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is deposed and murdered by the Janissaries, and his nephew Mustapha IV. succeeds him, May 29. — The Russian fleet defeats that of the Turks at Lemnos. — Partition of Hayti : Picton is elected president of one part of the island at Port-au-Prince. — The first steam vessel is started by Fulton, on the Hudson river, in America. — The planet Vesta is discovered by Olbers. — Lord Byron publishes his "*Hours of Idleness*." — The African institution is founded. — Part of the south side of Pall Mall, in London, is lighted up with gas-lamps by Winsor. — Wollaston, natural philosopher, invents the camera lucida; also invented by Dr. Hooke about 1674. According to some the camera obscura was invented by Roger Bacon in 1297, and it was improved by Baptista Porta about 1500 (see 1839).

- 1806.** *Treaties of alliance and subsidy, signed by Great Britain, with Sweden, Feb. 8; and with the Two Sicilies, March 30.* — The French invade Spain : Charles IV. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand VII., March 19 : Murat enters Madrid, March 23. Ferdinand is dethroned by Napoleon and imprisoned, with his brothers, in the castle of Valençay. Joseph Bonaparte is made king of Spain (June) ; Murat succeeds him as king of Naples. — Gallant defence of Saragossa by Palafox, who repulses the French. Battle of Baylen, July 20 : Dupont, with 14,000 French troops, surrenders to Castanos. Joseph Bonaparte abandons Madrid, and retires to Burgos, Aug. 1. — Treaty of alliance with Spain, May 21. — *The Portuguese arm against the French and solicit aid from Great Britain.* **War of the Peninsula.** An army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards duke of Wellington), leaves Cork, July 12 ; lands in Portugal, Aug. 1–5 ; compels the French, under La Borde, to abandon their position at Rorica, and defeats Junot, duke of Abrantes, at Vimiera, Aug. 21. Convention of Cintra : the French evacuate Portugal, Aug. 30, and the Russian fleet in the Tagus surrenders to Sir Charles Cotton. — Conference at Erfurth between the emperors Alexander and Napoleon ; they offer peace to George III., Sept. 17. — Napoleon enters Spain. Battle of Tudela : Marshal Ney, Lannes, and Lefebvre defeat the Spaniards under Castanos, Palafox, and La Pena, Nov. 23. — New nobility of France created. — Russia and Denmark declare war against Sweden ; Russia conquers Finland. — Frederick VI., king of Denmark



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The sultan Mustapha is deposed : Mahomet VI. succeeds him. — London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

- 1809.** *Treaty of peace between Great Britain and Turkey, Jan. 5. — Retreat of Sir John Moore from the interior of Spain : battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, in which the French, under Soult are defeated, and Sir John Moore killed : the British forces re-embark for England. — Saragossa, defended by Palafox, surrenders to the French, under Lannes, duke of Montebello, Feb. 1. — The United States interdict commerce with Great Britain and France, March 1. — The duke of York resigns his post of commander-in-chief, March 20, and is succeeded by Sir David Dundas. — Duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, Sept. 21. — Spencer Perceval, premier. — Fifth coalition against France, of England, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, Apr. 6. — The Austrians, under the Archduke Charles are defeated by Napoleon at Abensberg, Apr. 20, at Landshut, 21, at Eckmühl, 22, and at Ratisbon, 2. Vienna surrenders, May 13. Napoleon crosses the Danube and is defeated by the Archduke Charles at Aspern, May 21, and at Esslingen, May 22. Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Wagram, Jun. 6, 7 : armistice of Znaim. Peace of Vienna, Oct. 14. Francis I. cedes Illyria to France. — Passage of the Douro at Oporto by Sir A. Wellesley, May 12, and retreat of Soult into Galicia. Battle of Talavera, July 27, 28, in which the French, under Victor, duke of Belluno, and Sebastiani, are defeated by Sir A. Wellesley, who is in consequence created Viscount Wellington. — Unfortunate expedition of the British, under the earl of Chatham, to the island of Walcheren, July 29 ; it evacuated, Dec. 23. — The French fleet in the Basque Roads is destroyed by Lord Gambier and Cochrane, and that in the bay of Rosas by Lord Collingwood. Collingwood and Oswald take possession of the Ionian Islands. — Cayenne and French Guiana, Martinique, Senegal, and Goree are taken by the British. — Treaty concluded by Sir H. Jones between England and Persia. — A Russian flotilla in the Baltic is captured by Sir James Saumarez. — The fiftieth anniversary of George III.'s reign is celebrated as a jubilee, Oct. 2. — The "Quarterly Review" is commenced ; W. Gifford, editor. — Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, abdicates the crown : his uncle, the duke of Sudermania, suc-*

ceeds him as Charles XIII. — Finland is ceded to Russia. — The states of the pope are annexed to France, May 17. Napoleon is excommunicated by Pius VII., who is imprisoned, at Savona, by the emperor. — James Madison, president of the United States.

Peace of Paris, between France and Sweden, by which Swedish Pomerania and Rugen are given up to the Swedes, who agree to adopt the French prohibitory system *against Great Britain*, Jan. 6. — *Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and the prince regent of Portugal, signed at Rio Janeiro*, Feb. 19. — Napoleon divorces the empress Josephine, Jan. 16, and marries the archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, Apr. 1. — Louis Bonaparte abdicates the throne of Holland in favour of his eldest son, July 3. — Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Oldenburg, and parts of Westphalia and Berg, are annexed to France. — *Hanover is annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia*. — *Napoleon orders all British merchandise on the continent to be burnt. Order issued by Prussia for the seizure of British and colonial merchandise*, Oct. 28. *Decree permitting the introduction of colonial merchandise, issued by Russia (being a virtual abandonment of the "Continental System")*, Dec. 31. — The Russians conquer from the Turks all the right bank of the Danube. — Death of the crown prince of Sweden: Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, is adopted by Charles XIII. as his son and successor, and proclaimed Nov. 5. *Sweden declares war against Great Britain*, Nov. 17. — Soult, duke of Dalmatia, conquers all Andalusia except Cadiz, which baffles the attempts of Victor. Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida are taken by Massena (prince of Essling and duke of Rivoli), who invades Portugal: *Wellington defeats the French in the battle of Busaco*, Sept. 27, and retires within the lines of Torres Vedras, Oct. 9. — First meeting of the cortes in Spain since the usurpation of Bonaparte, Sept. 28. — The revolt of the Spanish colonies in South America begins at Caracas, Apr. 19: republic of Venezuela. — *Guadaloupe, the last of the French West India islands, surrenders to General Beckwith and Admiral Cochrane*, Feb. 2. *Capture from the Dutch of Amboyna*, Feb. 17, *Banda*, Aug. 9, and *Ternate*, Aug. 29. *The islands of Bourbon (July 9) and the Mauritius, or isle of France (June 3), are taken by*

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*an expedition sent from India by Lord Minto*  
*feat of Runjeet Singh at the battle of Moolt*  
*Gale Jones is sent prisoner to Newgate by the*  
*Commons, Feb. 21, and Sir Francis Bouverie*  
*Tower, Apr. 9. — Perceval, premier, June ;*  
*regularly organised savings bank instituted*  
*public. — The National Light and Heat Com-*  
*pany lighting London with gas is incorporated. —*  
*of the University of Berlin. — The polar*  
*light is discovered by Malus of Paris. — D*  
*Magee ("Dissertation on Atonement"), D*  
*Fanshawe Middleton, biblical critic, Thomas*  
*Dr. Adam Clarke, Scripture commentators*  
*Morrison, Chinese scholar and missionary.*  
*Brown, metaphysician. Hegel, philosopher.*  
*Coxe, Archdeacon Coxe, Sir Richard Musgrave,*  
*Laing, Sir N. W. Wraxall, T. Masson,*  
*Niebuhr, and Daru, historians. Sir Egerton*  
*miscellaneous writer. Rev. R. C. Maturin, A*  
*worth, Mrs. Brunton, M. G. Lewis, the G*  
*fontaine, novelists. Bloomfield, Crabbe, and*  
*Monti, poets. Ugo Foscolo, Italian drama-*  
*Gifford, poet and critic. Sir Samuel Romilly*  
*Sir W. Gell, Claudius J. Rich, and Sir W. L*  
*archæologists. Dr. Edward Clarke and B*  
*travellers. Dr. S. Vince, astronomer.*  
*mathematician. John Rennie, engineer.*  
*mechanist. Malte-Brun, geographer.*  
*botanist. Haüy, mineralogist. Drs. Aber-*  
*Willis, physicians. Edward Bird, painter.*  
*sculptor.*

- 1811.** *The regency of England is entrusted to the*  
*Wales; Feb. 5, during the temporary derangement*  
*George III. — Massena retreats from Torres Vedras*  
*March 5. The French, under Victor, are defeated*  
*Graham at Barrosa, March 6. Badajoz surrenders*  
*the French, March 11; Wellington attempts to*  
*it; Soult advances to its relief, and is defeated*  
*British and Portuguese, under Beresford, on the 19th*  
*May 16. Massena is defeated at Fuentes de*  
*May 24, and is succeeded by Marmont. The*  
*the French armies of Soult and Marmont : they*  
*raise the siege of Badajoz, June 17. — Success at*  
*Tortosa by capitulation, Jan. 1; Tarragona*  
*and Montserrat, Aug. 19, by force; defeat*  
*the Spanish general, at Murviedro, the 21st*

guntum; and conquers the province of Valencia. — Feudal rights are abolished in Spain. — *A Danish fleet of nearly 4000 men attacks the Island of Anholt, and is repulsed by 150 British, under Captain Maurice, March 27.* — *The duke of York is re-appointed commander-in-chief. May.* — *Batavia is captured by the British, Aug. 8: capitulation of Java, Sept. 16.* — *Establishment of Palmer's bank at Hyderabad.* — *Charter granted to Ceylon, by which every native has a right to sit on juries; a mode of trial at this time adopted there.* — *Riots at Nottingham and in the North of England, by weavers, &c., who destroy several articles of machinery: the rioters are designated by the name of Luddites.* — *Steam power, to convey coals on a railway, is employed by Blenkinsop.* — *Birth of Napoleon's son, whom he styles king of Rome, March 20.* — *A Turkish army capitulates to Kutusoff.* — *Massacre of 1600 Mamelukes in Cairo by order of Mehemet Ali, March 1.* — *Eruption of a volcano in the sea off the island of St. Michael.* — *Conflagrations in the Tyrol, by which sixty-four villages are destroyed.*

Battle of Albufera da Valencia gained by Suchet: some days after he captures the city of Valencia, defended by the Spaniards under Blake, Jan. 8; and is created duke of Albufera by Napoleon. — *Ciudad Rodrigo is stormed, Jan. 19, by Lord Wellington, who is created duke of Ciudad Rodrigo; and also Badajoz, Apr. 6.* — *Sir Stapleton Cotton defeats the French cavalry at Villa Franca, Apr. 10.* — *Battle of Salamanca gained by Wellington over Marmont, duke of Ragusa, July 22: Wellington enters Madrid, Aug. 12, but is compelled to raise the siege of Burgos, Oct. 22: he retires to the frontiers of Portugal.* — *Marquis Wellesley is succeeded by Lord Castlereagh as foreign minister, Feb. 19.* — *Spencer Perceval is assassinated in the House of Commons by Bellingham, May 11: Lord Liverpool, premier, June 8.* — *The United States declare war against Great Britain, June 18.* — *Treaties of peace, signed by Great Britain, with Russia and Sweden, July 18.* — *Peace of Bucharest between Russia and Turkey, May 28.* The Pruth is made the common boundary, Bessarabia being ceded to Russia. Treaty of alliance between Russia and Spain, July 20. — *General diet at Warsaw: the restoration of the kingdom of Poland is proclaimed, June 28.* — *War is declared by Napoleon against Russia, June 12.* Battles of Smolensk

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Aug. 16 and 17, and of Moskwa or Borodino, Sept. 7, lost by the Russians. **Napoleon enters Moscow**, Sept. 14; **the Russians set it on fire**. Retreat of the French army: passage of the Beresina, in which they lose 20,000 men, Nov. 26, 27. Napoleon reaches Paris, Dec. 18. — *The first stone of Plymouth Breakwater is laid*, Aug. 12. — *Lord Byron publishes the first two cantos of "Childe Harold."* — Niebuhr publishes his "Roman History." — Earthquake at Caraccas. — Eruption of a volcano at St. Vincent. — A pestilential wind destroys a caravan of 2000 persons in the desert of Arabia.

- 1813.** *Sixth great coalition against France, of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, March 17.* — *Convention of Peterswalden between Great Britain and Russia against France, July 8.* — *Concordat of Fontainebleau between Napoleon and Pius VII., Jan. 25.* — *Battles of Lutzen, May 2, and Bautzen, May 21, gained by Napoleon.* *Battle of Dresden, Aug. 26, 27, gained by Napoleon, in which Moreau is mortally wounded.* — *Battle of Toplitz, Aug. 30; head-quarters of the allied sovereigns.* *Treaties of alliance signed at Toplitz between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Sept. 9, and between Great Britain and Austria, Oct. 3; at Ried, between Austria and Bavaria, Oct. 8; at Frankfort, between Austria and Wirtemberg, Nov. 2.* — **Battle of Leipsic**, Oct. 16, 18, in which the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, defeat Napoleon, who escapes to Mayence. — Joachim Murat abolishes the continental system in his kingdom of Naples, Nov. 11. — Revolution in Holland: the French evacuate it, and the prince of Orange is restored, Dec. 1. — *Suchet compels Sir John Murray to raise the siege of Tarragona, May.* — **Battle of Vittoria**, June 21, in which Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan are totally defeated by Wellington, who is thence made a field-marshal: he defeats Soult at the Pyrenees, July 28. — *Capture of St. Sebastian by General Graham, Aug. 31.* *Passage of the Bidassoa, Oct. 7, and entry of the British, under Wellington, into France.* — *Pampeluna capitulates, Oct. 31.* — *Battle of the Nivelle, Nov. 10, where Soult is defeated.* — *Capture of York, now Toronto, the capital of Upper Canada, by the Americans, Apr. 27.* — *Capture of the British squadron on Lake Erie by the Americans, Sept. 10.* — *Act passed July 10, continuing the charter of the East India Company*

till three years' notice, after April 10, 1831: the trade between the United Kingdom and India is thrown open, under certain restrictions, from April 10, 1814; that to China remaining with the Company. The king is empowered to create a bishop of Calcutta and three archdeacons in India. — Lord Hastings, governor-general of India, Oct. 4. — Southey, poet laureate. — Moore publishes his "*Melodies*:" they are set to music by Sir John Stevenson. — The Spanish cortes abolish the Inquisition in Spain. — Treaty of Valençay, whereby Napoleon puts Ferdinand VII. in full possession of the kingdom of Spain, on his agreeing to maintain its integrity, Dec. 3. — Geneva is admitted into the Swiss Confederation.

14. *France is invaded on the south by Wellington, who defeats Soult at Orthes, Feb. 27: the duke of Angoulême joins him: Bordeaux opens its gates to the British, and proclaims Louis XVIII. — Wellington defeats Soult at Tarbes, March 20, and at Toulouse, Apr. 10,—the final battle between the British Peninsular army and the French. — Graham fails in an attempt to storm Bergen-op-Zoom, March 8. — The allied armies of Russia and Germany invade France on the north. Battle of St. Dizier gained by the allies over Napoleon, Jan. 27. — Battle of Brienne gained by Napoleon over the allies, Feb. 1, 2: this is one of the last battles in which the French were victorious, previously to the fall of Napoleon. — The Austrians enter Fontainebleau, Feb. 17. — Treaty of quadruple alliance between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, signed at Chaumont, March 1. — Battle of Fere Champenoise, in which the French, under Marmont, Mortier, and Arrighi, are surprised and defeated by the Austrians under the prince of Schwartzemberg, March 25. — Paris is occupied by the Russians and Prussians, March 31. Abdication of Napoleon: his dynasty is declared at an end, Apr. 11; he leaves Fontainebleau for Elba, Apr. 20. — **Restoration of the Bourbon dynasty.** — Louis XVIII. gives the French the Constitutional Charter. — Treaty of Paris, Apr. 23: it is ratified by France and all the allies, May 14. The boundaries of France are reduced to what they were on the 1st of January, 1792. — *Great Britain restores the French colonies, retaining Malta, Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Mauritius. The insular possessions of the Dutch are restored. Portugal cedes Guiana to France. — The**

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*republic of the Ionian Islands is placed under the protection of Great Britain. — Landing of the emperors of Russia and Austria at Dover, June 6. — The Congress of Vienna is opened, Nov. 3. — Belgium is re-united to Holland, and the prince of Orange is styled king of the Netherlands. — Hanover is declared a kingdom, and George III., its last elector, becomes its first king. — Tuscany, which had been occupied by Murat, is restored to Ferdinand IV. — Nice and Genoa are given to the king of Sardinia. — Parma and Placentia are given to Maria Louisa. — The duchy of Saxony is ceded to Prussia. — Sweden acquires Norway in exchange for Pomerania, &c., by the treaty of Kiel. — Ferdinand VII. of Spain sets aside the constitution of the cortes, and revives the Inquisition. — Pius VII. re-establishes the order of Jesuits. — The United States make an unsuccessful attempt to reduce Canada. Battles of Chippewa: the British under General Riall are defeated by the Americans, under General Browne, July 5; twenty days after the Americans are here defeated by the British commanded by Generals Drummond and Riall; the latter is wounded in the action and taken prisoner. The British, under General Ross, gain the battle of Bladensburg, and take and burn Washington, Aug. 24. Battle of Bellair, in which the British are defeated and their commander, Sir Peter Parker, is killed, Aug. 30. Ross is defeated and killed in an attack on Baltimore, Sept. 12. Fort Erie is evacuated by the Americans, Nov. 5. Peace of Ghent, between Britain and the United States, Dec. 24. Foundation of the first savings bank in Edinburgh. — Steam is applied to printing in the "Times" office. — There are five steam-vessels in Scotland. — Death of Joanna Southcote the impostor, who described herself as the woman spoken of in Revelation. — Invention of the Kaleidoscope by Dr. Brewster. — Wordsworth publishes his "Excursion."*

**1815.** *Battle of New Orleans: the English are repulsed, and their general, Sir E. Pakenham, is killed, by the Americans, under Jackson, Jan. 8. — An act is passed permitting the importation of corn when it shall be at 80s. per quarter; it causes great riots in London. An act is passed for the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland. — The first steam-vessel on the Thames is brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow; the English build their first steamer. — Napoleon quits Elba, Feb. 26, lands at*

Cannes, March 1, and re-ascends the imperial throne, March 20.—Coalition of Vienna, March 25.—Napoleon passes the Sambre, and defeats the Prussians at Ligny, June 16. *The same day Wellington defeats the French, under Ney, at Quatre Bras, where the duke of Brunswick is killed. Battle of Waterloo, June 18: Napoleon is completely defeated by the British, Hanoverians, &c., under Wellington, assisted by the Prussians under Blücher.*—Return of Napoleon to Paris, June 21. The allied armies (July 7) and Louis XVIII. (July 8) enter Paris for the second time.—*Convention between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, intrusting the custody of Bonaparte to Great Britain, signed at Paris, August 2.*—*Napoleon surrenders to the British, under Mailland, at Rochefort, July 15, and is exiled to St. Helena: he sails from Plymouth Aug. 7, and arrives there Oct. 13.*—Berthier, prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, the companion of Napoleon, commits suicide, June 1; born 1753.—Executions of Ney, prince of Moskwa and duke of Elchingen, at Paris, Dec. 7, born 1769; and also Labeledoyere, Aug., born 1786: escape of Lavalette.—Ministry of Talleyrand; then of Richelieu.—Treaty between France and the Allies, Nov. 20; the north of France to be occupied by 150,000 of the allied troops for five years.—“Holy Alliance” between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, Sept. 26.—Joachim Murat, king of Naples, is defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino, May 2: Ferdinand IV. enters Naples in June: Murat makes a descent at Pizzo, Oct. 9; is taken prisoner, tried, and shot, Oct. 13; born 1767.—The congress of Vienna acknowledges the independence and neutrality of Switzerland, comprising twenty-two cantons.—The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is given to Austria.—The duchy of Warsaw, under the name of the kingdom of Poland, is given to Russia, with the exception of Cracow, which is declared to be a free republic.—New Germanic Confederation, June 8.—Swedish Pomerania is given to Prussia, and Denmark receives instead the duchy of Lauenburg.—Belzoni sets out on his travels to Egypt.—Olber’s comet is observed, and its return in 1887 predicted.

5. *Lord Exmouth bombards Algiers, Aug. 27: a new treaty follows and Christian Slavery is abolished. Slavery is abolished in Ceylon.—Lord Amherst’s embassy to China.—Spa-Fields riot, by the distressed manufacturers.*—



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*Savings banks are brought under parliamentary regulation. — The British government purchase the Elgin marbles, and place them in the British Museum. — Gas-lights are first used in Dublin. — The storting abolishes nobility in Norway. — Maria, queen of Portugal, dies in Brazil: John VI., her son, succeeds her. — The united provinces of La Plata assert their independence. — The Jesuits are expelled from Prussia. — Pius VII. issues a bull against Bible Societies.*

**1817.** *The Pindarree war: the greater part of those freebooters are destroyed, and the remainder brought under subjection. Mahratta war: Holkar, a Mahratta chief, is defeated by Sir T. Hislop, Dec. 21: peace is made with Holkar in 1818, Jan. 6. The marquess of Hastings renders British influence universal in India. — The prince regent is fired at in the park, Jan. 28. — "Green Bag" inquiry, Feb. 2. — Riots in Manchester, in consequence of a popular meeting, March 3. — The Habeas Corpus is suspended, March 4. — Cash payment is partially resumed: the restriction ceases altogether in 1821. — Waterloo Bridge, London, is opened, June 18; commenced by Rennie in 1811. — Moore publishes his "Lalla Rookh." — General Bolivar, supreme head of the government of Venezuela. — James Monroe, president of the United States. — Death of Kosciusko; born 1756. — Czerni George is executed by order of the Sultan.*

**1818.** *The island of Singapore is formed into a British settlement by Sir Stamford Raffles. — Mooltan is conquered by the Sikhs. — Marriages of the dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge. — Deaths of Warren Hastings, Aug. 22, born 1733; Queen Charlotte, Nov. 17, born 1744; Sir Samuel Romilly, by suicide, Nov. 2, born 1757; and Lord Ellenborough, Dec. 13, born 1748. — Indemnity Bill passed, March 10. — Voyages of Buchan and Ross in search of an Arctic passage; Buchan reaches lat. 80° 30'. — Encke's comet is discovered by Pons, Nov. 26: its orbit, motion, &c., are determined by Encke; its revolutions are made in three years and fifteen weeks. — Foundation of the Reformatory School at Stretton on Dunsmore, in Warwickshire. — Foundation of the Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels, incorporated in 1828. — The Edinburgh gas company is incorporated. — Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, between*

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Austria, Russia, Prussia, *Great Britain*, and France, Sept. 3: convention for the evacuation of France by the allied army of occupation. France joins the "Holy Alliance." — Death of Charles XIII., king of Sweden: Bernadotte, under the name of Charles XIV., succeeds him. — Chili is declared independent of Spain: victory of General San Martin, over the Spaniards near Maypo. — Death of Petion, president of the republic of Hayti: he is succeeded by General Boyer. — Reunion of the Lutheran and other reformed forms of worship in several parts of Germany.

819. *Birth of Princess Victoria, May 24, daughter of Edward, duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. — Dispersion of the Manchester reform meeting, Aug. 16; eleven persons are killed, and above 600 wounded. — Southwark Bridge is opened. — New South Shetland is discovered. — First voyage of Captain Parry to the Arctic Seas; Barrow's Straits are discovered. First voyage of Sir J. Franklin to explore the north coast of America. — First passage of the Atlantic by steam effected by the "Savannah" from New York to Liverpool. — Union of the republics of Venezuela and New Granada under the name of the republic of Columbia. — Death of Lebrecht von Blucher, field-marshal of Prussia; born 1742. — Kotzebue, poet and political writer, is assassinated at Mannheim by Sand.*
10. *George IV., king of Great Britain, succeeds his father George III., who died in the 60th year of his reign, aged 82. George III. had married, in 1761, Sophia-Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz: their children were, George IV., who became regent in 1812 (see 1830); Frederick, duke of York, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces; William IV., duke of Clarence; Edward, duke of Kent, married to the princess of Saxe Coburg (he died in 1820, leaving one daughter, Victoria, the present queen); Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, became king of Hanover upon the accession of her present Majesty to the British throne, as a female cannot succeed to the throne of that country; Augustus Frederick; Adolphus Frederick; and six daughters. — Cato Street conspiracy in London, Feb. 23; Thistlewood and four of his accomplices are executed, May 1. — Bill of Pains and Penalties brought in by Lord Liverpool to examine into the conduct of Queen Caroline, July 5; abandoned, Nov. 10. — Assassination of the duke of Berri, nephew of Louis XVIII., Feb. 13*

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Birth of the duke of Bordeaux.—Revolution in Spain by the army intended for America: Ferdinand VII. swears to the constitution of 1812. Abolition of the Inquisition.—Revolution in Portugal: proclamation of the constitution of the cortes at Oporto and Lisbon.—Revolution in the kingdom of Naples, July 2: Ferdinand IV. promises a representative constitution, July 6; he departs for Laybach, Dec. 13. Congress of Troppau, afterwards removed to Laybach: resolution of Russia, Prussia, and Austria to occupy Naples with Austrian troops.—Alexander of Russia grants land on the sea of Azof to converted Jews.—Suicide of Christophe (see 1806): Boyer becomes ruler of the whole island of Hayti.—Belzoni publishes his "Travels in Egypt."—*Rev. Ed. Irving, the Scottish preacher.* *Rajah Rammohun Roy, writer on religion.* *Pestalozzi, Lancaster, Rev. Andrew Bell (of the Madras system), and Hamilton, founders of systems of education.* *Sir James Mackintosh, statesman and philosophical writer.* *Thomas, Lord Erskine, barrister.* *Sir John Sinclair, politician and philanthropist.* *Wm. Cobbett, political writer.* *Malthus, Bentham, Ricardo, and Say, political economists.* *Boyer Collurd, metaphysician.* *Sir John Malcolm (Persia) and Dr. Gillies (Greece), historians.* *Frederick von Schlegel, historian of literature, and Augustus W. von Schlegel, poet, philologist, and lecturer on the drama.* *John Galt, novelist.* *Dr. Nares, critic.* *Dr. Channing (Unitarian preacher), Sir R. Phillips, Wm. Hazlitt, Lacretelle, Charles Lamb, Mrs. Opie, Sophia Lee, miscellaneous writers.* *Sir Humphry Davy, chemist, inventor of the safety-lamp, &c.* *Dr. T. Young, natural philosopher and discoverer of the hieroglyphical alphabet.* *Francis Douce, antiquarian.* *Cuvier and Sacepede, naturalists.* *M<sup>r</sup>. Adam, improver of roads.* *Telford, engineer.* *P. B. Shelley, James Hogg (the "Ettrick Shepherd"), Reginald Heber, Sir W. Scott, and Robert Southey, poets.* *Raeburn, Sir W. Beechey, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Jackson, R. Westall, W. Westall, and Gérard, painters.* *Weber, Ashe, Atwood, T. and S. Wesley, musicians.*

1821. Revolution in Brazil: the constitution is proclaimed by the king, John VI., Feb. 26.—First session of the cortes of Portugal opened, Jan. 26: the king returns to Lisbon from Brazil, July 4.—The United States take formal possession of the Floridas; ceded by Spain in 1820.—

The Piedmontese revolution: Victor Emanuel abdicates in favour of his absent brother, Charles Felix, March 13. The Austrians enter Piedmont Apr. 7, and Turin Apr. 10. — Insurrection among the Christian subjects of the Porte in Moldavia and Wallachia, March 6. — Commencement of the Greek revolutionary war under Ypsilanti: revolt of the Morea; massacre of the Greeks at Constantinople: the Greek patriarch is put to death, Apr. 23. — The grand duke Constantine, of Russia, renounces the right of succession in favour of Nicholas, his younger brother. — Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 5. — *Free trade conceded to Ceylon.* — *George IV. is crowned at Westminster Abbey, July 19, and visits Ireland and Hanover.* — *Death of Queen Caroline: riots in London at her funeral.* — *Society of Arts, at Edinburgh, instituted.*

The Greeks declare themselves independent, Jan. 27. Siege of Corinth, Feb.: 40,000 Greeks, who had revolted from the Turks, are massacred in the island of Scio, which is entirely devastated, Apr. 23. — Victories of the Greeks at Salonica, Larissa, and Thermopylæ, July. — Independence of Mexico: Iturbide, emperor. — The United States acknowledge the independence of South America, March. — Brazil is declared independent, Oct. 12: the prince royal of Portugal, Don Pedro, is elected constitutional emperor of that country, Dec. 1. — Civil war in Spain: the anti-constitutionalists are successful: army of the faith under Urgel. — *New Navigation Act, June 24.* — *George IV. visits Scotland, Aug.* — *Marquess of Londonderry, late Lord Castlereagh, foreign secretary, commits suicide, Aug. 12 (born 1769), and is succeeded by Mr. Canning.* — *Riot at the theatre in Dublin, called the "Bottle Conspiracy," against the marquess Wellesley, lord-lieutenant, Dec. 14* — *Foundation of the London Mechanics' Institution by Dr. Birkbeck; from it most of the mechanics' institutes in Great Britain have been established.*

Removal of the king of Spain to Seville, thence to Cadiz, March 20. Austria, Russia, and Prussia recall their ambassadors from Spain, in consequence of the proceedings of the cortes. Louis XVIII. declares war against Spain: the French army, under the duke of Angoulême, passes the Bidassoa. The French invade Cadiz; battle of the Trocadero. The Spanish constitution, and the acts of the cortes, are abolished.

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absolutism is restored; the constitutional general, Riego, is executed at Madrid.—The king of Portugal suppresses the constitution.—Victories of Marco Bozzaris over the Turks.—Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to its cause.—Free trade system is commenced in England by Huskisson.—Marquess of Hastings resigns: Lord Amherst, governor-general of India.—British consular agents are sent to the New South American States.—Pope Leo XII.

**1824.** *Burmese war: invasion of Pegu: capture of Rangoon by the British, May 11.—Battle of Tremendine. Mutiny at Barrackpore.—Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, is colonised by the British.—Denham and Clapperton's exploring expedition to central Africa, 1823–4. Bowdich dies at the mouth of the Gambia on an expedition to explore the interior of Africa. Parry's third voyage in search of a north-west passage through Prince Regent's inlet.—The law forbidding the exportation of wool is repealed.—The first stone of London Bridge is laid.—“Westminster Review” published.—Death of (George Gordon) Lord Byron at Missolonghi.—Death of Eugène Beauharnais, Feb. 21; born 1780.—Charles X. king of France, on the death of his brother, Louis XVIII., Sept. 16; born 1755.—Disturbances in Lisbon; Don Miguel, John VI.'s second son, is pardoned: decree issued by John VI. restoring the ancient constitution, June 4.—Ipsara is taken by the Turks, and retaken by the Greeks with great slaughter.—Opening of the great Erie canal, 393 miles in length, connecting the waters of the great western lakes with the Atlantic Ocean at New York.—Bolivar, dictator at Peru.—Iturbide, expelled in 1823, lands in Mexico, and is shot.*

**1825.** *The Burmese are defeated by General Campbell near Prome, Dec.—Malacca and Chinsura are given by the Dutch in exchange for the British settlements in Sumatra.—Great Britain acknowledges the South American republics, and forms treaties with them.—Great commercial panic in London and throughout England.—First voyage by steam from England to India, by Captain Johnston.—Clapperton's second exploring expedition to Africa, 1825–7.—Captain Frederick William Beechey sails from England, May 19, to co-operate, through Behring's Straits, with Co-*

*tain J. Franklin on his second expedition. — The first stone of the Thames Tunnel, projected by Brunel, is laid, March 2. — Dublin is lighted with gas. — Death of Ferdinand IV., king of the Two Sicilies: his son, Francis I., succeeds him. — Lewis, king of Bavaria, succeeds his father Maximilian Joseph. — Alexander I., emperor of Russia, dies at Taganrok: his brother, Nicholas I., succeeds him. — The Egyptian army, under Ibrahim Pasha, lands in the Morea, and commits the greatest excesses. — Algiers is nearly desolated by an earthquake, which continued at intervals for five days: Blida is totally destroyed, with a population of 15,000. — John Quincy Adams, president of the United States. — Upper Peru is detached from the government of Buenos Ayres and formed into a new republic, named "Bolivia," in honour of Bolivar, its liberator.*

6. *Capture of Bhurtpore by the British under Lord Combermere (Stapleton Cotton), Jan. 18. The siege had begun Dec. 23, 1825, to quell a rebellion occasioned by the usurpation of Doorjun Sal: he is taken prisoner, and Bulwunt Singh, the rightful prince, is reinstated. — Peace with the Burmese, who pay 1,500,000*l.*, and cede Assam, Arracan, the Tenasserim, &c., Feb. 24. — Opening of the suspension bridge, constructed by Telford, over the Menai Strait, near Bangor, Jan. 30; begun 1819. — Death of John VI., king of Portugal and emperor of Brazil: he is succeeded as emperor of Brazil by Don Pedro, who grants a liberal constitution to Portugal, and abdicates that throne in favour of his daughter, Donna Maria da Gloria, seven years old. A British force of 5000 men is sent to Lisbon to aid the Portuguese government against the absolutists. — Missolonghi is taken by Ibrahim Pasha, and Athens by Reschid Pacha. — Revolt of the Janissaries in Constantinople; 15,000 of them are slaughtered: the corps is abolished, and a new army is organised on the European mode. Fire at Constantinople: 6000 houses are burnt to ashes. — The emperor Nicholas is crowned at Moscow, Sept. 3. — Russian war against Persia. — Earthquake at Messina. — Biela's comet is discovered by Biela, an Austrian officer; it returns at intervals of six years and thirty-eight weeks.*
7. *Death of H.R.H. Frederick, duke of York, Jan. 5; born 1763: the duke of Wellington succeeds as Commander-in-chief. — Death of the earl of Liverpool: Canning*

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*premier, Apr. 10: Wellington, Peel, and six other cabinet ministers resign, Apr. 11. — The sovereignty of Hindostan is formally transferred to the British. — Battle of Navarino, Oct. 20. The Turco-Egyptian fleet of 110 sail is nearly destroyed by the British, French, and Russian fleets, under Codrington. — Parry's unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole: he journeys on the ice as far as lat. 82° 45' 15". — Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels." — The French National Guard is disbanded. Seventy-six new peers are created.*

**1828.** *The duke of Wellington, premier, Jan. 25: he is succeeded in his office of "commander-in-chief" by Lord Hill, with the title of "commander of the forces." Sir Robert Peel, home secretary. Lord W. Bentinck, governor-general of India. — Corporation and Test Acts repealed, May 9. — Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a Roman Catholic, is elected member of parliament for Clare, July 5. — The Sliding Scale Act relative to the importation of corn is passed, July 15. — Foundation of the King's College, London, June 21. The London University is opened, Oct. 1. — West Australia, or Swan River, is colonised by the British. — Don Miguel, uncle to Donna Maria, usurps the throne of Portugal, July 7. Donna Maria arrives in London. — Russia declares war against Turkey, Apr. 26. Surrender of Varna to the Russians by the Turks, Oct. 11. — Capo d'Istria assumes the presidency of Greece, Jan. 18. — The Panhellenion, or Grand Council of State is established there Feb. 2, and the National Bank founded Feb. 14. Greece and the islands are divided into departments, Apr. 26. The Morea is evacuated by the Egyptian army, under Ibrahim Pacha, pursuant to the convention between Sir Edward Codrington and Mehemet Ali. — Departure of a French expedition, under Champollion le Jeune, from Toulon, to examine the monuments of Egypt, July 31.*

**1829.** *Act passed for the suppression of the Roman Catholic associations, March 5. — The Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill is passed April 13, also an Act abolishing the 40s. qualification of freeholders in Ireland. — Irish Association formed under O'Connell for the Repeal of the Union. — Act for improving the police in and near the metropolis. — Duel between the duke of Wellington and the earl of Winchelsea, March 21. — Captain afterwards Sir John, Ross leaves Woolwich on to*

*second expedition to discover the North-West Passage, May 23. — Death of General Sir David Baird, Aug. 18. — Abolition of suttees, or burning of widows in India. — York Minster is set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a maniac, and the interior nearly destroyed. — Treaty of London between Russia, France, and Great Britain, for the settlement of the affairs in Greece, July 6. — The Russians take Silistria, cross the Balkan (July), and advance to Adrianople. Treaty of Adrianople, Sept. 14: the independence of Greece is acknowledged by Turkey. — Earthquake in Spain, 6000 persons perish. — Santa Anna defeats the Spanish troops, and obliges them to evacuate Mexico. — Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. — Pope Pius VIII.*

- D. *William IV., the duke of Clarence, king of Great Britain, succeeds his brother George IV., who died aged 68. George IV. had married, in 1795, Caroline of Brunswick: their only child, Princess Charlotte, was married to Leopold of Saxe Coburg in 1816 and died in 1817. — Act abolishing the separate jurisdiction of Wales and Cheshire, and providing additional judges, July 23. — The Liverpool and Manchester railroad (the earliest) is opened: Huskisson is killed by an accident on this occasion, Sept. 15; born 1770. — Dissolution of the ministry of the duke of Wellington: Earl Grey, premier, Nov. 22. — Expedition of Richard and John Lander to explore the course of the Niger. — Algiers is taken by the French, the dey deposed, and the territory made a French province, July 5. — Charles X., king of France, dissolves the new Chamber of Deputies before it had met, changes the law of elections, and suppresses the liberty of the press. — Three Days' Revolution of July, 27—29. — Abdication of Charles X. in favour of his infant grandson, the duke of Bordeaux. — Expulsion of the king and royal family from France: he retires to England, Aug. 17. — Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, king of the French. — Suicide of the duke of Bourbon. — The Belgian revolution commences at Brussels, Aug. 25: the Belgians shake off the yoke of the Dutch, and their independence, announced by Van der Veyer, is acknowledged by the Allied Powers, Dec. 26. — Revolution in Brunswick: duke Charles is expelled, takes refuge in England, and is succeeded by his younger brother, Duke William. — Revolutions at Dresden and Cassel. — Revolution in the papal states suppressed by the*



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Austrian forces.—Commencement of the Revolution at Warsaw, Nov. 29.—Revolution in Spain: the aristocratic government is changed to a democratic.—The Salic law is abrogated by the king of Spain in favour of his daughter Isabella II., who excludes from the throne his brother Don Ferdinand II., king of Naples.—The independence of the South American republics is acknowledged by France.—Death of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Columbia, Dec. 17; born 1783.—Mac Carty, Sismondi, and Heeren, historians. James Mill, a historian and political economist. John Foster, Basil Hall, Thomas Hood, Theodore Hook, humorous writers. Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Hill), novelist. Thomas Dibdin (dramatist), Colebrook, Hemans, T. H. Hayley, and L. E. L., poets. Sir Charles Wilkins, orientalist. Wilberforce, and Zach. Macaulay, philanthropists and reformers. Dr. O. Gregory, mathematician and philosopher. Nath. Bowditch, mathematician and astronomer. Author of the "Atomic Theory," and Chaptal, Sir Asley Cooper and Sir Charles Bell, architects. Spurzheim, phrenologist. Pugin, architect. Paganini, musician. Paganini, violinist. Ed. Charles Matthews, and John Bannister, actors.

- 1831.** Riots at Bristol, Oct. 29—31; at Merthyr Tydfil, the iron workers, June 3; at Forest of Dean, and at Castleshock, in Kilkenny, Dec. 14.—London Bridge is opened by the king, Aug. 26.—Appearance of the cholera morbus in Great Britain, Oct. 26.—R. Lander discovers the Niger: he is killed in Africa in 1830.—Prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the Princess of Wales, is elected king of Belgium at Brussels, June 4. Treaty between the five great powers and Leopold, king of Belgium, guaranteeing his crown and defining the limits of his kingdom, signed in London, Nov. 20.—Poles defeat the Russians, under Diebitch, Apr. 6; at Siedlitz, Apr. 10; and at Ostrobothnia, Apr. 26: in this last engagement both sides claim victory. Warsaw capitulates to the Russians.—Count Capo d'Istria, president of Greece, assassinated.—Revolution at Brazil: abdication of emperor Pedro I. in favour of his infant son, Pedro II.—Pedro I. arrives in England, June 16.—

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in Portugal in favour of the queen, Aug. 21. — Pope Gregory XVI.

132. *A general fast day on occasion of the cholera, March 21; it rages on the Continent also. — Resignation of Earl Grey's ministry, May 9; restoration, May 18. — Tithe Act passed for England and Ireland, June 1. — The English, Scotch, and Irish Reform Bills, proposed by Lord John Russell, March 1, 1831, are passed, June 7, July 17, and August 7. — Manchester is constituted as a parliamentary borough. — Sailing of the combined British and French fleet from Spithead, for the blockade of Holland, Nov. 4. The citadel of Antwerp, defended by General Chassé, surrenders to the French, under Marshal Gérard, Dec. 24. — The duchess of Berri lands in France May 1, and is arrested at Nantes Nov. 7. — Ministry of Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, Oct. 11. — The kingdom of Poland is declared an integral part of the Russian empire. — Creation of a third estate in Russia. — The Prince Otho of Bavaria is elected king of Greece by the National Assembly. — War between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. Ibrahim Pacha takes Acre and defeats the Turks in Syria, July. — Death of the duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's son, aged 21. — Second appearance of Biela's comet.*

133. *The Church Temporalities Act, suppressing ten bishoprics in Ireland, is passed, Aug. 14. — First admission of Quakers to parliament. — Anatomy Bill passed. — Act passed, Aug. 29, continuing the charter of the Bank of England till twelve months' notice after Aug. 1, 1855: bank notes to be a legal tender for sums above 5l., except at the Bank and its branches, after Aug. 1, 1834. Act to regulate the labour of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom, passed Aug. 29. — The Chinese and Indian trade is thrown open to all British subjects, who are allowed to settle and possess land in India. — Foundation of the bishoprics of Madras and Bombay. — Captain George Back sails from Liverpool on his Arctic land expedition in search of Captain Ross, Feb. 17. — Death of Count Jourdan, marshal and peer of France; born 1762. — Death of Ferdinand VII., king of Spain: Isabella, his daughter, then three years old, succeeds him, under the regency of Christina, her mother. Insurrection in Biscay: Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand VII., is proclaimed king by the insurgents. — D*

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of the squadron of Don Miguel by that of Maria, under Admiral Napier, off Cape St. July 2. — Smyrna falls into the hands of Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali: the Sultan solicits aid of Russia, and abandons Syria to the vizier of Egypt. — Institution of the Rauhe Haus, a House of Rescue, near Hamburg, under the direction of Wichern.

**1834.** Lord Melbourne, premier. — Abolition of slavery in the British colonies: an indemnity of 20,000,000*l.* is granted to the planters in the West Indies; the Act was passed Aug. 28, 1833. — Poor Law Amendment Bill passed, Aug. 14. — British Houses of Parliament are destroyed by fire, Dec. 10. — Sir Robert Peel, premier, Dec. 10. — The Rajah of Satow is deposed, April 10. The natives of India are admitted to the magistracy, May 1. — South Africa is colonised by the English. — Quadruple treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal for the guarantee of the two peninsulas signed at London, Apr. 22. Don Miguel withdraws from Portugal, June 2; Don Pedro and his daughter Donna Maria, the young queen, enter Lisbon. — Death of Feth Ali Shah, king of Persia: his son, Mirza Mehemet Khan, succeeds him. — Trade with China is interdicted by the Chinese. — Death of La Fayette; born 1757.

**1835.** Melbourne is reappointed premier, Apr. 28. — Lord Dalhousie, governor-general of India. — English Bank Act passed, Sept. 9. — Salomons, the first Jew sheriff of the city of London. — The British legion auxiliary to the queen of Spain formed under General Evans. — Expedition to the Euphrates under Colonel Chesney, 1835. — Second return of Halley's comet, after its 76th revolution of seventy-six years. — Death of Francis II., emperor of Austria: his eldest son, Ferdinand, succeeds him. — Duc de Broglie, French minister, March 14. — Fieschi attempts to assassinate King Louis Philippe with the "infernal machine." — Mortier, duke of Treviso, is killed, July 28. — Fire at New York: property valued at 20 millions of dollars is destroyed. — Mendelssohn publishes his oratorio of "Paulus."

**1836.** The palatine jurisdiction of Durham is separated from the county.

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*the diocese and vested in the crown, June 21. — The see of Ripon is created. — Acts for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, to reduce the duties on newspapers, and for carrying into effect the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, passed Aug. 13. — Marriage and Registration Acts passed, Aug. 17. — The "British Association for the advancement of Science" holds its first meeting at Bristol, Aug. 22. — Death of Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the greatest millionaire of the age. — Back's expedition to the Arctic Sea; he reaches the stream called by his name. — Silver groats are issued. — Ferdinand Augustus, duke of Saxe Coburg, cousin to Queen Victoria, is married to Donna Maria, queen of Portugal, widow of the duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugène Beauharnais, Jan. 1. — The Portuguese constitution of 1822 is proclaimed at Lisbon, and accepted by Donna Maria, Sept. 9. — The Spanish constitution of 1812 is proclaimed at Madrid, and accepted by Christina, the queen regent, Aug. 12. — The British legion is twice victorious at St. Sebastian over the Carlists, May 5 and Oct. 1. — The British and Christinos forces, under Espartero, gain the battle of Bilbao over Don Carlos, Dec. 25. — Two attempts on the life of Louis Philippe at Paris, — one by Alibaud, with a walking-stick gun, June 25, and the other by Meunier, Dec. 27. — Ministry of Count Molé, who displaces M. Thiers, Sept. 7. — Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasburg, Oct. 25, is arrested, and sent off to America. — Prince Polignac and the other ministers of Charles X. are released from confinement and banished from France, Nov. — Deaths of Marie Bonaparte, mother of Napoleon I., Feb.; the Abbé Sièyes, June 21, born 1748; and Charles X., ex-king of France, Nov. 6, born 1757. — Cracow is occupied by a Russian and Austrian army, contrary to the treaties of 1815.*

**1837.** *Victoria, queen of Great Britain, succeeds her uncle William IV., who died aged 72. William IV. had married, in 1818, Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen; their two children died in infancy. — The duke of Cumberland, Ernest Augustus, becomes king of Hanover in consequence of the Salic law: he abrogates the free constitution granted by his brother William IV., and restores the old form of government. — Battle of Irun, gained by the British legion in Spain, over the Carlists, May 17. — Insurrectionary riots in Canada suppressed*

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by Sir F. Head. *Battle of St. Eustace*: Sir J. Colborne defeats the rebels under Chenier, Dec. 14. — Moses Montefiore is elected sheriff of London; he is knighted by the queen, and is the first Jew on whom that honour has been conferred. — The first electric telegraph in England, founded on Oersted's discovery, is invented by Wheatstone. — Dease and Simpson make extensive discoveries on the coast of the Arctic Sea. — Battle of Constantina: the French, under Damremont, defeat the Arabs and carry the town by assault, Oct. 13. — Van Buren, president of the United States: that republic recognises the independence of Texas.

**1838.** *The Royal Exchange is burnt*, Jan. 1. — Queen Victoria is crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28: Marsoul Soult assists at the coronation, as special ambassador from France. — Poor laws are introduced into Ireland. — The earl of Durham, governor-general of Canada and high commissioner for the redress of grievances. *Battle of Prescott in Upper Canada*: the insurgents, helped by Americans of the United States, are defeated by Dundas, Nov. 17. *Fresh insurrection in Lower Canada suppressed* by Sir J. Colborne. — The Great Western steam-ship arrives at New York in fifteen days from Bristol, the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic by the power of steam alone. — The London and Birmingham railway is opened throughout. — Slavery is abolished by the Anglo-Indian government. — New South Australia is colonised by the British. — Treaty of commerce between England and Turkey. — The office of Grand Vizier is abolished by the Sultan. — Death of Talleyrand; born 1754.

**1839.** *Aden, on the Red Sea*, Jan. 20, and Candahar, Apr. 21, are occupied by the British. — Captain Elliott, British superintendent at Canton, is arrested by the Chinese government, and cargoes of opium destroyed to the value of 3,000,000l. — The citadel of Ghiznee, in Cabul, is stormed and captured by the Anglo-Indian army, under Sir J. Keane, and Shah Soojah is invested with the sovereignty of the Affghans. — Abdul Medjid, emperor of the Turks. — Don Carlos seeks refuge in France. — The pope prohibits the traffic in human beings by the subjects of Roman Catholic states. — Christian VIII., king of Denmark, son of Frederick VI. — De Metz and De Courteilles found a reformatory school at Mettray. — Invention of Daguerre's type: by the invention of Daguerre, the pictures of

the camera obscura are rendered permanent (see 1807).

- Queen Victoria is married to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10. Act for the naturalisation of Prince Albert passed; on the 4th of August he is appointed, by statute, regent and guardian during the minority of the heir to the crown in the event of the queen's death. — Edward Oxford, a lunatic, fires two pistols at the queen, June 10. — Birth of the princess royal, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Nov. 21. — The uniform penny postage comes into operation: the privilege of "Franking of Letters" is abolished. — The emperor of China prohibits all commerce with the English, Jan. 2. Canton is blockaded by the British. — Sidon is taken by the allies under Commodore Napier. St. Jean d'Acre is bombarded and taken by the allied fleet under Admiral Stopford. — The body of Napoleon is removed from St. Helena by permission of the British government, and is deposited in the Hôtel des Invalides at Paris. — Louis Napoleon makes a descent on France, near Boulogne, and is arrested. — Death of Lucien Bonaparte; born 1775. — Death of Macdonald (created duke of Taranto in 1810 by Napoleon); born 1765. — Thiers, March 1, and Guizot, Oct. 29, are appointed ministers of foreign affairs. — Frederick William IV., king of Prussia. — William I., of Holland, abdicates, and is succeeded by his son William II. — The Spanish ministry, nominated by Espartero, is appointed by the queen regent; a few days after she resigns her authority. — Persecution of the Jews at Damascus. — Prince of Hohenlohe, pretender to miracles. *J. J. Gurner*, Quaker minister. *Sir T. F. Buxton*, philanthropist. *Mrs. Phelan*, better known as *Charlotte Elizabeth*. Neander, church historian. *Sharon Turner*, *Dr. Lingard* (Roman Catholic), *Ségur*, *Botta*, historians. *H. Twiss*, *Disraeli*, *Chateaubriand*, political and miscellaneous writers. *Villemain*, *S. Maunder*, and *Allan Cunningham*, miscellaneous writers. *Lord Jeffrey*, critic. *John Sterling*, essayist. *Robert Plumer Ward* (essayist), *Captain Marryat*, *J. F. Cooper*, *Maxwell*, *Horace Smith*, *Mrs. Hofland*, *Mrs. Shelley*, and *Miss Jane Porter*, novelists. *Bowles*, *Barton*, *W. Nicholson* (the *Gallopway poet*), and *Delavigne*, poets. *Jacobs*, philologist. *Rossellini*, archæologist. *Cardinal Mezzofanti*, linguist. *Gesenius*, Hebraist. *Schumacher*, *Bessel*,

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and Miss Herschel, astronomers. L'Huillier, mathematician. De Candolle, botanist. R. Mudie, Audubon, naturalists. Oersted, natural philosopher. George Stephenson, who first applied steam to railroads. Sir T. Chantrey, Thorwaldsen, Bartolini, and Dannecker, sculptors. Etty, Sir W. Allen, Turner, Haydon, Collins, and Sir David Wilkie, painters. C. Horn, musician. Grassini, Mad. Catalani, vocalists. Mrs. Bartley, actress.

**1841.** *Canton capitulates to the Anglo-Indian army under Sir H. Gough: the Chinese are obliged to pay 6,000,000 dollars, and to cede Hong-Kong to Great Britain, May 31. — Sir Henry Pottinger is sent to China as British plenipotentiary, and Captain Elliot is recalled. — Amoy is taken by the British, Aug. 27. — General rising of the Affghans, under Akhbar Khan, against the British at Cabul: Sir A. Burnes and Sir W. Macnaughten are murdered, Nov. 2. — Sir Robert Peel, premier. — Lord Ellenborough, governor-general of India. — Birth of Albert Edward, prince of Wales, heir apparent to the crown, Nov. 9. — The Great Western railway is opened from London to Bristol: it cost about 5,000,000*l*. — The Niger expedition, to plant a colony in Central Africa, fails through the unhealthiness of the climate. — Victoria Land is discovered by Captain Ross. — The Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem is founded. — The fortifications of Paris are commenced, Jan. — Attempt to assassinate the duke of Aumale, son of Louis Philippe, on his return from Africa, Sept. 13. — Espartero is nominated by the cortes regent of Spain during the minority of Queen Isabella II. Insurrection in favour of Christina, begun by General O'Donnell. — Tyler succeeds to the presidency of the United States on the death of President Harrison.*

**1842.** *The Anglo-Indian troops, consisting of nearly 5000 men, evacuate Cabul under a convention, but are attacked by the Affghans in the Khoord Cabul pass, Jan., and massacred, together with the camp followers, in all about 13,000 persons. — General Sale defeats Akhbar Khan before Jellalabad, April. — General Nott defeats the Affghans before the walls of Candahar and takes Ghiznee: General Pollock enters Cabul, Sept., and demolishes its fortifications: the British troops evacuate Affghanistan in December. — Peace of Nankin, Aug. 29, between the British and the Chinese, the latter agreeing to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of three years, to throw open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow*

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*foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and to cede Hong-Kong to the British.* — Prince Albert lays the first stone of the *New Exchange, London.* — John Francis fires a pistol at Queen Victoria, May 30: he is transported for life. — Deaths of Marquess Wellesley, born 1760, and Lord Hill, born 1772. — The Copyright Act is passed. — Anti-liberal revolution in Portugal: the charter of Don Pedro, 1826, is proclaimed. — Insurrection at Barcelona, in Spain, against the government of the regent Espartero: Barcelona is bombarded and the insurrectionists disarmed, Dec. 4. — The Marquesas Islands are occupied by the French. — The duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Philippe, is killed by a fall from his carriage, July 13. — The emperor of Russia publishes a ukase for the amelioration of the condition of the serf population of the empire. — The town of Cape Haytien, in St. Domingo, is nearly destroyed by an earthquake: about 5000 persons are killed. — The Walhalla, a temple dedicated to the memory of illustrious Germans, is opened by the king of Bavaria.

1843. *Sir Charles Napier defeats the Ameers of Scinde at Meenace and takes Hyderabad, Feb. 17: Scinde is afterwards annexed to the British empire.* — Sir H. Gough gains the battle of Maharajpore, and General Grey that of Punniar on the same day. The fort of Gwalior is taken, Dec. 29. — Birth of Princess Alice Maude Mary, Apr. 25. — Queen Victoria lands at Treport, on a visit to Louis Philippe, Sept. 2; and at Ostend, on a visit to the king of the Belgians, Sept. 13. — Thames Tunnel is opened for foot passengers. — Wordsworth, poet laureate. — Numerous meetings are held in different parts of Ireland for the Repeal of the Union. — Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh, May 18; the moderator, and a majority of the members, protest against the interference of the civil power with the rights and privileges of the Church: formation of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. — Sir W. Hamilton, of Dublin, announces his theory of Quaternions. — Death of C. K. Bushe, chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. — Revolution in Spain: Espartero is defeated, and takes refuge in England. Isabella II. is declared to be of age by the Cortes. Revolution at Athens: Otho assents to the dismissal of his Bavarian ministers, and to the re-establishment of the National Assembly. — Revolution in Hayti: the president, Boyer, is driven from the



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island. — Pomarree, queen of Otaheite, places herself under the protection of the French, Sept. they seize the island in November.

**1844.** *The emperor Nicholas I. of Russia visits London, Jun — Birth of Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Aug. 6 The king of the French lands at Portsmouth on a visit to Queen Victoria, Oct. 8. — The new Royal Exchange London, is opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 28. — T of O'Connell and his chief associates. — Sir H Hardinge, governor-general of India. — The British land in Borneo and destroy the town; in 1846 annex Labuan and its dependencies to the British empire. — Tangier and Mogadore are bombarded by French, under Joinville. — Death of Joseph Napoleon born 1768. — Fresh attempt on the life of Frederick William IV., July 26. — Death of Charles XIV. (Frederick Adolf), king of Sweden: his son Oscar succeeds him. — Exhibition of the "Holy Coat" at Trèves first letter of Ronge on the subject, which leads to the formation of the German Catholic Church.*

**1845.** *Battle of Moodkee, Dec. 18; the Sikhs are defeated, Robert Sale is mortally wounded, and General Caskill is killed. — Battle of Ferozeshah, Dec. 21, the Sikhs are defeated by the British, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough, with whom were the governor-general, Sir Harry Smith, Sir John Littler, and Major General Gilbert. — Sir John Franklin sets out on ill-fated voyage, May 24. — Act to relieve the Jews elected to municipal offices, from taking oaths, &c Completion of Lord Ross's monster telescope. — Establishment of the Irish Board of National Education. Disturbance in Ireland: the bands of Molly Magui attack the tax-collectors. — The United States declare war against Mexico. Polk, president of the United States. Death of General Jackson; born 1767 Disturbance in Switzerland: alliance of Lucerne with other Roman Catholic cantons, to place education in the hands of the Jesuits. — Disease of the potato throughout the greater part of Europe.*

**1846.** *The Sikhs are defeated by Sir Harry Smith at Aliwal Jan. 28. — Battle of Sobraon, Feb. 10: the Sikhs are totally defeated at the Sutlej by Sir Hugh Gough Treaty of Lahore, signed by the Maharajah and the British, March 9. The governor-general and Sir Hugh Gough are created Viscount Hardinge and Viscount Gough.*

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*Gough.* — *Labuan with its dependencies annexed to the British empire.* — *The new and last Corn Importation Bill is passed, June 26.* — *Resignation of Sir Robert Peel; Lord John Russell, premier, July.* — *Birth of the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, May 25.* — *Death of Lord Metcalfe; born 1785.* — *Death of Thomas Clarkson; born 1760: his life was spent in labouring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade.* — *Insurrection in Portugal: Saldanha defeats the insurgents at Torres Vedras.* — *Isabella II. of Spain is married to her cousin Don Francisco, duke of Cadiz; on the same day the duke of Montpensier marries Ferdinanda, the Infanta of Spain, Oct. 10: the English government protests against this last marriage as a violation of treaties.* — *Louis Napoleon escapes from the castle of Ham, May 26.* — *Death of his father Louis Bonaparte, Count de St. Leu, ex-king of Holland, July 25; born 1778.* — *Attempts on Louis Philippe's life, by Lecompte, April 16, and by Joseph Henry (the seventh attempt), July 29.* — *Castiglione, the Austrian general, takes possession of Cracow, Nov. 16, in the name of Ferdinand, according to a convention between Austria, Russia, and Prussia for the final extinction of Polish nationality.* — *Insurrection of the Radicals of Geneva, headed by Fazy, against the council, which is deposed, and a provisional government established. Ultimately the seven leagued Roman Catholic cantons forming the "Sonderbund" submit to the diet.* — *Invention of gun-cotton by Professor Schönbein of Basil.* — *Capture of Monterey, by Taylor, the American general: New Mexico is annexed to the United States.* — *General Riche, president of the republic of Hayti.* — *Pope Pius IX.* — *Discovery of three comets.*

347. *The Rev. Dr. Prince Lee, first bishop of the new see of Manchester.* — *O'Connell makes his last speech in parliament; he dies at Genoa, aged 73.* — *Dreadful famine and pestilence in Ireland, occasioned by the disease of potatoes: the parliament grants 10,000,000*l.* for the relief of the Irish.* — *Earl Dalhousie, governor-general of India.* — *Rajah Brooke visits England.* — *The Kaffir war begins.* — *Discovery of the planet Neptune by Galle of Berlin; its distance and approximate position had been previously determined by Le Verrier and by Adams.* — *Jerome Bonaparte returns to France, after an exile of thirty-two years, Oct. 10.* — *Death of Oudinot, duke of Reggio, aged 90: Soult succeeds.*

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him as marshal-general of France, Sept. 21 of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, second Napoleon (Dec. 17), and of Madame Adélaïde Louis Philippe (Dec. 30). — Espartaco is Spain. — Death of Palafox, the hero of S. The Mexicans, under Santa Anna, are Buena-Vista by General Taylor, Feb. 22 wards by General Scott, who enters the Discovery of the gold region in California.

- 1848.** *Renewal of the Sikh war.* Lieut. Edwardes army of Moolraj. — General Wagh is obliged the siege of Mooltan. — Shere Singh is de 22, and driven out of Ramnugger by Lord General Thackeray. — Lord Cowley obtains Sultan the recognition of the Christians of separate community. — Meeting of the "Young Irelanders" in Dublin. — Arrest editor of the "United Irishman;" he is tried fourteen years, May 22. — Duffy, Martin Doheny, &c., are arrested, July 8. — Corpus Act is suspended in Ireland, July 11. —urrection headed by Wm. Smith O'Brien, near Clonmel, suppressed by the police is arrested at Thurles, and is sentenced Clonmel, Oct. 9. — The Chartist Convention: Jones, Williams, &c., are arrested. Birth of the Princess Louisa Carolina Augusta. — The cholera again appears in Great Britain. — Discovery of five comets. — Graham's comet. — planet Metis between Mars and Jupiter. — **Revolution at Paris, Feb. 22—24.** **Louis Philippe dethroned, and takes refuge in England.** Republic: a provisional government is established which resigns, May 6, to an executive committee composed of Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie and Ledru-Rollin. — Election of Louis Ledru-Rollin a member of the National Assembly. — Riots in Paris against the troops and the national guard, June 23—26, suppressed with great loss. Cavaignac and Lamoricière; the Archbishop is mortally wounded. — **Louis Napoleon of the republic, Dec. 11.** — Abolition of the French colonies, May 3. — The duke of Coburg-Gotha grants to his subjects a national assembly, freedom of the press, a national trial by jury, March 7. — Insurrection

March 17: the Austrians evacuate it, March 20. Venice is proclaimed a republic, March 23. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, espouses the cause of Italian freedom, and goes to war with the Austrians, who are defeated at Goito, May 29. The Sardinian army is driven back to Milan, and there capitulates to Marshal Radetski, Aug. 4.—Insurrection at Vienna: the emperor is obliged to quit the capital, but is restored by Prince Windischgratz.—The Hungarians assert their independence, April 1. Prague is bombarded, June 18. The Hungarians defeat Jellachich, ban of Croatia, Sept. 29.—The Jesuits are expelled from Austria. Abdication of the emperor Ferdinand I., Dec. 2: his nephew, Francis Joseph, succeeds him.—Revolution at Munich: abdication of Lewis I., king of Bavaria, in favour of his son Maximilian II.—Death of Christian VIII., king of Denmark, Jan. 20: his son, Frederick VII., succeeds him. The duchies of Holstein and Schleswig declare themselves independent of Denmark, March 25, and are supported by the king of Prussia.—Insurrection at Berlin, March 18; it is declared in a state of siege, Nov. 12. The constituent assembly of Prussia is dissolved, and the king issues a new constitution, Dec. 5.—Revolt of Sicily: the king of Naples gives to his subjects, Jan. 29, a constitution modelled on the French charter of 1830; and expels the Jesuits. Fighting at Naples between the troops and the national guard, May 15. Messina is twice bombarded, and taken Sept. 7.—The pope grants a constitutional government, Jan. 7. Insurrection at Rome: assassination of Count Rossi, the pope's prime minister, Nov. 15: Cardinal Palma, the pope's secretary, is shot in the conflict of Nov. 16. Pius IX. escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta, Nov. 24.—Tuscany receives in February the same constitution as was granted to the Neapolitans on Jan. 29.—Revolution in Parma, Trieste, and Padua, March 19.—Revolution in Modena, March 20: the duke is deposed and imprisoned.—The canton of Neuchâtel asserts its independence of Prussia.

- *Lord Gough defeats the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, Jan. 13. Unconditional surrender of the citadel of Mooltan, with its garrison, by the diwan Moolraj, Jan. 22.—Lord Gough gains the decisive battle of Goojerat, Feb. 21.—Sir Charles Napier is appointed commander-in-chief in India, March 6.—Chuttur*

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*Shere Singh, with the whole Sikh force, surrender conditionally to the British, March 14. — The Pun is annexed to the British dominions, March 30. — Murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson by M raj, who is transported for life. — Foundation of bishopric of Victoria, consisting of Hong-Kong and dependencies. — Riots in Montreal; the houses of assembly are burnt, Apr. 26. — The Navigation Bill is passed. — The queen is fired at by Hamilton bricklayer, May 19. — Baron Rothschild is returned to parliament for the city of London, but is not permitted by the House of Commons to take his seat. — Prince Albert lays the foundation of Red Hill Agricultural Colony; it owes its origin to the Philanthropic Society. — The sentence of death passed on O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue is commuted into transportation. — Queen Victoria's first visit to Ireland: lands at Cove, which she names Queenstown, Aug. 1. — Public prayers for the removal of cholera, Sept. 10. — The Encumbered Estates Commission opened in Dublin, Oct. 24. — Death of Adelaide, Queen Dowager, Dec. 2. — Death of Robert Vernon, aged 74: he bequeathed to his country his collection of works of modern English artists. — The king of Prussia refuses the imperial crown offered by the Frankfort deputation, Dec. 29. — The Austrians are defeated by the Hungarians at Grau, Apr. 17, and evacuate Pesth. Kossuth made governor of Hungary, May 14. The Hungarians are defeated by Marshal Haynau at Temeswar, Aug. 9. Görgey surrenders to the Russians, Aug. 13. Komorn, defended by Klapka, holds out till Sept. 28. — The Sardinian army is defeated by Radetski at Novara, March 23. Charles Albert abdicates in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., and concludes a treaty at Milan, Aug. 6. — The pope is formally dethroned, and a republic proclaimed in Rome, Feb. 8. The French, under Marshal Oudinot, occupy Civita Vecchia, Apr. 26; Rome capitulates to them, June 30. The papal government is re-established, July 15. — Republic proclaimed at Florence, the grand duke escapes to Gaëta in February, and through Austrian intervention, returns July 2. Palermo is taken by the Neapolitans, and Sicily is liberated. — Venice surrenders to the Austrians, Aug. 2. — William II. of Holland dies March 17; he is succeeded by his son William III. — Deaths of Charles*

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Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, at Oporto, July 18, and of Mehemet Ali, aged 80; he is succeeded by his son Ibrahim Pasha. — General Taylor, president of the United States, March 4. — Sôulouque Faustin I. proclaimed emperor of Hayti, Aug. 26. — M. de Gasparis discovers the planet Hygeia Borbonica.

850. *Birth of Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, May 1. — Pate's assault on the queen, June 27. — Submarine telegraph laid from Dover to Calais, Aug. 28. — Britannia tubular bridge opened, Oct. 21: it was commenced in 1842 under the direction of Robert Stephenson, the architect of the bridge over the Conway, opened in 1848. — Discovery of the North-West Passage by Captain M'Clure, Oct. 26. — A portion of the Nineveh antiquities, collected by Luyard, are deposited at the British Museum. — Deaths of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, Surrey, Aug. 26, born 1773; of the Duke of Cambridge, the seventh and youngest surviving son of George III., born 1774; of Sir Robert Peel, aged 62; and of Waghorn, the originator of the overland mail to India, aged 49. — Papal Aggression on England: the pope issues a bull for the creation of twelve Roman Catholic bishoprics, and the systematic division of England into new dioceses, Sept. 24. — Judgment of the Privy Council, in the case of "Gorham against the bishop of Exeter," reversing the decision of the Court of Arches, and enforcing the institution of Gorham to the vicarage. — The synod of Thurles opened, July 22. — The House of Commons meet for the first time in the New House. — The Sabbatarian Postal Regulations rescinded. — Repeal of the window duty. — The New Stamp Act comes into operation. — Embassy from the king of Nepaul to Queen Victoria. — Sir Charles Napier resigns his command in India, July 2. — Beginning of the Bombay railway, Oct. 31. — Discovery of an inland lake in Northern Africa. — The Russians are defeated by the Circassians, Jan. 3. — The Schleswig-Holsteiners are defeated by the Danes at Idstedt, July 25, and at Frederickstadt, Oct. 6. — Treaty of peace relating to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein between Denmark and Prussia. — Withdrawal of Hanover from the Prussian union, Feb. 23. Treaty of Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, for effecting a German union, Feb. 27. Hesse-Cassel refuses to appoint a representative at Erfurt, June 7. Hesse-Darmstadt withdraws from*

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the Prussian league, June 20. Austria calls an assembly of the German confederation at Frankfurt, July 19. The sittings of the general congress of the Zollverein commence at Cassel. — Definitive treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, at Frankfurt, under the mediation of Great Britain. *General Haynau assaulted at Barclay's brewery in London, Sept. 4.* An Austrian and a Bavarian force enter Hesse-Cassel, which is also the next day entered by the Prussians, Nov. 1. — Pius IX. returns to Rome. — Millard Fillmore, president of the United States. — Piratical and unsuccessful expedition of Lopez against Cuba: the United States condemn the attempt, and arrest Lopez. — Fugitive Slave Bill passed: its object is to give facilities for the recapture of runaway slaves. — Bills passed by Congress, adjusting the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, giving a territorial government to New Mexico and Utah, and admitting California into the Union. — The Brazilian Chambers pass a law declaring slave-trade piracy. — The Haytiens are defeated by the Dominicans, Oct. 9. — A comet is discovered at Altona by Petersen. — Gasparis discovers the planets Parthenope and Egeria. *Mr. Hind discovers the planet Victoria.* — *Alfred Tennyson, the present (1858) poet laureate.* — *Archdeacon Hare, Rev. J. J. Blunt, Bonar, Cumming, A. Monod, D'Aubigné, theologians. Macaulay and Lamartine, miscellaneous writers. Haydn, author of "Dictionary of Dates." Alison, Carlyle, Miss Strickland, Prescott, Thiers, and Cantu, historians. Dickens, Bulwer, James, Ainsworth, Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, Miss Brontë (Mrs. Nicholls, author of "Jane Eyre"), Miss Mitford, Mrs. Sherwood, Dumas, novelists. Longfellow, S. Rogers, Ayrton, J. Montgomery, Bryant, Victor Hugo, and Beranger, poets. Baron von Hammer Nuystall, orientalist. Sir Robert Inglis, antiquarian. — Hugh Miller, Dean Buckland, W. Yarrell, R. C. Taylor, geologists. A. Ure, chemist. Rothead, Dean, Woodward, and Bellamy, architects. Sir J. Ross, Sir W. E. Parry (Arctic), Admiral T. W. Beechey, Livingstone, travellers. Landseer, Macksi, Prescott, Ward, Rosa Bonheur, Paul de la Roche, painters. G. J. Miller, Sir R. Westmacott, sculptors. Dr. Henry Bishop, Thalberg (pianist), Bochsá (harpist), Herz, Verdi, Donizetti, Auber, Costa, Balfe, musicians. T. Braham, Novello, Pisco-*

Iomini, Jenny Lind, Grisi, Mario, Alboni, Lablache, vocalists. *Charles Kemble, Phelps, Henry Compton, Kean, Helen Faucit, and Rachel, actors.*

- Great Exhibition in London, opened by the queen in person, May 1, closed by Prince Albert, Oct. 15.—***Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill passed.—Marriages of Affinity Bill, for legalising Marriages with a Deceased Wife's Sister, is again rejected.—Motion in the House of Lords for the revival of "Convocation" in the Church of England; it had not sat since 1717.—Earl Granville becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs in the room of Lord Palmerston, Dec. 22.—Deaths of Lord Langdale, the earl of Derby, Richard Lalor Shiel; Sir Ed. Codrington, aged 81; J. A. Haldane, aged 82, promoter of evangelical Christianity in Scotland; and Turner, who bequeaths a large collection of his finest paintings to the National Gallery.—Kossuth lands in England, Oct. 23.—The Kaffir war continues: Lieut.-Col. Fordyce is killed in an attack on Water-Kloof, Nov. 6.—The British destroy the town of Lagos, in Western Africa, Dec. 26.—Great concourse to the gold-diggings in Australia: the first specimen of Australian gold arrives in London.—The first trial by jury takes place at Vienna, Jan.—Schleswig-Holstein submits to terms imposed by the Austrians and Prussians, and is delivered up to the Danes, Feb. 9.—Commercial treaty between Prussia and Hanover, when the latter enters the Zollverein, Sept.—Revolution in Portugal, headed by the duke of Saldanha.—War between Brazil and Buenos Ayres.—The rebellion in China begins.—War between the French and Algerines.—The National Assembly is dissolved by Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2; 200 persons are arrested. Barricades are erected in Paris on the 4th, but are destroyed by the troops. Louis Napoleon is re-elected president of the republic by a majority of 6,798,479 votes, Dec. 24.—Death of the Duchesse d'Angoulême on the anniversary of the execution of her mother Marie Antoinette, Oct. 19.—Death of the king of Hanover: he is succeeded by his son George Frederick.—Deaths of Don Manuel Godoy, the "Prince of Peace," at Paris, aged 87, and of Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, aged 82. In America, the electric telegraph is applied to determine the differences of terrestrial longitude. The same instrument has also been successfully applied to observing and recording transits.*



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**1852.** *War of the British with the Burmese.* Commodore Lambert destroys the blockades in Rangoon river, Jan. 10. Martaban stormed, Apr. 8. Rangoon taken, Apr. 14. Capture of Prome. Pegu is annexed to the British territories. — Sir Colin Campbell repulses the H Tribes near Peshawur. — General Cathcart is sent to replace Sir Harry Smith in the command at the Cape of Good Hope. — The Ministry are defeated on Lord Palmerston's amendment to the Militia Bill, and resign next day, Feb. 20. Lord Derby, premier, Feb. 27. Party riots at Stockport, June 29. — Dissolution of parliament, July 1. Election riots at Six-mile-bridg, July 22. Resignation of the Derby ministry, Dec. 1. Aberdeen, premier, Dec. 28. — The submarine telegraph from Holyhead to Dublin, is completed June 1. — Industrial Exhibition at Cork opened, June 10. — Foundation pillar of the Sydenham Crystal Palace planted, Aug. 6. — Shock of an earthquake felt in Dublin and Wexford, Nov. 9. — Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Sept. 14: his public funeral, Nov. 18. — Destruction by fire of the West India mail steamer, the "Amazon," in the Bay of Biscay. — Death by farrine of Captain Allen Gardiner and a band of missionaries. — Hind discovers the planets Melpomene and Fortuna. — Great fire at Montreal, July 8: 1100 houses are destroyed. — Manifesto of the Comte de Chambord (Duc de Bordeaux). — Liberation of Abd-el-Kader; Broussa is appointed as his place of residence. — Death of Marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa, aged 78. — The Orleans family is forbidden to hold any property in France. Proclamation of the empire in France. **Napoleon III., emperor**, Dec. 2. — Deaths of Swartzenberg of Austria, and Castanos, duke of Baylen. — The dictator Rosas is defeated by the Brazilian forces under Urquiza, who enters Buenos Ayres in triumph, Feb. 19. — Revolution in Buenos Ayres, Oct. The first railway in Brazil, opened by the emperor in person, July 29. — Caravajal is defeated and taken prisoner in Mexico by General Harney. General Pierce, president of the United States.

**1853.** *Birth of Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Queen Victoria's fourth son*, Apr. 7. — *Opening of the Dublin Exhibition*, May 12; closed Oct. 31. — *Encampment at Chobham*, formed June 13; broken up Aug. 20. — *Grand review of the fleet at Spithead*, Aug. 11. —

*Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. 29. — Uniform penny receipt stamp introduced, Oct. 10. — Deaths of Viscount Melbourne, Jan. 29; Lord Salton, Aug. 18, aged 68; and Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, Aug. 29, aged 71. — The first railway, "the Great Peninsular," opened in India. — The submarine telegraph from Dover to Ostend is completed, May 6. — Persecutions of the Protestants in Tuscany: imprisonment of the Madaia and others. — Euterpe is the 9th planet discovered by Hind between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. — Marriage of the emperor Napoleon III. and Her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugénie de Montijo, countess de Téba, Jan. 29. — At the request of Napoleon III. the original will and codicils of Napoleon I. are sent to him from London, Apr. 11, and deposited in the French national archives. — Reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Bourbon: the count de Chambord, duke of Bordeaux, called Henry V. by the legitimists, is recognised as heir to the throne of France by the Orleanist princes, and should he die childless the comte de Paris is to succeed: the duchess of Orleans, mother of the comte de Paris, has not given her consent to that arrangement. Henry (V.), duke of Bordeaux, count of Chambord, born 1820, is the posthumous son of Charles Ferdinand, duke of Berri, and grandson of Charles X. Louis Philippe Albert, comte de Paris, born 1838, is the son of Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, and grandson of Louis Philippe. — War between Russia and Turkey. The Russians cross the Pruth, July 2, and occupy the Danubian Principalities; protest of the Porte against the occupation of the provinces. Meeting of the emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz, Sept. 24. — The Russians are defeated by the Turks at Oltenitza, Nov. 4, and at Kalafat; they destroy the town of Sinope, and the Turkish flotilla there, Nov. 30. — Death of Marshal Haynau at Vienna, March 14. — Death of Maria II., queen of Portugal, Nov. 15. — Genoa and Turin railway opened throughout, Dec. 15. — New Protestant church of the Waldenses, at Turin, consecrated, Nov. 15. — End of the siege of Buenos Ayres, and dispersion of Urquiza's army. — Industrial Exhibition at New York opened, July 14. — New constitution proclaimed in New Zealand. — Shiraz, in Persia, and Cumana, in Venezuela, nearly destroyed by earthquakes.*

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1854. Battle of Citate, near Kalafat, Jan. 6, where the Russians are attacked and defeated by Achmet and Ismail Pashas. — *Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia suspended*, Feb. 4. — Firman issued by the Sultan rendering the testimony of Christians equivalent to that of Mahometans, Feb. 25. — Giurgevo is abandoned by the Turks, Feb. 19. — *The first detachment of British troops, the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, leave Southampton for Turkey*, Feb. 22. — *The Baltic fleet sails from Spithead*, March 11. — The emperor of Russia rejects the propositions of the Four Powers, March 12. Gortschakoff is defeated in his attack on Turtukai, March 15: he crosses the Danube, and effects a juncture with Lüders in the Dobrudscha, March 23. — *Cutting out of two Russian vessels at Hango*, Apr. 20. — *Bombardment of Odessa*, Apr. 22. — *Day of humiliation and prayer publicly observed*, Apr. 26. — The Russians are repulsed at Czerनावода, Apr. 25. Assaults on the outworks of Silistria, Apr. 28. Sali Pasha defeats the Russians at Nicopolis. — *Brahestadt is bombarded*, Apr. 30; *Uleaborg is destroyed*, Apr. 31. — Assaults on the town of Silistria, May 11, 21, and 29. The Russians are defeated at Karakal, May 30, and at Slatina, 31. — Silistria is reinforced by 5000 Turks, June 5. Successful sorties, June 8 and 13; final assault, June 29, and abandonment of the siege by the Russians. — Victory of the Turks at Kama, near Giurgevo, July 7, and at Oltenița, July 8. — *Death of Captain Parker, whilst storming Sulina on the Danube*, July 8. — *The cholera causes great mortality among the troops of the Allies, July and August*. — *Unsuccessful attack by the allied squadrons on Petropaulovski, in Siberia, from July 29 to Aug. 4*. — *Attack by the Baltic fleet on Bomarsund, in Åland, which surrenders*, Aug. 15. *Destruction of Kola, in Lapland, by the British*, Aug. 24. — Omar Pasha enters Bucharest, Aug. 22. — *The Minié rifle is substituted for the old musket*, August. — *Anapa and Kertch are blockaded by Admiral Lyons*, Sept. 4. — *The Allied forces, under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, embark from Turkey for the Crimea*, Sept. 11, and land near Eupatoria, Sept. 14; they attack and force Prince Menschikoff's strong position on the Alma, Sept. 20. *Marshal St. Arnaud resigns his command to General Canrobert, on account of illness, and dies a few days after*. The Allies dis-

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perse a Russian convoy at Mackenzie's Farm, Sept. 25, and take possession of Balaklava, Sept. 26. — Opening of the batteries and naval attack on Sebastopol, Oct. 17. In order to obstruct the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol the Russians sink seven of their own vessels, Oct. 23. — The Russians seize the Turkish redoubts near Balaklava; their cavalry is defeated by the British: charge and heavy loss of **the 600 of the light brigade**, led by Captain Nolan; Bosquet's Chasseurs d'Afrique come to their assistance by silencing the flanking guns on the Tchernaya ridge. Oct. 25. — The Russians are repulsed by General Pennefather in an attack on Sir de Lacy Evans's second division, Oct. 26. — French new batteries opened, Nov. 1. — **Battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5:** the Russians under Menschikoff attack Sir de Lacy Evans's second division, commanded by Pennefather; the engagement becomes general; Bosquet, after defeating Liprandi, comes to the assistance of the British; 14,000 Allies defeat about 50,000 Russians: Sir George Cathcart, Strangways, Goldie, &c., are killed: Lord Raglan is created Field Marshal. The grand dukes Nicholas and Michael were in the midst of the battle. — **Tempest in the Black Sea:** loss of the "Prince," the "Resolute," "Henry IV.," &c.; the pecuniary loss of the Allies occasioned by the tempest amounted to about 2,000,000*l.* and above 1000 men. **Nov. 14.** — Three funds are established by private benevolence for the relief of the soldiers and their families: the patriotic fund, the sick and wounded fund, and one for the wives and families of soldiers in the East, Oct. 13. — Arrival at Scutari of Miss Nightingale and her nurses, Nov. 5; and shortly after of Miss Stanley and fifty more trained nurses. — The Foreign Enlistment Bill is passed, Dec. 22. The Militia Bill is passed, enabling the queen to send militia regiments abroad, Dec. 23. — Opening of the Crystal Palace, June 10. — The Oxford University Reform Bill, proposed by Lord J. Russell, is passed, July 27. — Visit of Prince Albert to Napoleon III. at Boulogne, Sept. 5. — Destructive fire and explosion at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 6. — Marriage of the emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, daughter of the Duke Maximilian, Apr. 24. — Death of the king of Saxony; he is killed by a fall from his carriage, Aug. 9. — **Rupture between Greece and Turkey, March 27;**

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*Allies take possession of the Piræus and defeat the insurgents, Apr. 25. — Insurrection at Madrid, headed by General O'Donnell, July 17: barricades and fighting in the streets, July 18, 19; the palace Christina, the queen-mother, is set on fire. Espasero is nominated president of the council; Christina is allowed to leave Madrid for Lisbon, Aug. 23. — Proclamation of the "Immaculate Conception" the Virgin Mary, Dec. — Electric telegraph across the Mediterranean from Sardinia to Bona in Algeria. — Swedish-Danish telegraph across the Sound. — San Salvador is destroyed by an earthquake, Apr. 16. — Death of Silvio Pellico, Jan. 1, aged 65.*

1855. Omar Pasha arrives in the Crimea, Jan. 5. — *Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, France, and Sardinia, Jan. 10. — The Russians attack Eupatoria and are repulsed, with great loss, by the Turks, Feb. 15. — Death of Nicholas emperor of Russia, born 1796; he is succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander II, March 2. — Deaths of Cavendish Browne and Hedderley, March 22. — The electric telegraph is completed between the War Office, Whitehall, London, and Lord Raglan's head-quarters before Sebastopol. — Canrobert resigns the chief command, May 16. — Capture of Kertch and Yenikale by the allies, who become masters of the Sea of Azov, May 25. — Capture of Kinburn by Admiral Lyons, Oct. 17. — The Mamelon taken by the French under Pelissier, June 7. — Bloody repulse of the allies from the Malakhoff and Redan, June 18; Sir John Campling, Col. Shadforth, Yen, Hancock, Lockhart, Parke, Hammond, &c., are killed, June 18. — Capture of the Cemetery by General Eyre. — Death of Lord Raglan, June 28; born 1788: Simpson is appointed to the command. — Battle of the Tchernaya: Liprandi and Gortschakoff are defeated by the French and Sardinians under La Marmora, Aug. 18. — The Russians evacuate the south of Sebastopol, Aug. 4. — The Malakhoff is stormed and taken by the French, Sept. — **Fall of Sebastopol**, Sept. 9. — General Simpson resigns the command to Sir W. Codrington, Nov. 1. — Alexander II. visits the Crimea, Nov. — Dreadful explosion of the French siege-train, Nov. 15. — *Massacre of a boat's crew of the "Cossack" at Hang* June 28. — Anapa is blown up by the Russians, July 28. — *Bombardment of Sweaborg, Aug. 9. — Kara**

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attacked by the Russians, who are repulsed, Sept. 29; but on Nov. 28 General Mouravieff reduces the town by famine, and takes General Williams prisoner. — Lord Palmerston, premier, Feb. 19. — Lord Carlisle, lord-lieut. of Ireland, Dec. 28. — Bread Riots at London and Liverpool, Feb. 19. — Day of humiliation and prayer, March 21. — Visit of Napoleon III. and the empress to Queen Victoria, Apr. 16. — Order in Council establishing examinations for the admission of candidates for the civil service, May 21. — Visit of Queen Victoria to Napoleon III., at Paris, Aug. 18. — Thanksgiving for the fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 12. — Canning is appointed governor-general of India, July 4; he arrives there Feb. 29, 1856. — The Isle of Labuan and its dependencies are constituted a bishop's see, May. — Attempt on the life of Napoleon III. by Pianori, Apr. 29, and also by Bellegarde, a maniac, Sept. 7. — Opening of the French Exhibition, May 17. — Concordat between Rome and Austria, by which the House of Hapsburg surrenders greater rights and privileges than had ever been granted by any German sovereign to the papal power, Aug. 18. — The Sardinian Chamber adopts the Bill for the suppression of convents and other ecclesiastical corporations. — Annexation of Herat by the Persians, Oct. 25: Great Britain declares war to Persia. — The Panama railway, across the isthmus, is completed, Jan. 28. — Earthquakes, at Constantinople, Feb. 28; in Central Europe, July 25, 26; at Broussa, Feb. and April; and in the Japanese islands, Nov. 8. — The planet Circe is discovered by M. Chacornac, and Leucothia by Luther, Apr. 20.

1856. Last portion of the docks at Sebastopol demolished, Feb. — The Forts St. Nicholas and Alexander are blown up by the French, Feb. 4, 11. — Firman, signed at Constantinople, conceding certain rights to the Christian subjects of the Porte, Feb. 14. — The province of Kars is given up to the Turks, Aug. 6. — End of the war with Russia: treaty of peace signed at Paris between Russia and Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, March 30. — Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Austria, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, Apr. 15. — The Crimean Board of Inquiry holds its first sittings, Apr. 7. — Public thanksgiving throughout Great Britain for the restoration of peace.

*May 4. — The first English church erected in Turkey is opened at Ortakoi, near Constantinople, May 11. — Death of Captain Thomson, one of the defenders of Kars: a baronetcy and a pension of 1000*l.* is conferred on General Williams. — Presentation of a jewel, in the shape of a decoration, by Queen Victoria to Mrs. Nightingale. — Lord Hardinge resigns, and the duke of Cambridge is appointed commander-in-chief of the British army, July 5. — Deposition of the sovereign of Oude and annexation of his kingdom to the territory of the East India Company, Feb. 7. The queen dowager of Oude lands at Southampton, Aug. 20. — Bombardment of Canton by Lord Seymour, Nov. 4 and capture of the Bogue and Ansonghoy Forts, Nov. 12, 13. — Sir Henry Leeke captures Bushire from the Persians, Dec. 10. — Establishment of the bishopric of Christchurch in New Zealand, Aug. 1. — The bishops of London and Durham send in their resignations. — Covent Garden theatre is destroyed by fire, March 5. — Fatal accident, occasioned by a panic, at the Surrey Music Hall, during Mr. Spurgeon's preaching, Oct. 19. — The great bell, "Big Ben," for the new palace at Westminster, is cast. — Death, at Malta, of Sir Henry Pottinger, aged 67; of Field-Marshal Viscount Hardinge, aged 71; of General H. E. Butler, aged 76 and of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, aged 66, preaching in the cause of "Temperance Association." — Birth of the imperial prince of France, Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, March 16. — Death of M. Thiers the historian. — Revolution in Spain: Espartero signs, and Isabella II. appoints Marshal O'Donnell president of the council, July 14; he resigns on (13, and is succeeded by General Narvaez. — Attitude on the life of Ferdinand II. at Naples, by Mr. Dec. 8. — The castle of Neuchatel is captured by Royalists, on behalf of the king of Prussia, Sept. 4. — Quebec is appointed the permanent seat of the Canadian government, April. — Buchanan, president of the United States.*

**1857.** *Outbreak of the mutiny in India, fomented by the throned king of Oude and brought to a climax: Hindoos discovering that the cartridges of the rifle were besmeared with the fat of their sacred animal, the cow. On Jan. 24 they burn down the telegraph office at Barrackpore. — The 19th Native Inf*

c.

*fuse the cartridges served out to them by Col. Mitchell, Feb. 25; they are disbanded, March 31. Attempt made on the life of Lieut. Baugh by Mungul Pandey, a sepoy of the 34th, and others, March 29; two of the ringleaders are hanged, April 14 and 21; and the regiment is disbanded, May 6. — Sir Henry Lawrence suppresses the first mutiny at Lucknow, May 3. — Decisive outbreak at Meerut, general massacre of the Europeans by the natives, May 10. — Capture of Delhi by the rebels, May 11: Willoughby sets fire to the powder magazine, the explosion causes the death of 2000 rebels: Brigadier Graves leaves Delhi. — Outbreaks at Mynpoorie and Etawah, May 18. — Insurrection at Benares, June 4, suppressed by Ponsonby and Neill; the 37th Native Infantry is disbanded. — Insurrection of the natives and massacre of the Europeans at Allahabad, June 6 (the 6th Native Regiment is disbanded); at Jhansie, June 5; Futtehpoore, June 9; Nowgong, June 10; and Gwalior, June 14. — Wajid Ally, the king of Oude, and his prime minister, Ally Nucky Khan, are arrested, June 15. — Neill is superseded by Havelock, June 24. — Massacre of the British under Wheeler at Cawnpore, by Nana Sahib, leader of the insurgents, June 27. The town is recaptured, and Nana Sahib defeated by Havelock, July 16: death of Stuart Beatson at Cawnpore. — Death of Sir Henry Lawrence, whilst closely besieged at Lucknow, July 4; he is succeeded by Major Banks. — Mutiny at Patna momentarily quelled by Taylor, July 3; he is superseded by Samuells, Aug. 5. — Mutiny at Dinapore, July 25: the rebels are defeated and march to Arrah. — Siege of Arrah, defended by Boyle: on hearing of Eyre's approach to relieve the town the insurgents run away, Aug. 3. — Sir Colin Campbell succeeds Sir Patrick Grant as commander-in-chief, Aug. 14. — **Capture of Delhi** from the rebels by Wilson, Sept. 20, on the anniversary of the battle of the Alma: Nourajah Shah, king of Delhi, and his wife are taken prisoners, and two of his sons are shot, by Hodson. Death of Nicholson at Delhi; born 1822. — **Relief of Lucknow by Havelock**, Sept. 25, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by the besiegers: Neill is killed, Sept. 29; born 1810. A baronetcy and a pension of 1000l. is bestowed on General Havelock, Nov. 26; he dies Nov. 25, worn out with fatigue: the baronetcy is granted to his eldest son. — Recapture of Lucknow by Sir Colin*



A. C.

*Campbell and Outram, Nov. 16. — Windham is  
prised and defeated with great loss near Cawnpo  
the insurgents from Gwalior, Nov. 27, 28: Col.  
son is among the dead. — Campbell defeats the Gu  
rebels, Dec. 2. — Oude becomes the chief seat of  
—The Chinese declare war against Great Britain  
attempt to murder all foreigners in Hong Kong  
French commander-in-chief acts in concert with  
English in keeping down the Chinese population, J  
ary. — Attempt to poison all Europeans at Hong  
by Esing, a Chinese baker, who mizes arsenic wi  
bread; he is tried and executed, March. — The Ch  
fleet is destroyed in two engagements at Fatshan C  
Canton River. — Canton is besieged by the com  
fleets of England and France under Seymour. — I  
signed with Persia, March 8. — Birth of the Pri  
Beatrice, April 14. — Opening of the Art Treas  
Exhibition at Manchester, May 5. — Visit of the  
peror and empress of the French to Queen Victor  
Osborne, Aug. — National fast day, Oct. 10. —  
Great Eastern, "**Leviathan**," a monster steam-  
length 691 feet, breadth, 118 feet, tonnage 22,500  
**is completed**, Nov. 3, by J. Brunel and Scott  
sell; successfully launched, January 31, 1858. —  
new Divorce Bill is passed. — Murder of M. Sil  
archbishop of Paris, by Verger, a priest, Jan.  
A new comet discovered by D'Arrest, Feb. —  
inauguration of the Louvre by Napoleon III., Au  
Meeting of Napoleon III. and Alexander II. at S  
gard, Sept. 25. — Death of General Cavaignac,  
29; born 1802. — Death of the Duchess of Nem  
Nov. 10; born 1822; married to Louis d'Orl  
Duke of Nemours, 1840. — The Neuchâtel que  
is settled: the king of Prussia retains the tit  
prince of Neuchâtel, and the canton pays an in  
nity of 1,000,000 fr., May. — Hostilities between  
Mormons and the United States. — Commercial p  
at New York. — Explosion of the powder maga  
at Mayence, Nov. 18. — Earthquake at Naples, 1*

SUCCESSION  
OF THE  
SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

# SUCCESSION OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, ETC.

| Sovereigns.                | Asc-<br>cented | Died | Aged    | Mar-<br>ried | Consorts.                                            | Children of Importance.                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|---------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William I. (the Conqueror) | 1066           | 1087 | 63      | 1053         | <b>Norman Line.</b><br>Matilda of Flanders           | - Robert, <b>William II.</b> , <b>Henry I.</b> , and <b>Adela</b> , mother<br>[of <b>Stephen</b> .]                                         |
| William II. (Rufus)        | -              | -    | 1087    | 1100 40      |                                                      |                                                                                                                                             |
| Henry I. (Beauclerc)       | -              | 1100 | 1135 67 |              | <b>Norman and Saxon Lines</b><br>Matilda of Scotland | - William, and Matilda, mother of <b>Henry II.</b>                                                                                          |
|                            |                |      | 1120    | Adelais      |                                                      | - No children.                                                                                                                              |
| Stephen of Blois           | -              | 1135 | 1154 49 | 1113         | <b>House of Blois.</b><br>Matilda of Boulogne        | - Eustace and William.                                                                                                                      |
| Henry II. (Plantagenet)    | -              | 1154 | 1189 57 | 1153         | <b>Plantagenet Line.</b><br>Eleanor of Guienne       | - Henry, <b>Richard I.</b> , Geoffrey (Arthur's father),<br>[Matilda, and John.]                                                            |
| Richard I. (Cœur de Lion)  | -              | 1189 | 1199 42 | 1191         | Berengaria of Navarre                                | - No children.                                                                                                                              |
| John (Lackland)            | -              | 1199 | 1216 49 | 1189         | Avisia of Gloucester                                 | - No children.                                                                                                                              |
| Henry III. (of Winchester) | -              | 1216 | 1272 64 | 1200         | Isabella of Angoulême                                | - <b>Henry III.</b> ; Eleanor, married to Simon of Montfort.                                                                                |
| Edward I. (Longshanks)     | -              | 1272 | 1307 69 | 1254         | Eleanor of Provence                                  | - <b>Edward I.</b> , and Edmund, whose grand-daughter was<br>[married to John of Gaunt.]                                                    |
| Edward II. (of Carnarvon)  | -              | 1307 | 1327 43 | 1299         | Margaret of France                                   | - Thomas, and Edmund, earl of Kent.                                                                                                         |
| Edward III.                | -              | 1327 | 1377 65 | 1308         | Isabella of France                                   | - <b>Edward III.</b> , and Jane, married to David Bruce,<br>king of Scotland.                                                               |
| Richard II.                | -              | 1377 | 1399 34 | 1380         | Philippa of Hainault                                 | - Edward, father of <b>Richard II.</b> ; Lionel, great-great-<br>grandfather of <b>Edward IV.</b> and <b>Rich-</b>                          |
|                            |                |      |         | 1396         | Anne of Bohemia                                      | - <b>ard III.</b> ; John of Gaunt, father of <b>Henry IV.</b> ;                                                                             |
|                            |                |      |         | 1396         | Isabella of France                                   | - and Edmund, duke of York.                                                                                                                 |
|                            |                |      |         |              |                                                      | - No children.                                                                                                                              |
| Henry IV. (Bolingbroke)    | -              | 1399 | 1413 40 | 1387         | <b>House of Lancaster.</b><br>Mary of Bohun          | - <b>Henry V.</b> , John, duke of Bedford, Humphrey, duke<br>of Gloucester, Blanche, duchess of Bavaria, and<br>Philippa, queen of Denmark. |
|                            |                |      |         | 1403         | Joanna of Navarre                                    | - No children.                                                                                                                              |

[illegible]

# INDEX No. 1.

CONTAINING

## THE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED BEFORE THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

N.B. Facts, names, and dates thus \* marked are added in order to give information not contained in the book. Births and deaths are also frequently added. The letter F. after a noun signifies Foundation; B. Battle; C. Capture; P. Peace; T. Treaty; S. Siege; b. born; d. died; and ab. about.

|                        | B.C.       |                                | B.C.      |                          | B.C.          |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Abner - - -            | 1065       | Alba, F. - - -                 | 1184      | Antalcidas P. - -        | 387           |
| Abraham - - -          | 1921       | * - - , C. by the Ro-          |           | Antenor - - -            | 1184          |
| Academy, Middle -      | 300        | mans - - -                     | 665       | *Antigone, daughter of   |               |
| Achaean League -       | 281, 251   | Alcæus - - -                   | 616       | Cedipus - - -            | 1250          |
| *Achilles, before Troy | 1184       | Alcamenes, b. ab. 444,         |           | Antigonos - 316, 311,    | 301           |
| Acropolis of Athens -  | 612        | d. ab. 400 - - -               | 243       | Il., Dason - - -         | 222           |
| Actium, B. - - -       | 31         | Alcibiades, 415, 413, 412, 404 |           | Gonatas - - -            | 277           |
| Adherbal - - -         | 117        | *Alesia, C. by Cæsar -         | 52        | Antioch, F. - - -        | 300           |
| Adrastus - - -         | 1263, 1226 | Alexander of Phææ -            | 364       | Antiochus Soter -        | 300           |
| Egos Potamos, B. -     | 406        | the Great, 356,                |           | the Great - 215,         |               |
| Elius Gallus - - -     | 24         | 336, 334, 338, 331, 327, 323   |           | 217, 203, 150            |               |
| Emilius, Paulus -      | 216        | Egeus - - -                    | 311       | Epiphanes 171,           |               |
| - - - - -              | 168        | Son of Cas-                    |           | 170                      |               |
| *Eneas, before Troy -  | 1184       | sander, - - -                  | 294       | *Antisthenes, founder    |               |
| Eolic Migration -      | 1124       | Janneus - - -                  | 105       | of the Cynic school,     |               |
| Eschines, b. 389, d.   |            | Alexandra - - -                | 70        | b. ab. 428               |               |
| 314 - - - - -          | 343        | Alexandria, F. -               | 333, 332  | Antium, C. - - -         | 466, 447      |
| Eschylus, b. 525, d.   |            | - - - , C. - - -               | 48, 47    | Antony - 44, 42, 41, 31, | 30            |
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| Esopus, d. about 561 - | 578        | Allobroges - - -               | 121       | Apollo - - -             | 1263, 381     |
| Etna, eruption - -     | 428        | Amenophis II. - -              | 1491      | Apollonius discovers     |               |
| Afranlus, L. poet -    | 50         | Ammon - - -                    | 1002      | the conic sections -     | 390           |
| *Agamemnon, before     |            | Amphictryons -                 | 1529, 346 | Apollonius Rhodius -     | 180           |
| Troy - - - - -         | 1184       | Amphipolis, C. -               | 358       | Appius Claudius -        | 428           |
| Agathocles - - -       | 317, 309   | Anacharsis - - -               | 594       | Aratus - - -             | 261, 244, 230 |
| Agastlaus II. - - -    | 394, 361   | Anacreon, b. ab. 563,          |           | - - - , poet - - -       | 300           |
| Agis - - - - -         | 244        | d. ab. 478 - - -               | 538       | Arbaces - - -            | 630           |
| Agrarian law, - - -    | 486, 134   | Anaximander, b. 610,           |           | Arbela, B. - - -         | 381           |
| *Agrigentum, C. by     |            | d. 547 - - -                   | 578       | Arcefilaus - - -         | 300           |
| the Romans - - -       | 262        | Anaximenes - - -               | 578       | Archilochus - - -        | 603           |
| Agrippa - - - - -      | 90         | Ancus Martius -                | 640       | Archimedes, b. 287, d.   |               |
| Ahab - - - - -         | 910        | *Andocides, orator, b.         |           | 212 - - - - -            | 250, 213      |
| Ahasuerus - - -        | 464        | 467, d. soon after -           | 393       | Archons, perpetual -     | 1070          |
| Aix, or Aquæ Sextimæ,  |            | *Andromache, Hec-              |           | - - - , decennial -      | 752           |
| B. - - - - -           | 102        | tor's wife - - -               | 1184      | - - - , annual - - -     | 693           |
| *Ajax, before Troy -   | 1184       | Aniclus - - - - -              | 168       | Areopagus - - -          | 1546          |

|                    | B.C.          |                             | B.C.          |                         | B.C.           |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| -                  | 360           | Cadmus                      | 1519          | Cleantes, b. ab.        | 300,           |
| -                  | 406           | *Cæcilius, comic poet, d.   | 168           | d. ab.                  | 220            |
| expedition         | 1253          | Cæpio                       | 140           | Cleobulus, b. ab.       | 630,           |
| -                  | 1856          | —, Servilius                | 105           | d. ab.                  | 560            |
| -                  | 1263          | Cæsar, Julius               | 100, 80, 56,  | Cleombrotus             | 244            |
| Philip             | 323           | 55, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, |               | Cleomenes III.          | 228, 226, 222  |
| and mu-            |               | —                           | 44            | Cleopatra               | 117            |
| -                  | 640           | Calendar, by Cæsar          | 46            | —                       | 51, 30         |
| -                  | 300           | Callierates                 | 444           | Cleosthenes             | 884            |
| -                  | 483           | Callieratidas               | 406           | Clepsydra               | 189            |
| founder of         |               | *Callimachus, inventor      |               | Clusium marshes         | 217            |
| the sect           | 400           | of the Corinthian           |               | *Clytemnestra, Aga-     |                |
| I.                 | 107, 106      | order                       | 400           | memnon's wife           | 1184           |
| -                  | 70            | —, historian                | 250           | Cnidus, B.              | 394            |
| -                  | 514           | *Callinus, earliest         |               | Codrus                  | 1070           |
| -                  | 685           | Greek elegiac poet          | 700           | Collatinus              | 509            |
| h. b. ab.          |               | Cambyzes, Cyrus' father     | 536           | Colossus of Rhodes      | 300,           |
| 380                | 444           | —, Cyrus' son               | 525           | —                       | 234            |
| 384, d.            | 392           | Camillus                    | 393           | Comedies                | 240            |
| philosophy         |               | Canaan                      | 1921          | Comitia tributa         | 469            |
| Ausician           | 340           | Candaules                   | 716           | Confucius               | 525            |
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| -                  | 250           | Cantabrians                 | 20            | *—, astronomer,         |                |
| -                  | 464           | Canuleius                   | 442           | b. ab. 283, d. ab.      | 222            |
| -                  | 490           | Capitol, burnt              | 83            | *Corcyra, F. by Co-     |                |
| -                  | 464, 424      | Captivity, Jewish           | 606, 536      | rinthians               | 773            |
| I.                 | 405, 361, 359 | —                           | 320           | Corinth, F.             | 1520           |
| -                  | 1184          | Capua F.                    | 469           | Coriolanus              | 488            |
| o, b. 76, d.       |               | *—, C. by the Sam-          |               | *Corcebus, gains the    |                |
| 29                 | 444           | nites                       | 420           | prize at the Olympic    |                |
| -                  | 2221          | Caranus                     | 814           | games                   | 776            |
| -                  | 2221, 2069    | Carbo                       | 87            | Coronea, B.             | 394            |
| pire               | 680, 820      | Carchemish, B.              | 606           | *Crantor, Plato's dis-  |                |
| -                  | 884           | *Carneades, founder         |               | ciple                   | 340            |
| -                  | 1556          | of the third or New         |               | Crassus                 | 73, 70, 56, 53 |
| -                  | 404, 307, 86  | Academy, b. ab. 213, d.     | 129           | *Crates, disciple of    |                |
| -                  | 241, 197      | Carthage, F.                | 869           | Diogenes                | 300            |
| 09, d. 32          | 50            | —, destroyed                | 146           | Creation of the world   | 4004           |
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| -                  | 2084          | Scipio                      | 210           | —                       | 683            |
| -                  | 2221          | Cassander                   | 316, 311, 301 | *Critolaus, peripatetic |                |
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| 331, 312           |               | —, Spurius                  | 486           | Croesus                 | 560, 546       |
| -                  | 475           | Castor                      | 1263          | *Ctesias, historian and |                |
| dom of             | 250           | Castiline's conspiracy      | 63            | physician               | 400            |
| -                  | 338, 336      | Cato the Elder              | 149           | Ctesibius               | 250            |
| -                  | 747           | — Uticensis                 | 46            | Cteslaus                | 343            |
| -                  | 4             | Catullus, b. 87, d. ab.     | 50            | Cunaxa, B.              | 400            |
| -                  | 820           | 47                          | 50            | Curia                   | 687            |
| -                  | 538           | Caudine Forks               | 321           | Curius Dentatus         | 375            |
| -                  | 2221          | *Cebes, Theban philo-       |               | Curtius                 | 362            |
| , B.               | 275           | sopher                      | 400           | Cyxares                 | 612, 611, 606  |
| -                  | 300           | Cecrops                     | 1556          | Cylon                   | 612            |
| -                  | 331, 330      | Celsus                      | 4             | *Cynic school, intro-   |                |
| -                  | 606           | Censorship                  | 440           | duced                   | 400            |
| opher and          |               | Chabrias                    | 377           | Cynoscephale, B.        | 197            |
| -                  | 74            | Chæroneæ, B.                | 338           | Cyrene                  | 96             |
| -                  | 224           | Chares                      | 300           | Cyrus the Great         | 546, 538, 536  |
| -                  | 387           | Chaldea                     | 2221          | — II., the Younger      | 401            |
| -                  | 279           | Cheops                      | 1082          | Dædalus                 | 1304           |
| -                  | 323, 55       | Chilon                      | 606           | Daniel                  | 606            |
| -                  | 44, 42        | Chinese empire              | 2221          | Darius the Mede         | 538            |
| lder               | 509           | Cicero                      | 106, 63, 43   | — Hystaspes             | 516, 504,      |
| 7.                 | 327           | Cimbri                      | 105, 102      | —                       | 486            |
| 7.                 | 658           | Cimon                       | 466, 449      | — Nothus                | 424            |
|                    |               | Cinna                       | 88, 87        | — Codomannus            | 336, 331,      |
|                    |               | Citium, S.                  | 449           | —                       | 330            |
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|                       | B.C. |                                                  | B.C.       |                                                               | B.C.          |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 - - -               | 606  | Mariamne, Herod's                                | 40         | Nicias - - -                                                  | 421, 418      |
| n - - -               | 975  | wife - - -                                       | 40         | Nicomedes - - -                                               | 74            |
| n, C. 1047, 588, 320, | 170  | Marius 111, 102, 88, 87, 86                      | 82         | Nile - - -                                                    | 2040          |
| - , spared by         |      | -, younger - - -                                 | 82         | Nimrod - - -                                                  | 2221          |
| der the Great         | 332  | Marseille, F. - - -                              | 530        | Nineveh - - -                                                 | 820, 606      |
| , wife of Lalus,      |      | Mary, Virgin - - -                               | 5          | Ninus - - -                                                   | 2069          |
| r of Œdipus - - -     | 1225 | Massinissa 203, 153, 149                         | 612        | Noah - - -                                                    | 2344          |
| reaches to the        |      | Medon - - -                                      | 1070       | Numa Pompilius - - -                                          | 715           |
| ites - - -            | 862  | Megacles - - -                                   | 612        | Numantia, C. - - -                                            | 133           |
| n Egypt - - -         | 1701 | Mela Pomponius - - -                             | 1856       |                                                               |               |
| - - -                 | 1451 | *Menander, comic poet, b. 342, d. 291            | 291        | Ochus - - -                                                   | 359, 350, 338 |
| accabeus - - -        | 166  | *Menelaus, Helen's husband - - -                 | 1184       | -, or Darius No-                                              |               |
| ha assassinate        |      | Menes - - -                                      | 2188       | thus - - -                                                    | 424           |
| bal - - -             | 112  | Messana, F. - - -                                | 670        | Octavius. See Au-                                             |               |
| ine war - - -         | 111  | Messene, F. - - -                                | 269        | gustus.                                                       |               |
| Cæsar. See - - -      |      | Messenian wars 743, 685, 464                     | 5, 4       | Octolophus, B. - - -                                          | 200           |
| - - -                 | 1226 | Messiah - - -                                    | 207        | Œdipus - - -                                                  | 1225          |
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 ———, duchess - 1705  
**Bertha** - 1705  
**Berthier** - 1705  
**Berthold** V. - 1705  
**Bertrade** - 1705  
**Berwick**, B. - 1705  
 ———, duke 1707  
**Berzelius**, chemist  
**Bessarabia**, ceded to Russia - 1857  
**Bessarion**, b. 1395, d. 1473 - 1473  
**Bessel**, b. 1785 or 1786 d. 1846 - 1846  
**Bethencourt** - 1846  
**Beza**, b. 1519, d. 1605  
**Bhurtpore**, C. - 180  
**Biagorod**, C. - 180  
**Blite**, Lacu Vulgate  
 ———, French - 1797

|                         | A.C.                  |                               | A.C.                           |                           | A.C.               |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| divided into            | - 1228                | Bligh, Captain                | - 1789                         | Boniface, Count           | - 432              |
| rs -                    | - 1228                | Blois, Peter de, b. ab.       | - 1199                         | —, or Winfrid             | - 736              |
| mmmentaries -           | - 1329                | 1120, d. ab. 1200             | - 1199                         | —, of Montferrat          | - 1201             |
| lyglot 1516, 1650       |                       | —, House of -                 | - 1135                         | —, I., Pope               | - 419              |
| translation of          | - 1160                | —, assembly at                | - 1588                         | * —, II. "                | - 580              |
| rench -                 | - 1380                | Blood, circulation            | - 1628                         | —, III. "                 | - 606              |
| 'icklife's -            | - 1522                | Blood, Colonel -              | - 1671                         | —, IV. "                  | - 608              |
| erman -                 | - 1522                | Bloody Statute -              | - 1539                         | * —, V. "                 | - 619              |
| T. printed,             | - 1526                | Bloomfield, b. 1766, d.       | - 1810                         | * —, VI. "                | - 896              |
| h -                     | - 1526                | 1823                          | - 1810                         | —, VII. "                 | - 974              |
| hole, ditto             | - 1535                | Blorebeath, B. -              | - 1459                         | —, VIII. "                | - 1294, 1300,      |
| rammer's -              | - 1539                | Blucher -                     | - 1815, 1819                   | —, IX. "                  | - 1301, 1303       |
| henish, N. T. 1582      |                       | Blues, faction of             | - 491                          | Bonner -                  | - 1549             |
| ish, N. T. -            | - 1603                | Blunt, Sir John               | - 1720                         | Bonnet, b. 1720, d. 1723  | - 1790             |
| ouay, O. T. -           | - 1609                | —, b. 1794, d. 1755           | - 1750                         | Bonnivard -               | - 1531             |
| ing James -             | - 1611                | —, Rev. J. J. -               | - 1850                         | Bonpland -                | - 1799             |
| ish, O. T. (1685),      | - 1640                | Boadicea -                    | - 61                           | Bontel, B. -              | - 1794             |
| aval and Mili-          | - 1790                | * Bobio, monastery of,        | - 614                          | Book of Common Pray-      | - 1549, 1551, 1661 |
| rench Society 1792      |                       | founded by Colum-             | - 614                          | Bordeaux, occupied by     | - 1814             |
| ritish and Fo-          | - 1804                | banus -                       | - 1350, 1360                   | —, British                | - 1820, 1852, 1853 |
| -                       | - 1816                | Bocaccio, b. 1313, d.         | - 1650                         | —, Duke -                 | - 1670, 1679       |
| ull against             | - 1813, 1823          | 1375 -                        | - 1550                         | Borelli, b. 1608, d. 1679 | - 1492             |
| passage -               | - 1826, 1832          | Bochart, b. 1599, d.          | - 1850                         | Borgia, Roderic -         | - 1498, 1498       |
| omet -                  | - 1856                | 1667 -                        | - 1800                         | —, Cæsar -                | - 1844             |
| B. -                    | - 1836                | Bocher -                      | - 1598                         | Borneo, C. -              | - 1327             |
| ey, d. 1616             | - 1570                | Bochsa, harpist -             | - 1598                         | Bornhæved, B. -           | - 1812             |
| Exchange, 1160 1307     |                       | Bockholdt, John 1535, 1536    | - 1598                         | Borodino, B. -            | - 1452             |
| . 1705, d. 1766 1750    |                       | Bode, b. 1747, d. 1827        | - 1620                         | Borsa of Este -           | - 894              |
| 1772, d. 1819 - 1810    |                       | Bodleian library -            | - 1710                         | Borziwoy -                | - 1748, 1756, 1759 |
| (1740), 1730            |                       | Bodley, Sir Thomas -          | - 1598                         | Bosnia, C. -              | - 1459             |
| c, b. 1776, d.          | - 1822                | Boehmen, b. 1575, d.          | - 1856                         | Boson of Provence -       | - 879              |
| ham riot -              | - 1791                | 1624 -                        | - 1574                         | Bosquet, General -        | - 1854             |
| — railway -             | - 1838                | Boerhaave, b. 1668, d.        | - 1710                         | Bossuet, b. 1627, d.      | - 1704             |
| b. 1789, d. 1855 1850   |                       | 1738 -                        | - 1680                         | —, -                      | - 1685, 1700       |
| (see Epis-              | - 1641                | Boëthius, b. between          | - 526                          | Boston -                  | - 1770, 1774       |
| ) -                     | - 1299                | 470 and 478, d. 526 -         | - 1856                         | Boswell, b. 1740, d.      | - 1795             |
| B. -                    | - 1734                | Bogue Fort, C. -              | - 1856                         | —, -                      | - 1780             |
| . 1728, d. 1799 - 1767, |                       | Boileau, b. 1636, d.          | - 1711                         | Bosworth, B. -            | - 1485             |
| 1780                    |                       | 1711 -                        | - 1680                         | Botany Bay -              | - 1770, 1788       |
| ath 1349, 1361, 1369    |                       | Boissac, Admiral -            | - 1574                         | Bothwell -                | - 1567             |
| ole, Calcutta -         | - 1756                | Boleslaus II. of Bo-          | - 966                          | Bothwell Bridge, B. -     | - 1679             |
| ince 1346, 1356,        | - 1367, 1376          | hemia -                       | - 966                          | Botta, historian -        | - 1840             |
| sa, entered by          | - 1697                | —, I. of Poland               | - 990                          | Bouchain, C. -            | - 1711             |
| osed to Russia 1739     |                       | —, II. "                      | - 1058                         | Bougainville -            | - 1766             |
| ars Bridge -            | - 1760                | —, III. "                     | - 1139                         | Bouillaud -               | - 1650             |
| me, b. 1723, d.         | - 1767                | Boleyn. See Anne.             | - 1710, 1715                   | Boulogne, C. -            | - 1844             |
| -                       | - 1598                | Bolingbroke, b. 1672,         | - 1825                         | —, camp, at               | - 1805             |
| ter, B. -               | - 1814                | d. 1751 -                     | - 1710, 1715                   | Boulton -                 | - 1784             |
| berg, B. -              | - 1700 d. 1746 - 1730 | Bolivar 1817, 1821, 1825,     | - 1830                         | Bounty, mutiny of         | - 1789             |
| 1718, d. 1800 - 1780    |                       | 1830 -                        | - 1850                         | Bourbon, house of         | - 1589             |
| - 1651, 1652, 1653,     | - 1654, 1656, 1657    | Bolivia, republic -           | - 1825                         | —, house of, in           | - 1700             |
| eneral 1811, 1812       |                       | Bomarsund, C. -               | - 1854                         | —, Spain -                | - 1527             |
| rd -                    | - 1785                | Bombay, ceded -               | - 1662                         | —, duke, b. 1756,         | - 1830             |
| of Castle -             | - 1226                | —, bishopric -                | - 1833                         | —, Island, C. -           | - 1810             |
| J. of Gaunt's           | - 1377                | —, railway -                  | - 1850                         | —, dynasty re-            | - 1814             |
| D. of Hen. IV. 1413     |                       | Bonaparte, 1769, 1793, 1796,  | - 1799, 1840                   | —, stored -               | - 1680             |
| m, B. -                 | - 1704                | 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, | - 1806, 1810, 1846             | Bourdaloze, b. 1632,      | - 1680             |
| stroyed -               | - 1825                | 1802, 1803, 1804. See Na-     | - 1806, 1807, 1808, 1813, 1844 | d. 1704 -                 | - 1746             |
|                         |                       | oleon.                        | - 1807, 1847                   | Bourges, council          | - 1528             |
|                         |                       | Bonar, Rev. -                 | - 1850                         | Bourne -                  | - 1652             |
|                         |                       | Bonaventura -                 | - 1253                         | Bouthillier de Ranes -    | - 1664             |
|                         |                       | Bonchamp -                    | - 1793                         | Bouvines, B. -            | - 1141             |
|                         |                       |                               |                                | Bowdich, b. 1790, d. 1854 | - 1854             |



- Bowditch, b. 1777, d.** A.C. 1338 - 1830  
**Bowles, b. 1762, d. 1850** 1789  
**Boyce, b. 1710, d. 1779** 1770  
**Boyer** 1818, 1820, 1843  
**Boyle, b. 1627, d. 1691** 1654  
 (1657), 1660, 1663  
 - 1857  
**Boyne, B.** - 1690  
**Boxarris, Marco** - 1823  
**Braddock** - 1755  
**Bradley, b. 1692, d.** 1762 - 1737  
**Bradshaw, John** 1659, 1660  
**Braganza, duke of** - 1640  
**Brahstadt, bombarded** 1854  
**Braham, b. 1774, d. 1856** 1850  
**Bramham Moor, B.** - 1408  
**Brand, b. 1743, d. 1806** 1790  
**Brandenburg** - 1415, 1525  
**Brandon, duke of Suff.** 1508  
**Brandt** - 1772  
**Brazil, discovery** - 1500  
 - \*gold mines op. 1684  
 - expedition to - 1711  
 - \*diamond min. 1730  
 - royal family - 1807  
 - revolution - 1821  
 - \*empire of - 1825  
 - revolution - 1831  
 - railway - 1852  
**Breda, P.** - 1667  
**Bredel, Pictish king** - 685  
**Brehon laws** - 1606  
**Bremen** 1241  
 - \*sold to Geo. I. 1716  
 - C. by French 1757  
 - 1806  
 - annex. to France 1810  
 - \*indep. restor. 1813  
**Brenneville, B.** - 1119  
**Breslau, P.** - 1742  
**Bretigni, P.** - 1360  
**Brian Boru** - 1001, 1014  
**Bridge, wooden, Lon-**  
**don** - 994  
 - stone, \*at Bow,  
 near Stratford - 1087  
 - old London - 1176  
 - Westminster,  
 commenced - 1738  
 - \*iron, Shropsh. 1779  
 - London, com. 1824  
 - suspens., Menai 1826  
 - \*Hun-  
 gerford, — architect,  
 T. K. Brunel - 1845  
 - Blackfriars - 1760  
 - Waterloo - 1817  
 - tubular, Britan. 1850  
**Bridget, D. of Edw. IV.** 1483  
**Bridgewater, duke** - 1758  
 - canal - 1775  
**Bridport, Lord** - 1725  
**Brie** - 1284  
**Brienne** - 1787  
 - B. - 1814  
**Briggs, b. 1836, d. 1630** 1620  
**Brilhaga, C.** - 1710  
**Brille, C.** - 1572  
**Brindley** - 1758  
**Brissot** - 1793  
 - Admiral - 1574  
**Bristol, \*F.** - A.C. 380  
 - \*C. by Glou-  
 cester - A.C. 1118  
 - \*St. Mary's F. 1292  
 - \*New Exch. F. 1741  
 - \*bridge built - 1760  
 - riots at \*1798, 1831  
**Britain, C. by Cæsar, B.C. 55**  
 - Claudius in, A.C. 43  
 - London, F. - 49  
 - Caractacus def. 51  
 - Boadicea - 61  
 - Agricola - 80  
 - Adrian's wall 121  
 - Antoninus - 139  
 - \*St. Lucius, first  
 Christian king - 179  
 - Severus at York 208  
 - Carausius, tyr. 286  
 - Romans quit 426  
 - Angles and Sax. 449  
 - Hengist F. Kent  
 - Christianity - 590  
 - Heptarchy ends 827  
 - Also called "oct-  
 archy," Northum-  
 bria being at times  
 divided into Ber-  
 nicia and Deira  
**Britannicus** - 55  
**British Association** - 1826  
**Broad Bottom adminis.** 1744  
**Brogie, duke de** - 1835  
**Broglio, duke of** - 1749  
**Brontë, d. 1855** - 1850  
**Brooklin, B. 1776, 1788, 1780**  
 - \*Brotier, crit., b. 1723, d. 1789  
**Brown, b. 1777, d. 1820** 1810  
**Browne, General** - 1814  
 - Cavendish - 1855  
**Bruce, Robert** 1290, 1306,  
 1314  
 - Edward - 1315  
 - David 1327, 1329,  
 1346, 1357  
 - the traveller - 1768  
**Brueys, Admiral** - 1798  
**Brun, Malte, b. 1775,**  
**d. 1826** - 1810  
**Brune, General** - 1799  
**Brunchilda or Brune-**  
**haut** - 571, 596  
**Brunel, b. 1769, d. 1849** 1801,  
 1806, 1825  
 - J. - 1857  
**Brunnen, league** - 1815  
**Bruno** - 1084  
 - b. ab. 1582, d.  
 1600 or 1601  
**Brunsbury, B.** - 938  
**Bruntun, b. 1778, d.**  
**1818** - 1810  
**Brunswick, house of \*1055,**  
 1071, 1525, 1714  
 - Luneburg 1235  
**Brunswick, dukes of**  
 1792, 1806  
**Brussels, bombarded**  
 - C. by the  
 French - 1746,  
 revolution -  
**Bryant, b. 1715, d. 1804**  
 - poet -  
**Brydges, b. 1762, d.**  
**1837** -  
**Buccaneers** - 1669  
**Bucer, b. 1491, d. 1551**  
**Buchan** -  
 - antiquarian,  
 voyager  
 - \*Buchanan, D. D., b.  
 1766, d.  
 - president  
**Bucharest, P.** -  
**Buckhurst, Lord**  
**Buckingham, dukes of**  
 1633,  
 1627  
 - 1669  
**Buckland, b. 1784, d.**  
**1856** -  
**Buda, C.** -  
**Budaus, b. 1467, d.**  
**1540** -  
**Bueno Vista, B.**  
**Buenos Ayres, \*F.**  
 - C. 1800  
 - revolu-  
 tion - S.  
**\*Buffon, naturalist, b.**  
**1707, d.**  
**Bugenhagen** -  
**Bulgaria, subdued**  
 - \*governed by  
 Roman dukes till  
 - gov. by a king  
 (1204)  
 - subdued by  
 Bajazet -  
**Bulgarians** - 811  
**Bullen.** See Anne.  
**Bulla, papal: —**  
 Unam Sanctam  
 against Luther  
 - Q. Eliz.  
 \*Unigenitus  
 against Bible So.  
 golden, of Chas. I.  
**Bulwer, novelist —**  
**Bulwunt Singh —**  
**Bunker's Hill, B.**  
**Bunyan, b. 1628, d.**  
**1688** -  
**Burckhardt, b. 1784**  
**d. 1816** -  
**Burdett, Sir Francis**  
**Burgos** -  
 - S. -  
 - castle blow  
 up -  
**Burgoyne** -  
**Burgundian laws**  
**Burgundians 412, (412)**

|                         |                                         |      |                               |               |                          |            |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|
| ady, house of           | 1032                                    | A.C. | Calro, *C. by British         | A.C.          | Calixtus III. (antipope) | A.C.       |
| —, Cisjurane            | 1361                                    |      | and Turks -                   | 1801          | — III. Pope              | 1453       |
| —, les -                | 879, 904                                |      | —, massacre at                | 1811          | Callao, destroyed        | 1746       |
| —, Transjurane          | 888, 1034                               |      | Cajetan, b. 1469, d.          | 1517          | Callinicus -             | 672        |
| —, duchy of             | 955, 1361, 1363, 1393, 1433, 1435, 1476 |      | 1534 -                        | 1517          | Callistus, Nicephorus -  | 1329       |
| —, Franche-             |                                         |      | Calabria -                    | 827, 1806     | Calmar, union -          | 1397, 1523 |
| te, to Austria -        | 1478                                    |      | Calais, C. -                  | 1347          | Calmet -                 | 1750       |
| n -                     | 1322                                    |      | —, ceded by Fran.             | 1360          | Calonne -                | 1783       |
| b. 1730, d. 1797        | 1787                                    |      | —, C. by France -             | 1558          | Calvin, b. 1509, d. 1564 | 1535       |
| laquil, d. 1748 -       | 1730                                    |      | —, *bombarde by               |               | Camerarius, b. 1500, d.  |            |
| h 1571, (1572),         | 1598                                    |      | the English -                 | 1694          | 1574 -                   | 1560       |
| se War. *1st disp.      | 1795                                    |      | Calas, John -                 | 1762          | Cambacères -             | 1799       |
| —, 1824, 1826, 1852     |                                         |      | Calatrava, order -            | 1158          | Cambalu, or Pekin -      | 1307       |
| , Sir Alexander 1841    |                                         |      | Calcutta, *1st settlemt.      | 1689          | Cambray, league of -     | 1508       |
| , b. 1643, d. 1715      | 1690                                    |      | —, fort, F. -                 | 1698          | Cambresis, T. -          | 1529       |
| , Thomas, cos-          |                                         |      | —, presidency -               | 1707          | Cambridge university,    |            |
| mist, b. ab. 1635,      |                                         |      | —, C. -                       | 1756, 1757    | F. by Sigebert about     | 631        |
| d. 1715                 |                                         |      | —, *Supreme Court             |               | —, restored              | 915        |
| , b. 1726, d. 1814      | 1800                                    |      | of Judicature -               | 1773          | —, conspirator           | 1415       |
| b. 1759, d. 1796        | 1790                                    |      | —, bishopric -                | 1813          | —, duke                  | 1818, 1860 |
| , B. -                  | 1810                                    |      | Calendar, reform, 1582, 1752  |               | —                        | 1856       |
| C. K., d. -             | 1843                                    |      | —, Republican                 | 1793          | Camden, b. 1551, d.      |            |
| e, C. -                 | 1856                                    |      | Sept. 22 to Oct. 21. -        |               | 1623 -                   | 1572       |
| ari -                   | 1762                                    |      | Vendémiaire, vintage          |               | Camden Town, B. -        | 1780       |
| b. 1692, d. 1752        | 1736                                    |      | month.                        |               | Camera obscura -         | 1807       |
| b. 1612, d. 1680        | 1670                                    |      | Oct. 22 to Nov. 20. -         |               | — lucida -               | 1807       |
| General -               | 1866                                    |      | Brumaire, fog month.          |               | Camisards -              | 1702       |
| , Sir Thomas -          | 1613                                    |      | Nov. 21 to Dec. 20. -         |               | Camlan, B. -             | 542        |
| B. -                    | 1754                                    |      | Frimaire, sleet month.        |               | Camoen, b. 1520, d.      |            |
| i, b. 1786, d. 1845     | 1840                                    |      | Dec. 21 to January 19. -      |               | 1579 -                   | 1570       |
| R. -                    | 1616                                    |      | Nivose, snow month.           |               | Campanella, b. 1568,     |            |
| Sir George -            | 1718                                    |      | Jan. 20 to February 18. -     |               | d. 1639 -                | 1620       |
| John -                  | 1756, 1757                              |      | Pluviose, rain month.         |               | Campanes of Novaro       | 1040       |
| 1807, 1812, 1816, 1823, |                                         |      | Feb. 19 to March 20. -        |               | Campbell, b. 1707, d.    |            |
| 1824                    |                                         |      | Ventose, wind month.          |               | 1775 -                   | 1760       |
| Commodore -             | 1764                                    |      | March 21 to April 19. -       |               | —, b. 1709, d.           |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | Germinal, sprouts' mo.        |               | 1796 -                   | 1780       |
| —                       |                                         |      | April 20 to May 19. -         |               | *Thomas, b.              |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | Floral, flowers' month.       |               | 1777, d. 1844: pub-      |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | May 20 to June 18. -          |               | lishes his "Pleasures    |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | Prairial, pasture month.      |               | of Hope" -               | 1799       |
| —                       |                                         |      | June 19 to July 18. -         |               | — Sir John 1825, 1855    |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | Messidor, harvest month.      |               | — Sir Colin 1852, 1857   |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | July 19 to August 17. -       |               | Campeggio, Cardinal      | 1528       |
| —                       |                                         |      | Fervidor, hot month.          |               | Camper, b. 1722, d.      |            |
| —                       |                                         |      | August 18 to Sept. 16. -      |               | 1789 -                   | 1780       |
| —                       |                                         |      | Fructidor, fruit month.       |               | Camperdown, B. -         | 1797       |
| insurrection -          | 1841                                    |      | Calico printing -             | 1768          | Campo Formio, P. -       | 1797       |
| C. -                    | 1842                                    |      | Calicut, visited -            | 1498          | Canada, discovered -     | 1499       |
| —                       | 1450                                    |      | California, *discovered       |               | — 1760, 1814, &c.        |            |
| *F. by Cartha-          |                                         |      | by Cortez -                   | 1535          | Canal, Languedoc -       | 1664       |
| ns -                    | B.C. 530                                |      | —, *C. by Drake               | 1578          | —, *Orleans, from        |            |
| B. -                    | A.C. 1587                               |      | —, the Jesuits                |               | the Loire to the         |            |
| C. by Essex -           | 1596                                    |      | settle there about -          | 1690          | Seine -                  | 1675       |
| *S. by Rooke -          | 1702                                    |      | —, disc. of gold              | 1847          | —, *between the          |            |
| *bombarde               | 1797,                                   |      | —, admitted                   |               | Caspian Sea and the      |            |
| 1800                    |                                         |      | into United States -          | 1850          | Baltic -                 | 1709       |
| *S. by the French       |                                         |      | Calgula -                     | 37            | —, Great Erie -          | 1824       |
| —                       | 1812                                    |      | Caliphate, the, 632, 661, 679 |               | —, New Riv. Lon.         | 1608       |
| *massacre at -          | 1820                                    |      | —, at Bagdad                  | 762,          | —, Bridgewater -         | 1758       |
| free port -             | 1829                                    |      | 935, 1171, 1227, 1258         |               | —, *Dublin to the        |            |
| lal, Georges -          | 1804                                    |      | —, in Western                 |               | Shannon, 1769; open-     |            |
| Borgia -                | 1493, 1498                              |      | Africa -                      | 800, 808, 908 | ed to Sailins -          | 1782       |
| F. -                    | 969                                     |      | —, in Cairo, 963, 1171        |               | —, *Dublin to the        |            |
| *burnt -                | 1220                                    |      | —, of Cordova                 | 912,          | Shannon, Royal -         | 1788       |
| *C. by the Turks        |                                         |      | —                             | 1038          | —, *Severn to the        |            |
| —                       | 1517                                    |      | Calistines -                  | 1420          | Thames -                 | 1789       |
| earthquake -            | 1754                                    |      | Calixtus *I., Pope -          | 919           | —, *Edinburgh &          |            |
| *burnt -                | 1755                                    |      | — II. " 1119, 1122            |               | Glasgow, Union -         | 1818       |
| C. by Bonaparte         | 1798                                    |      |                               |               |                          |            |

- A.C.  
 Canal, \* Birmingham and Liverpool, begun 1826  
 Canaries, \*first meridian referred to the Canaries by Hipparchus - B.C. ab. 140  
 —, rediscovered 1402  
 —, C. by Spain 1420  
 Candahar, C. - 1839  
 —, B. - 1842  
 Candia, \*C. by Saracens, who change its name of Crete to Candia - 808  
 —, \*C. by Greeks - 961  
 —, \*sold to Venetians - 1194  
 —, C. by Turks 1669  
 Candolle, De, b. 1771, d. 1841 - 1840  
 Canning 1809, 1822, 1827  
 —, gov. of India 1855  
 Cannon - 1346, 1383  
 Cano, Sebastian - 1522  
 Canon law - 1151  
 Canonisation - 993, 1171  
 Canosa castle - 1077  
 Canova, b. 1757, d. 1822 1800  
 Canrobert, Gen. 1854, 1855  
 Canton, \*visited by Europeans - 1517  
 —, blockaded - 1840  
 —, capitulation - 1841  
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| Colliwood                  | - 1805       | 1100                         |                    | Cootte, Sir Eyre             | 1759, 1781    |
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| —, evacuated                | 1796              | — Albigenes                   | 1209, 1296             | (see Denmark)               | 983              |
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| Cosmo de Medici             | 1431, 1453, 1464  | Cuban ceded                   | 1784                   | Dante, b. 1265, d. in       |                  |
| Cossacks                    | 1654, 1704        | Cuddalore, C.                 | 1783, (1782)           | exile 1321                  | 1300             |
| —, Zaparog                  | 1775              | Cudworth, b. 1617, d.         |                        | Danton                      | 1794             |
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| Cottin, b. 1733, d. 1807    | 1800              | Cumana, earthquake            | 1853                   | D'Anville, b. 1697, d.      |                  |
| Cotton manufacture          | 1691              | Cumberland, C.                | 945                    | 1782                        | 1769             |
| —, Sir Charles              | 1808              | —, duke                       | 1745, 1746, 1747, 1757 | D'Arbly, b. 1753, d.        |                  |
| —, Sir Stapleton            | 1812              | —, duke                       | 1837                   | 1840                        | 1820             |
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| Covenants, Scottish         | 1638              | Cummoona, surrender           | 1807                   | Darwin, b. 1721, d. 1802    | 1790             |
| Covenanters                 | 1666, 1679        | Cunningham, b. 1785,          |                        | D'Aubigné                   | 1840             |
| Covent Garden theat.        | 1856              | d. 1842                       | 1840                   | Dauhn                       | 1757, 1758, 1760 |
| Coverdale                   | 1535              | Curfew law                    | 1062                   | D'Aumale                    | 1553             |
| Cowley, b. 1618, d. 1667    | 1650              | Curran, b. 1750, d. 1817      | 1800                   | Dauphny                     | 879, 1349        |
| —, Lord                     | 1848              | Curtius, Q.                   | 49                     | David of Wales, 1282 (1283) |                  |
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| —, C. 1768, 1836,           | 1846              | Cuvier, b. 1769, d. 1832      | 1820                   | Davila, b. 1575, d. 1631    | 1630             |
| —, declared free            | 1815              | Cyprian                       | 248                    | Davis, John                 | 1583             |
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| Crantz                      | 1509              | Czernavoda, B.                | 1854                   | Dean                        | 1683             |
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| Creed, Nicene               | 325               |                               |                        | Dease, traveller            | 1857             |
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| Crescentius                 | 974, 996, 998     | Dacier, b. 1681, d. 1720,     | 1700                   | d. 1841                     | 1840             |
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| —, Lord -                  | 1643                         | In Spain, ab. -              | 1811        | Foster, b. 1770, d. 1843 |             |
| Family compact -           | 1761                         | Ficinus, b. 1433, d. 1499    | 1481        | Fotheringay Castle       | -           |
| Famine in Ireland          | 1847                         | Field of the Cloth of Gold - | 1520        | Fouché -                 | -           |
| Farnese, Peter Louis       | 1545                         | Fielding, b. 1707, d.        |             | Foulques -               | -           |
| Farquhar, b. 1678, d.      | 1707                         | 1754 -                       | 1742        | Fouquet -                | -           |
| Fatimites - 908, 969,      | 1075, 1171                   | Fieschi -                    | 1835        | Fox, b. 1517, d. 1587    | -           |
| Fatshan Creek, B.          | 1857                         | Fiesco -                     | 1547        | —, Chas. James 1783,     |             |
| Fault, Helen -             | 1850                         | Figuères, C. -               | 1794        | —, George -              | -           |
| Fault, John -              | 1440                         | Filiccia, b. 1642, d. 1707   | 1700        | —, Commodore -           | -           |
| Fausta -                   | 326                          | Fingueria, d. 1475 -         | 1458        | France: Franks - 420,    |             |
| Fazy -                     | 1846                         | Finisterre, Cape, B. -       | 1747        | —, Romans expel.         | -           |
| Federation Fête            | 1790                         | Finland, C. 1157, 1808, 1809 |             | —, one kingdom 614.      | -           |
| Fehrbellin, B. -           | 1675                         | Fire in London -             | 1666        | —, Paris the cap.        | -           |
| *Felix I., Pope -          | 269                          | Fire-engine -                | 1663        | —, Empire - 800, 1       |             |
| *II. -                     | 356                          | Fireworks -                  | 1260        | —, Republic 1792,        |             |
| *III. -                    | 483                          | Fisher, John -               | 1535        | —, Dynasties of:—        |             |
| *IV. -                     | 526                          | Fitz Ralph -                 | 1347        | Carlovingian -           | -           |
| *V. -                      | 1439, 1449                   | Fitz Stephen -               | 1169        | Capetian -               | -           |
| Felton -                   | 1628                         | Five Hundred, council        | 1799        | Valois -                 | -           |
| Fénelon, b. 1651, d.       | 1715                         | Fladenheim, B. -             | 1080        | Valois Angoulême         | -           |
| Ferdinand I. the Great,    | of Spain - 1020, 1035, 1060, | Flagellants, society -       | 1263        | Bourbon 1589, 1          |             |
| — III. -                   | 1217, 1230, 1236             | Flammock -                   | 1497        | Napoleon 1804,           |             |
| — IV. -                    | 1303                         | Flanders, to Burgundy        | 1384        | —, English posses-       | -           |
| — V. the Catholic          | 1469,                        | —, to Austria -              | 1478        | sions in 1066, 1106,     |             |
| 1476, 1481, 1492, 1496,    | 1500,                        | —, to Spain -                | 1516        | —, claimed by Eng-       | -           |
| 1508, 1512, 1516, 1517     |                              | —, part to Fran. 1569,       |             | land -                   | -           |
| — VI. -                    | 1746                         | Flavio, Giola -              | 1300        | —, English finally       | -           |
| — VII. 1808, 1813, 1814,   |                              | Flaxman, b. 1755, d.         | 1810        | expelled -               | -           |
| 1820, 1830, 1833           |                              | 1826 -                       |             | Frances, mother of       | -           |
| — I., of Germany 1521,     |                              | Flechier, b. 1632, d.        | 1710        | Lady Jane Grey -         | -           |
| — II. -                    | 1619,                        | 1710 -                       | 1680        | Franch Comté 1478,       |             |
| 1621, 1623, 1629           |                              | Flemish - 1302, 1332, 1382   |             | 1668, 1674,              |             |
| — III. -                   | 1687                         | Fletcher, Robert             | 1764        | Francis I., of France    | -           |
| — II., of Naples -         | 1495                         | Fleur-de-lis -               | 1155        | 1520, 1521, 1524, 1525,  |             |
| — IV. -                    | 1759, 1799                   | Fleurus, B. -                | 1690, 1794  | 1529, 1538, 1544,        |             |
| — IV., or lat of           |                              | Fleury, b. 1640, d. 1723     | 1710        | — II. -                  | 1558,       |
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| — II. -                    | 1830, 1848,                  | Flodden, B. -                | 1513        | — II. -                  | 1797,       |
| — I., of Austria -         | 1816,                        | *Flood, death of -           | 1796        | — I. of Austria -        | 1805, 1809, |
| — of Brunswick -           | 1758                         | Florence, council -          | 1439        | — Joseph of Aust.        | -           |
| — Cortes -                 | 1519, 1521                   | —, rise of Medici            | 1431        | — I. of the Two          | -           |
| — Mendes Pinto -           | 1542                         | —, shakes off -              | 1527        | Sicilies -               | -           |
| — Augustus -               | 1836                         | —, C. b. Austria             | 1530        | — of Assisi -            | -           |
| Ferdinanda, Infanta -      | 1846                         | —, Republic -                | 1849        | — of Paulo -             | -           |
| Ferdus -                   | 1020                         | Florida, ceded to Eng.       | 1763        | — John -                 | -           |
| — Champenoise, B. 1814     |                              | — U. S. 1821,                |             | Franciscan order         | -           |
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| —, diet                       | - 1806              | duced in 1274 to the      |                       | 1655                           | - 1631              |
| —, T.                         | - 1813              | orders of:—               |                       | Gaston de Foix                 | - 1512              |
| —, Assembly                   | - 1850              | Dominicans, F.            | - 1204                | Gates                          | - 1553              |
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| —, Sir John                   | 1819,               | ab.                       | - 1119                | *Gawin, poet, b. 1474, d. 1522 |                     |
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| —, III.                       | - 1660              | Fuentes d'Honore, B.      | - 1811                | *Gelasius I., Pope             | - 492               |
| —, IV.                        | - 1700              | Fulbert                   | - 1001                | —, II.                         | - 1118              |
| —, V.                         | - 1746              | Fulton                    | - 1807                | Gelimer                        | - 534               |
| —, (VI.), Regent              | - 1784              | *Funds, introduced        | - 1689                | Gell, b. 1777, d. 1836         | - 1810              |
| —, VI.                        | - 1808              | —, relief                 | - 1854                | Gembours, B.                   | - 1678              |
| —, VII.                       | - 1848              | Furst, Walter             | - 1307                | Geminiani, b. 1680, d.         |                     |
| —, I., of Prussia             | - 1701              | Fusell, b. ab. 1739, d.   |                       | 1762                           | - 1760              |
| —, II. the Great              | - 1740,             | 1825                      | - 1800                | Gemistius Pletho               | - 1439              |
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| —, William I.                 | - 1713              | Gaeta                     | - 1503, 1846, 1849    | Swiss confederation            | - 1813              |
| —, II.                        | - 1786              | Gainsborough              | - 1770                | —, insurrection                | - 1846              |
| —, III.                       | - 1806              | Galba                     | - 68, 69              | Genghis Khan                   | - 1202, 1215,       |
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| 1844                          |                     | Galileo, b. 1564, d. 1642 | - 1610,               | Genghiskanides                 | - 1368              |
| —, I., of Germany             |                     | 1632, 1633, (1615), 1642  |                       | Genlis, b. 1746, d. 1830       | - 1800              |
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| —, III. the Fair              | - 1314,             | Gallicia, kingdom of      | - 1065                | French                         | - 1409              |
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| —, duke of Aus-               |                     | Gallus                    | - 251, 254            | —, Ligurian repub.             | - 1797              |
| tria                          | - 1268              | Galt, b. 1779, d. 1839    | - 1820                | —, annex. to Fran.             | - 1805              |
| —, of Branden-                |                     | Galvani, b. 1737, d. 1799 | - 1791                | —, given to Sardin.            | - 1814              |
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| —, of Saxony                  | - 1409, 1423        | Gambler, Admiral          | - 1807,               | Genserich                      | - 429, 439, 455     |
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| —, of Naples                  | - 1496              | —, of Navarre             | - 1035                | historian of Britain           | - 1150              |
| —, Elector Pala-              |                     | —, of Galicia             | - 1069                | George, Fort St., F.           | - 1640              |
| tine                          | - 1620, 1621        | Garden, b. 1730, d. 1791  | - 1790                | —, of Purbach                  | - 1445              |
| —, William, Elect.            | - 1675              | Gardiner, Bishop          | - 1551                | —, Scholarius                  | - 1455              |
| —, duke of Prussia            | - 1640              | —, Allen                  | - 1852                | —, L., of England              | - 1714,             |
| —, of Sweden                  | - 1720              | Garnier-Pages             | - 1848                | —, II.                         | - 1727, 1743, 1760  |
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| —, prince of Wales            | - 1760              | 1741                      | - 1760                | 1788, 1800, 1809, 1811, 1820,  |                     |
| —, duke of York               | - 1820,             | Garter, order             | - 1349                | (1761)                         |                     |
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| Jenyns, b. 1704, d. 1786      | 1760             | " the Goodof Fran.          | 1350,              | Junoet                         | - 1807, 1808      |
| Jerome, b. ab. 340, d.        |                  | 1255, 1356, 1360, 1363      |                    | Jupiter, Sat. of               | - 1610            |
| 420                           | - 392            | " of Gaunt                  | - 1377             | _____, rotation                | - 1655            |
| " of Prague                   | - 1416           | " of Somerset               | - 1377             | Jury in France                 | - 1780            |
| Jerusalem, C. 70, 614, 637.   |                  | " Beaufort                  | - 1381             | Justin Martyr                  | - 191             |
| 1098, 1099, 1187, 1228, 1244  |                  | " Bastard 1377, 1383        |                    | _____, II.                     | - 585             |
| Jervis, Sir John              | - 1797           | " duke of Berry 1263        |                    | Justinian 527, 532, 533, 537   |                   |
| Jesuits, order                | - 1534           | " the Fearless 1396, 1404,  |                    | _____, II. 685, 695, 705       |                   |
| _____, 1584, 1606, 1623,      |                  | 1407, 1419                  |                    | Juvenal, b. ab. 42, d.         | - 100             |
| 1656, 1737, 1733, 1759, 1764, |                  | " duke of Bedford 1413      |                    | Kafir war                      | - 1847, 1857      |
| 1766, 1767, 1768, 1773, 1814, |                  | " the Good                  | - 1419             | Kainargi, P.                   | - 1787            |
| 1816, 1845, 1848              |                  | " II. of Navarre 1458       |                    | Kalafat, b.                    | - 1813            |
| Jews 66, 67, 609, 1185, 1394, |                  | " III. of Russia 1479       |                    | Kaleidoscope                   | - 1804            |
| 1492, 1655, (1692), 1753,     |                  | " of Denmark 1483, 1501     |                    | Kama, B.                       | - 1884            |
| 1807, 1820, 1835, 1837        |                  | " de la Balue 1469          |                    | Kames, b. 1696, d. 1783        | 1790              |
| Joan, D. of Henry II. 1189    |                  | " III. of Portugal 1521     |                    | Kamtschatka                    | - 1687            |
| _____, D. of Edward I. 1307   |                  | " IV.                       | - 1640             | Kant, b. 1724, d. 1804         | 1781              |
| " of Arc 1429, 1430, 1431     |                  | " VI., " 1816, 1821,        |                    | Kara Mustapha - 1663, 1687     |                   |
| " the Fair                    | - 1377           | 1824, 1826                  |                    | Karakal, B.                    | - 1884            |
| Joanna II. of Navarre 1349    |                  | " the Constant              | - 1525             | Kars, C.                       | - 1864            |
| " I. of Naples - 1348,        |                  | Frederick 1392, 1446        |                    | _____, ceded                   | - 1866            |
| 1380, 1381,                   |                  | " of Austria 1571, 1578     |                    | Kaufmann, b. 1741, d.          |                   |
| " II. - 1423, 1435            |                  | " of Braganza - 1640        |                    | 1807                           |                   |
| " the Mad 1496, 1500          |                  | Castimir - 1668             |                    | Kayl of Khorasan               | - 1834            |
| Joannice                      | - 1198           | Sobieski - 1673, 1674,      |                    | Keen, b. ab. 1787, d.          |                   |
| John, C.                      | - 95             | 1682                        |                    | 1833                           |                   |
| " , Damascenus                | - 728            | Johnson, General            | - 1785             | _____, actor                   | - 1880            |
| " I., Pope                    | - 632            | " b. 1709, d.               |                    | Keane, Sir J.                  | - 1820            |
| " II.                         | - 632            | 1784 1750, 1755, 1759, 1782 |                    | *Kohl, C. by Mooreau           | 1776              |
| " III.                        | - 630            | Johnston                    | - 1895             | Keighton                       | - 1717            |
| " IV.                         | - 640            | Joinville, b. 1228, d.      |                    | Kellermann - 1793, 1800        |                   |
| " V.                          | - 685            | 1218                        |                    | Kells, Synod of                | - 1128            |
| " VI.                         | - 701            | Jomelli, b. 1714, d. 1747   | 1760               | Kemble, b. 1757, d. 1838       | 1800              |
| " VII.                        | - 705            | Jones, b. ab. 1873, d.      |                    | _____, actor                   | - 1800            |
| " VIII                        | - 872            | 1692                        |                    | Kempenfeldt                    | - 1743            |
| " IX.                         | - 898            | " b. 1746, d. 1795          | - 1780             | Kennure                        | - 1778            |
| " X.                          | - 914, 928       | " Sir H.                    | - 1809             |                                |                   |
| " XI.                         | - 921            |                             |                    |                                |                   |

|                      | A.C.         |                           | A.C.         |                           | A.C.         |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| M'Alpin              | - 843        | Ladi-laus, of Naples      | - 1386,      | La Rochejaquein           | - 1793       |
| III.                 | - 975        | ----- VI.                 | - 1413       | Las Casas                 | - 1517       |
| igdom                | - 455        | -----, of Hungary         | - 1444       | Lateran Council, I.       | - 1122       |
| ri                   | - 1330       | -----, II.                | - 1444       | -----, II.                | - 1139       |
| ke                   | - 1818       | -----, III.               | - 1491       | -----, III.               | - 1179       |
| 1571, d. 1630        | 1595,        | Ladron Islands            | - 1521       | -----, IV.                | - 1215       |
| 1615,                | 1618         | Lactius, Diogenes         | - 194        | Latimer, b. 1470, d.      |              |
| 1778                 |              | Lætus                     | - 194        | 1555                      | - 1555       |
| blockade             | - 1654       | La Fayette 1757, 1781,    | 1789         | Latin tongue              | - 579        |
| C.                   | - 1855       | 1834                      |              | -----, Eng.               | - 1781       |
| 1549                 |              | Laffeldt, B.              | - 1747       | ----- empire 1099, 1204,  | 1291         |
| Cabul pass           | - 1842       | La Fontaine, b. 1621,     |              | La Trappe                 | - 1694       |
| an                   | - 1752       | d. 1695                   | - 1668       | Laud, Archbp.             | - 1641, 1645 |
| 1814                 |              | 1810                      |              | Lauderdale                | - 1670       |
| va, C.               | - 1770       | La Galissonière           | - 1756       | Laudohn                   | - 1700, 1789 |
| 1798                 |              | Lagos, Cape, B.           | - 1759       | Laurenberg ceded          | - 1815       |
| kie, B.              | - 1609       | -----, destroyed          | - 1851       | Launoi, b. 1603, d. 1679  | 1690         |
| r, statute           | - 1367       | La Grange, b. 1736, d.    |              | *Laurentius, antipope     | 498          |
| ock                  | - 1746       | 1813                      | - 1788       | Laurenzio                 | - 1100       |
| en, Lord             | - 1803       | La Harpe, b. 1739, d.     |              | Lauson                    | - 1653       |
| C.                   | - 1855       | 1803                      | - 1780       | Lautree                   | - 1521       |
| ollege, Camb.        | 1441         | La Hogue, B.              | - 1692       | Lavalette                 | - 1815       |
| wn, F.               | - 1692       | Lahore, T.                | - 1846       | Lavater, b. 1741, d. 1801 | 1790         |
| C.                   | - 1601, 1619 | Laing, b. 1762, d. 1819   | 1810         | Lavoisier, b. 1743, d.    |              |
| 1320                 |              | Lake George, B.           | - 1755       | 1794                      | - 1789       |
| b. 1725, d. 1795     | 1780         | -----, General            | - 1803       | Law pleadings             | - 1362       |
| t, F.                | - 1223       | Lalande, b. 1732, d. 1807 | 1790         | Law, John                 | - 1720       |
| 1287, 1380, 1392     |              | Lally, De                 | - 1759       | Lawrence, b. 1769, d.     |              |
| 1849                 |              | -----, d. 1687            | - 1670       | 1830                      | - 1820       |
| 1794, 1800           |              | Lalor Shiel               | - 1851       | -----, Sir Henry          | 1857         |
| k, b. 1724, d.       |              | La Marmora                | - 1855       | Layard                    | - 1850       |
| 1747                 |              | Lamartine                 | - 1848, 1850 | Laybach, congress         | - 1820       |
| b. ab. 1648, d.      |              | Lamb, b. 1775, d. 1834    | 1820         | Leake, Sir John           | - 1708       |
| 1690                 |              | Lambert                   | - 1084       | Le Brun, b. ab. 1619,     |              |
| n                    | - 1394       | -----, Gen.               | - 1659, 1662 | d. ab. 1688               | - 1670       |
| 1863                 |              | -----, Commodore          | 1852         | Lebrun                    | - 1659       |
| 1505, 1560, 1572     |              | Lambeth Articles          | - 1595       | Lechus                    | - 550        |
| destroyed            | - 1854       | Lamoricière, General      | 1848         | Leck, B.                  | - 985        |
| C.                   | - 1787       | Lancaster                 | - 1812, 1322 | Le Clerc, b. 1657, d.     |              |
| 1849                 |              | -----, duke               | - 1377       | 1736                      | - 1710       |
| erg, F.              | - 1258       | -----, house              | - 1399       | Lecompte                  | - 1846       |
| 632, 636, 637        |              | -----, b. 1771, d.        |              | Ledru Rollin              | - 1848       |
| ns                   | - 1244       | 1839                      | - 1820       | Ledyard, b. 1794, d.      |              |
| ff                   | - 1799       | Landen, B.                | - 1693       | 1788                      | - 1780       |
| to                   | - 1794, 1817 | Lander, b. 1804, d. 1834  | 1831         | Lee, Rev.                 | - 1589       |
| 1849, 1851           |              | -----, John               | - 1830       | -----, b. 1730, d. 1824   | - 1920       |
| e                    | - 1819       | Landon, b. 1758 d. 1838   | 1830         | Lecke, Sir Henry          | - 1856       |
| han 1730, 1736, 1747 |              | *Landonius, Pope          | - 913        | Lefebvre, C.              | - 1807, 1808 |
| dorf, B.             | - 1759       | Landrecies, C.            | - 1794       | Legendre, d. 1832         | - 1810       |
| 1811                 |              | Landseer, painter         | - 1850       | Legion of Honour          | - 1802       |
| Landshut, B.         | - 1809       | Landshut, B.              | - 1689       | -----, British 1835,      | 1836         |
| Land-tax             | - 1061       | Land-franc                | - 1061       | Legislative Assembly      | 1791         |
| d. 1858              | - 1850       | Langara, Don              | - 1780, 1793 | Leicester                 | - 1264, 1265 |
| e                    | - 1008       | Langdale, Lord            | - 1851       | -----, b. 1531, d.        | 1588         |
| donnaye              | - 1746       | Langles, b. 1763, d. 1824 | 1800         | Leipsic, university       | - 1409       |
| yère, b. 1644,       |              | Langside Hill, B.         | - 1568       | -----, B.                 | - 1631, 1813 |
| 1680                 |              | Langton, Bishop           | - 1228       | Leland, b. 1691, d. 1766  | 1750         |
| 1844, 1856           |              | Languedoc, Crusade        | - 1209       | -----, b. 1722, d. 1785   | 1770         |
| e, b. 1756, d.       |              | ----- canal               | - 1664       | Lely, b. 1617, d. 1680    | - 1660       |
| 1820                 |              | Lannes, General 1806,     | 1809         | Le Maire                  | - 1616       |
| 1759                 |              | La Pena                   | - 1808       | Lemnos, B.                | - 1807       |
| le, b. 1751, d.      |              | La Peyrouse (1788),       | 1785         | Lennox                    | - 1565, 1570 |
| 1820                 |              | Lapide, d. 1637           | - 1620       | Le Nôtre, b. 1613, d.     |              |
| 1797                 |              | La Place, b. 1749, d.     |              | 1700                      | - 1680       |
| us, Christian        |              | 1827                      | - 1796       | Lens, B.                  | - 1644       |
| b. between 325-330   |              | La Plata, independ.       | - 1816       | Lenses, discovery         | - 1252       |
| ount                 | - 1736       | Lardner, b. 1684, d. 1768 | 1750         | Leo the Great, Pope       | - 400        |
| De) Evans            | - 1854       | Largs, B.                 | - 1263       | *-----, II., Pope         | - 682        |
| s III.               | - 1240       | Larissa, B.               | - 1822       | -----, III.               | - 786        |
| Lokietock            | - 1320       |                           |              |                           |              |

|                                                                    |             |                                 |               |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Leo IV., Pope - - -                                                | 848         | Liege, C. - - -                 | 882           | Longwy, C. - - -               | 1792                          |
| — V. - - -                                                         | 903         | Liegnitz, B. - - -              | 1760          | Lope, b. 1562, d. 1635         | 1620                          |
| — VI. - - -                                                        | 928         | Light, aberration - - -         | 1659          | Lopez against Cuba - - -       | 1850                          |
| — VII. - - -                                                       | 936         | —, refraction 1624, 1629        | —             | Lord, Our - - -                | 30                            |
| — VIII. - - -                                                      | 963         | —, refrangibility - - -         | 1666          | Lorenzo di Medici - - -        | 1472                          |
| IX - 1049, 1053, 1154                                              | —           | —, polarisation - - -           | 1810          | —, house of - - -              | 1478, 1492                    |
| X. 1513, 1515, 1520, 1521                                          | —           | —, brigade - - -                | 1854          | L'Orient, B. - - -             | 1795                          |
| XI. - - -                                                          | 1605        | Lignano, B. - - -               | 1176          | Lorraine - - -                 | 1049                          |
| XII. - - -                                                         | 1823        | Ligny, B. - - -                 | 1815          | —, house of - - -              | 1048                          |
| I., Emperor 457, 474                                               | —           | Ligurian republic - - -         | 1797          | Lothaire - - -                 | 984, 985                      |
| II. - - -                                                          | 474         | Lille, C. 1667, 1668, 1708      | —             | Lotharius II., of Lor. 845     | —                             |
| III. - - -                                                         | 726         | Lily, b. 1466, d. 1522 - - -    | 1517          | — I., of Germ. 840,            | 841, 855                      |
| IV. - - -                                                          | 780         | Lima, F. - - -                  | 1835          | — II. - - -                    | 1125, 1137                    |
| V. - - -                                                           | 813, 814    | —, destroyed - - -              | 1746          | Louis I., of France 781, 814,  | 817, 818                      |
| VI. - - -                                                          | 886         | Limerick, F. - - -              | 800           | — II. - - -                    | 877                           |
| Leon, C. - - -                                                     | 996         | —, C. - - -                     | 1651, 1691    | — III. - - -                   | 879                           |
| —, kingdom - - -                                                   | 750         | Linacre, Dr. - - -              | 1522          | — IV. - - -                    | 929, 936, 939                 |
| Leonardo da Vinci, b. 1452, d. 1520 - - -                          | 1509        | Lincoln, B. - - -               | 1141, 1217    | V. - - -                       | 966, 967                      |
| Leontius - 695, 698, 705                                           | —           | Linden, B. - - -                | 1800          | — VI. - - -                    | 1108, 1119                    |
| — Pilatus - - -                                                    | 1860        | Linen-weavers - - -             | 1336          | — VII. - - -                   | 1137, 1147                    |
| Leopold the Illustrious 928                                        | —           | Lingard, b. 1771, d. 1851 - - - | 1840          | — VIII. - - -                  | 1215, 1216,                   |
| I., of Baben. 943                                                  | —           | Linnæus, b. 1707, d. 1778 - - - | 1750          | — IX. - - -                    | 1217, 1222, 1225              |
| — of Austria - - -                                                 | 1138        | *Linus, Pope - - -              | 66            | — IX. - - -                    | 1226, 1229, 1230,             |
| — II. - - -                                                        | 1386        | Lionel, B. - - -                | 1367, 1377    | — IX. - - -                    | 1250, 1252, 1259, 1270        |
| — of S. C. 1830, 1831                                              | —           | Lipari, B. - - -                | 1676          | X. - - -                       | 1305, 1314, 1316              |
| — I., Emp. 1658, 1671                                              | —           | Liprandi, Gen. - - -            | 1854, 1855    | XI. 1461, 1468, 1469,          | 1475, (1482)                  |
| — II. - - -                                                        | 1790, 1792  | Lipatus, b. 1547, d. 1606 1601  | —             | — XII. 1498, 1499, 1507,       | 1508, 1509, 1511, 1514, 1515  |
| — George - - -                                                     | 1853        | Lisbon, earthquake - - -        | 1755          | — XIII. - - -                  | 1610, 1615,                   |
| Leovigild - - -                                                    | 585         | Lisle, Lord - - -               | 1453          | — XIV. - - -                   | 1639, 1643                    |
| Lepanto, B. - - -                                                  | 1571        | —, Sir George - - -             | 1648          | — XIV. - - -                   | 1643, 1650,                   |
| Lerne - - -                                                        | 1598        | Lissa, B. - - -                 | 1787          | 1661, 1662, 1667, 1672, 1673,  | 1681, 1683, 1685, 1688, 1691, |
| Le Sage, b. 1668, d. 1747 - - -                                    | 1730        | Litanies - - -                  | 483           | — XV. 1715, 1757, 1771         | 1700, 1701, 1715              |
| *Leslie, mathematician and natural philosopher, - b. 1766, d. 1832 | —           | Litany, the - - -               | 1543          | — XVI. - - -                   | 1774, 1787,                   |
| Lessing, b. 1729, d. 1781 - - -                                    | 1770        | Lithography, invented 1796      | —             | — XVII. - - -                  | 1788, 1790, 1791, 1793        |
| Le Tellier - - -                                                   | 1685        | Littler, Sir John - - -         | 1845          | — XVIII. - - -                 | 1793, 1795                    |
| Leucothia, planet - - -                                            | 1855        | Liturgy 1549, 1551, 1637        | —             | — XVIII. - - -                 | 1795, 1814,                   |
| Leuwenhoeck, b. 1632, d. 1723 - - -                                | 1700        | Liverpool, Lord 1812, 1827      | —             | — XVIII. - - -                 | 1815, 1823, 1834              |
| Le Verrier, astronom. 1847                                         | —           | Livingstone, Dr. - - -          | 1851          | — Philippe - - -               | 1793, 1820,                   |
| Levi Sabatini - - -                                                | 1666        | Livonia - - -                   | 988, 1561     | 1835, 1836, 1844, 1846, 1848,  | 1850                          |
| Leviathan - - -                                                    | 1857        | Llewellyn - - -                 | 1282, (1283)  | — Napoléon. See                | —                             |
| Lewes, B. - - -                                                    | 1264        | Lochleven - - -                 | 1567          | Napoleon II. - - -             | —                             |
| Lewis I., of Germ. 841, 842                                        | —           | Locke, b. 1632, d. 1704 1690    | —             | — of Aquitaine - - -           | 781                           |
| — II. - - -                                                        | 855         | Lockhart, Captain, d. 1855      | —             | —, son of Phil. - - -          | 1316                          |
| — III. - - -                                                       | 877         | Lodi, B. - - -                  | 1796          | — of Hungary - - -             | 1342                          |
| — IV. - - -                                                        | 900         | Logan, b. 1748, d. 1788 1770    | —             | — I. of Anjou - - -            | 1329                          |
| V. - - -                                                           | 1314, 1319, | Logarithms, invented 1614       | —             | — II. - - -                    | 1335                          |
| — 1322, 1328, 1346, 1347                                           | —           | Lollar, Walter - - -            | 1322          | — III. - - -                   | 1429                          |
| — of Arles - - -                                                   | 904         | Lollards - - -                  | 1413          | — of Nassau - - -              | 1505                          |
| — of Bavaria 1825, 1848                                            | —           | Lombard, Peter - - -            | 1151          | Louisa, D. of G. II. - - -     | 1759                          |
| — of Hungary - - -                                                 | 1342        | — league 1167, 1176,            | 1177          | — Carolina - - -               | 1848                          |
| — II. - - -                                                        | 1516, 1526  | —, new - - -                    | 1226          | Louisburg, C. - - -            | 1745, 1748                    |
| —, b. 1773, d. 1818 1810                                           | —           | Lombards - 568, 637, 752,       | 754, 756, 774 | Louvois - - -                  | 1655                          |
| — of Requesens - - -                                               | 1573        | Lombardy - - -                  | 1719          | Louvre, inaugur. - - -         | 1687                          |
| —, M. G. - - -                                                     | 1810        | Lombe - - -                     | 1719          | — Lovat - - -                  | (1747), 1748                  |
| Lexington, B. - - -                                                | 1775        | London, incorpor. - - -         | 1208          | — Lovel, Lord - - -            | 1688                          |
| Leyden, S. - - -                                                   | 1574        | —, Mechanics' In-               | —             | — Low Church - - -             | 1703                          |
| —, b. 1775, d. 1811 1800                                           | —           | stitute - - -                   | 1822          | — Lowendahl, Count 1747        | —                             |
| L'Huilier, b. 1750, d. 1841 - - -                                  | 1840        | —, university - - -             | 1828          | — Lower, or Greek emp. 800     | —                             |
| *Liberius - - -                                                    | 352         | T. 1829, 1831, 1832             | —             | — Lowositz, B. - - -           | 1795                          |
| Licinius - 312, 313, 323                                           | —           | Londonderry, Lord - - -         | 1822          | — Lowth, b. 1710, d. 1796 1790 | —                             |
| Liebnitz, b. 1646, d. 1716 - - -                                   | 1677        | —, S. - - -                     | 1689          | — Loyalty loan - - -           | 1796                          |
|                                                                    |             | Longchamp - - -                 | 1191          | — Loyola, Ignatius - - -       | 1534                          |
|                                                                    |             | Longiellow, poet - - -          | 1850          | — Lübeck, Hans. league 1341    | —                             |
|                                                                    |             | Longinus - - -                  | 973           |                                |                               |
|                                                                    |             | Longitude by sea - - -          | 1761          |                                |                               |
|                                                                    |             | Longueville, duke - - -         | 1513          |                                |                               |

|                              | A.C.               |                          | A.C.               |                       | A.C.         |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Lubeck, an. to France        | 1810               | Macriewice, B.           | - 1794             | Malplaquet, B.        | - 1709       |
| Lucan, b. 39, d. 65          | - 49               | Madagascar, discov.      | - 1507             | Malta, order          | - 1699       |
| Lucas, Sir George            | - 1648             | Madeira                  | - 1345, 1431       | S.                    | - 1565       |
| Lucia, St., C.               | 1794, 1796         | C.                       | - 1407             | C.                    | - 1798, 1800 |
| restored                     | - 1814             | Madiaia, persecution     | - 1853             | Malte Brun            | - 1810       |
| Lucian, b. ab. 120, d.       | - 139              | Madison, James           | - 1809             | Malthus, b. 1766, d.  | - 1829       |
| ab. 200                      | - 139              | Madras, settlement       | - 1620             | 1835                  | - 1829       |
| Lucilianus                   | - 350              | F.                       | - 1640             | Malua, b. 1775, d.    | 1810         |
| *Lucius I., Pope             | - 252              | C.                       | - 1746             | Mamelon, C.           | - 1855       |
| II.                          | - 1144             | bishopric                | - 1833             | Mamelukes             | - 1256, 1517 |
| III.                         | - 1181             | Madrid, F.               | - 1526             | Manchester, borough   | - 1832       |
| Lucknow, C.                  | - 1857             | C.                       | - 1085, 1812       | Mandeville, d. 1372   | - 1340       |
| Luddites                     | - 1811             | insurrect.               | - 1854             | Manes, founder of the | - 1340       |
| Luders                       | - 1854             | Mædler, astr.            | - 1846             | sect of the Mani-     | - 250        |
| Ludlow, B.                   | - 1459             | Maestricht, C.           | 1679, 1673         | chæans                | - 1768       |
| Ludovicus Vives              | - 1517             | Magdalene, hospital      | - 1770             | Mangalore, C.         | - 1795       |
| Luitprand, d. 970            | - 954              | Magdeburg, C.            | - 1631             | Manheim, C.           | - 1014, 1022 |
| Luke, St.                    | - 58               | Magee, b. 1765, d.       | 1831               | Manichæans            | - 1555       |
| Lumville, P.                 | - 1801             | Magellan                 | - 1519, 1521       | Manila                | - 1626       |
| Lusignan                     | 1186, 1187, 1192   | Magic lantern            | - 1260             | Mansfield, Count      | 1618, 1626   |
| house                        | - 1489             | Magna Charta             | - 1215             | Mansoura, B.          | - 1250       |
| Luther                       | - 1517, 1518, 1519 | Magnentius               | - 350              | Mantchoo Tartars      | - 1643       |
| 1520, 1521, 1522, 1528       | 1546               | Magnet                   | - 1600, (1576)     | Mantua, surrenders    | - 1797       |
| astronomer                   | - 1858             | Magnus                   | - 1066             | Manuel II. Palæol.    | - 1391       |
| Lutheran church              | - 1818             | Mavyary                  | - 847              | Godoy, Don            | - 1851       |
| Lutter, B.                   | - 1626             | Maharajpoor, B.          | - 1843             | Maps                  | - 1489       |
| Lutzen, B.                   | - 1632, 1813       | Mahmoud                  | - 1001, 1025       | Mar, earl             | - 1570       |
| Luxemburg, duke              | - 1668             | Mahomet                  | 571, 609, 622, 632 | Marat                 | - 1718       |
| Marshal                      | 1690,              | Al Mahdi                 | - 908              | Maratti, b. 1625, d.  | - 1793       |
| 1692, 1693                   | - 1394             | Almanzor                 | - 996              | 1713                  | - 1690       |
| Lyons, B.                    | - 1274             | l. emp.                  | 1410, 1413         | Marceau               | - 1794       |
| councils                     | 1245, 1274         | II.                      | 1451, 1453, 1459   | Marcel                | - 1358       |
| Admiral                      | - 1854, 1855       | III.                     | - 1470             | Marcellinus, hist.    | - 532        |
| Lyttleton, jurist            | - 1481             | IV.                      | - 1598             | *Marcellus I., Pope   | - 296        |
| b. 1709, d.                  | - 1750             | V.                       | - 1649, 1687       | II.                   | - 308        |
| 1773                         | - 1750             | VI.                      | - 1808             | Marchfeld, B.         | - 1278       |
| M'Adam, b. 1756, d.          | - 1820             | II. of Granada           | 1272               | Marcia                | - 129        |
| 1826                         | - 1820             | Mahometanism             | 622, 1043          | Marcian, emp.         | - 450        |
| Macartney, earl 1792, (1794) | - 1830             | Mahratta war             | - 1803, 1817       | Marcion               | - 138        |
| Macaulay, b. 1768, d.        | - 1850             | Maida, B.                | - 1806             | March, Count de la    | - 1572       |
| 1836                         | - 1850             | Mail coaches             | - 1784             | Marco Polo            | - 1199, 1268 |
| Macbeth                      | - 1039, 1057       | Maimbourg, b. 1610, d.   | - 1670             | Marcus                | - 203        |
| Mac Caskill, Gen.            | - 1845             | 1686                     | - 1670             | *Marcus, Pope         | - 336        |
| Macdonald                    | - 1799, 1840       | Mainfroi                 | - 1258, 1266       | Marcus Aurelius       | - 161        |
| Macdonalds, massacre         | 1692               | Maintenon, b. 1635, d.   | - 1700             | Mardyke, sold         | - 1662       |
| Macdonius                    | - 381              | 1719                     | - 1700             | Marengo, B.           | - 1800       |
| Macnam                       | - 1345             | Maires du Palais         | - 613              | Margaret of Scotland  | - 1068       |
| Macchiavelli, b. 1469, d.    | - 1517             | Maitland, W.             | - 1750             | of France             | - 1189       |
| 1527                         | - 1517             | Majano                   | - 1451             | D. of Henry           | - 1272       |
| Mac, General                 | - 1805             | Majorianus, emp.         | - 457              | of France             | - 1307       |
| Macarty                      | - 1689             | Malacca, to Brit.        | - 1825             | D. of Ed. I.          | 1307         |
| MacKenzie                    | - 1789             | Malachy II.              | - 980              | - 1377, 1422          | - 1422       |
| b. 1745 d.                   | - 1800             | Malaga, B.               | - 1651, 1704       | of Norway             | - 1286       |
| 1831                         | - 1854             | Malakhoff, C.            | - 1853             | of Sweden             | 1380,        |
| 's farm                      | - 1854             | Malcolm                  | - 945              | 1389, 1397            | - 1464       |
| Macintosh, b. 1766, d.       | - 1820             | III.                     | 1057, 1068,        | of Anjou              | 1461, 1464   |
| 1832                         | - 1850             | 1072, 1079, 1093         | - 1820             | of Burgundy           | 1487,        |
| Maclean, painter             | - 1850             | b. 1769, d.              | - 1820             | of Valois             | - 1572       |
| 1746                         | - 1730             | 1833                     | - 1820             | D. of H. VII.         | 1569         |
| MacLure, Captain             | - 1850             | Malebranche, b. 1638,    | - 1673             | of Parma              | - 1559       |
| Macmanus                     | - 1849             | d. 1715                  | - 1794             | Maria of Burgundy     | - 1478       |
| Macnaughten, Sir W.          | 1841               | Malesherbes              | - 1794             | Theresa               | - 1656, 1683 |
| MacPherson, b. 1738, d.      | - 1780             | Malherbe, b. ab. 1556,   | - 1601             | Clementina            | - 1588       |
| 1796                         | - 217, 218         | d. 1628                  | - 1750             | Theresa               | 1740, 1741,  |
| Macrinus                     | - 217, 218         | Mallet, b. 1700, d. 1765 | 1750               | 1772,                 | - 1772,      |
| Macrobis                     | - 400              | b. 1730, d. 1807         | 1790               |                       |              |
|                              |                    | Malone, b. 1741, d. 1812 | 1790               |                       |              |

|                          | A.C.                                           |                             | A.C.                         |                              | A.C.              |
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| Maria I., of Portugal    | 1777, 1786, 1816                               | Massena                     | 1790, 1910, 1811             | Meal-Tub Plot                | - 1679            |
| — da Gloria              | 1826, 1828, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1853             | Massillon, b.               | 1663, d. 1742                | Mechanic's Institut.         | - 1823            |
| — Louisa                 | 1810, 1814, 1847                               | Massinger, b.               | 1584, d. 1640                | Mede, b.                     | 1586, d. 1638     |
| — Anne, of Austria       | 1665                                           | Massoura, B.                | - 1620                       | Medici                       | - 1492, 1431      |
| Mariana, b.              | 1536, d. 1624                                  | Mathew, Theobald            | - 1250                       | Mesina Sidonia               | - 1568            |
| —                        | - 1610                                         | —, St.                      | - 37                         | Meeanee, B.                  | - 1843            |
| Maria di Medici          | - 1610                                         | —, Paris                    | - 1239                       | Meerut, massacre             | - 1847            |
| — Beatrice               | - 1701                                         | —, Visconti                 | - 1296                       | Mehemet Ali                  | 1811, 1828, 1849  |
| — Antoinette             | - 1793                                         | —, of Westmins.             | 1364                         | Meistersingers               | - 1385            |
| — Bonaparte              | - 1836                                         | —, b. 1662, d. 1714         | 1710                         | Melanchthon, b.              | ab. 1497, d. 1560 |
| —                        | - 1848                                         | Mathews, b.                 | 1776, d. 1835                | —                            | 1518, 1830, 1860  |
| Mariendahl, B.           | - 1645                                         | Matilda of Flanders         | - 1087                       | Melas                        | - 1800            |
| Marnigano, B.            | - 1515                                         | — of Tuscany                | 1077, 1090, 1115, 1158       | Melbourne                    | 1834, 1835, 1860  |
| Marnier's compass        | - 1599                                         | —, of Scotland              | - 1135                       | * Melchisedes, Pope          | - 311             |
| Martino Faliero          | - 1355                                         | —, D. of Hen. I.            | 1135, 1141, 1147, 1154       | Melchior                     | - 1207            |
| Mart, St.                | - 1850                                         | —, D. of Hen. II.           | 1189                         | Melek Shah, 1075, 1076, 1092 | - 1201            |
| Marlborough              | 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1722       | —, of B-ulogue              | 1154                         | Melpomene, planet            | - 1862            |
| Marmont, Marshal         | 1811, 1812, 1814, 1852                         | Matthias                    | 1458, 1490                   | Menal Bridge                 | - 1826            |
| —                        | - 1812, 1814, 1852                             | —, of Germ.                 | - 1612                       | Mendelssohn, b.              | 1809, d. 1847     |
| Marmontel, b.            | 1728, d. 1780                                  | Maturin, d.                 | 1825                         | —                            | - 1835            |
| —                        | - 1780                                         | Maudslayi                   | - 1810                       | Mengs, b.                    | 1726, d. 1779     |
| Marquesas                | - 1842                                         | —                           | - 1806                       | Mennonites                   | - 1537            |
| Marryat, b.              | 1792, d. 1848                                  | Maudslayi, d.               | 1849                         | Menou                        | - 1891            |
| —                        | - 1840                                         | Maupertius                  | - 1750                       | Menschikoff                  | - 1844            |
| Marshall, d.             | 1681                                           | Maurice                     | - 582                        | Mentz. See Mayence.          |                   |
| Marston Moor, B.         | - 1644                                         | —, elector                  | - 1547                       | Mensikoff                    | - 1735            |
| Martaban, S.             | - 1852                                         | —, stadtholder              | - 1584                       | Mercator                     | - 1570            |
| Martialis, b. ab. 43, d. | ab. 104                                        | —, of Nassau                | - 1625                       | —, b. 1512, d.               | 1594              |
| —                        | - 100                                          | —                           | - 1646                       | —                            | 1670              |
| Martin I., Pope          | - 649                                          | —, b. 1753, d.              | 1824                         | Mercia, kingdom              | - 596             |
| — II.                    | - 882                                          | —, Captain                  | - 1811                       | —                            | - 1773            |
| — III.                   | - 942                                          | Maurienne                   | - 1027                       | Mercury, transit             | - 1631            |
| — IV.                    | - 1281                                         | Mauritius, Bishop           | - 1086                       | Mérovée                      | - 448, 451        |
| — V.                     | - 1417, 1431                                   | —, taken from               | - 1810                       | Merovingian dynasty          | - 448             |
| —, Jonathan              | - 1829                                         | —, French                   | - 1810                       | Mersburg, B.                 | - 932, 1081       |
| —, arrested              | - 1848                                         | Maxentius                   | - 312                        | —                            | - 873             |
| Martinique, C.           | 1762, 1767, 1794, 1809                         | Maximian                    | - 286, 304                   | Measur                       | - 1785            |
| —                        | - 1540                                         | Maximilian                  | - 1478                       | Messier, b.                  | 1730, d. 1817     |
| Martyr, b.               | 1500, d. 1563                                  | —, I, of Germ.              | 1493, 1495, 1504, 1508, 1511 | Messina, B.                  | - 1576            |
| Martyrs, era             | - 284                                          | —, II.                      | - 1564                       | —, C.                        | - 1848            |
| Mary, Virgin             | - 608, 1140                                    | —, Sforza                   | - 1512                       | —, earthquake                | 1826              |
| —, D. of Edw. I.         | - 1307                                         | —, General                  | - 1618                       | Metastasio, b.               | 1698, d. 1782     |
| —, D. of Edw. III.       | - 1377                                         | —, Joseph I.                | - 1745, 1777                 | —                            | - 1746            |
| —, Bohun                 | - 1413                                         | —, of Bavaria               | - 1799, 1805, 1825           | Metcalfe                     | - 1740            |
| —, D. of H. VIII.        | - 1509, 1514                                   | —, II.                      | - 1848                       | Methodists                   | - 1728, 1740      |
| —, queen of Scots        | 1542, 1558, 1561, 1565, 1567, 1568, 1572, 1587 | Maximin                     | - 233, 238                   | Methuen, T.                  | - 1703            |
| —, Queen                 | 1547, 1553, 1555, 1558                         | —                           | - 306, 313                   | Metis planet discov.         | - 1804            |
| —, de Medici             | 1600, 1610                                     | Maximus Tyrius              | - 180                        | Metius                       | - 1380            |
| —, D. of Chas. I.        | - 1649                                         | —                           | - 388                        | Mettray, school at           | - 1829            |
| —, Beatrice              | - 1689, 1718                                   | —                           | - 455                        | Metz, S.                     | - 1843            |
| —, D. of J. II.          | 1689, 1694, 1702                               | Maxwell, b.                 | 1795, d. 1851                | Meunier                      | - 1826            |
| —                        | - 1699                                         | Mayence, or Mentz, councils | - 1792, 1793                 | Mexico, C.                   | - 1519, 1821      |
| —, Louisa                | - 1699                                         | —, explosion                | - 1857                       | —, indep.                    | - 1822, 1829      |
| —, D. of G. II.          | - 1760                                         | Mayenne                     | - 1580                       | —, war 1845                  | 1847, 1853        |
| Maryland                 | - 1632                                         | Maynooth College            | - 1795                       | Mezery, b.                   | 1610, d. 1679     |
| Masham, Mrs.             | - 1714                                         | Maypo, B.                   | - 1818                       | —                            | - 1807            |
| Maskelyne, b.            | 1732, d. 1811                                  | Mazarin                     | 1642, 1648, 1652, 1651       | Mezzofanti, d.               | 1849              |
| —                        | - 1761                                         | Mazeppa                     | - 1704                       | —                            | - 811             |
| Massor, b.               | 1706, d. 1763                                  | Mead, b.                    | 1753, d. 1754                | Michael, Emperor             | - 1680            |
| —, b. 1725, d.           | 1797                                           | Meagher                     | - 1848, 1849                 | —, VII.                      | - 1613            |
| Massaniello              | - 1647                                         | —                           | - 1848, 1849                 | —, of Russia                 | 1815              |
|                          |                                                |                             |                              | —, Angelo, b.                | 1674              |
|                          |                                                |                             |                              | —, Grand Duke                | 1554              |
|                          |                                                |                             |                              | Middleton, b.                | 1708, d. 1740     |
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| Miguel, Don 1834, 1838, 1833, | 1834       | Montefiore, Sir Moses        | 1837                | Mowbray, Robert de            | 1093         |
| Milan, C. 1154, 1162, 1796,   | 1800       | Montenotte, B. -             | 1796                | Thomas -                      | 1405         |
| insurrection -                | 1848       | Monterey, C. -               | 1846                | Mozart, b. 1756, d. 1792      | 1770         |
| T. -                          | 1849       | Montes Claros, B. -          | 1665                | Mudie, b. 1777, d. 1842       | 1840         |
| Milano -                      | 1856       | Montesquieu, b. 1689,        |                     | Mühlberg, B. -                | 1547         |
| Milil, b. 1774, d. 1836 -     | 1830       | d. 1755 -                    | 1749                | Mühldorf, B. -                | 1319         |
| Millar, Filmore -             | 1850       | Montesquieu -                | 1792                | Mule Jenny -                  | 1767         |
| Milder, Hugh -                | 1850       | Monte Video, C. -            | 1807                | Mulhausen, B. -               | 1525         |
| sculptor -                    | 1850       | Montfaucon, b. 1655, d.      |                     | Müller, b. 1436, d. 1476      | 1470         |
| Milner, b. 1714, d. 1812      | 1790       | 1741 -                       | 1720                | -, b. 1752, d. 1809           | 1790         |
| -, b. 1802, d. 1856           | 1850       | Montgolfer -                 | 1783                | Mundinus, d. 1326 -           | 1322         |
| Milton, b. 1608, d. 1674      | 1667       | Montgomery, b. 1771,         |                     | Mungo Park -                  | 1795, 1805   |
| Mitico, retreat -             | 1800       | d. 1854 -                    | 1850                | Munich, Marshal -             | 1796         |
| Minden, B. -                  | 1759       | Monti, b. 1753, d. 1828      | 1810                | revolution -                  | 1848         |
| Minie rifle -                 | 1854       | Montmorenci -                | 1567                | T -                           | 1850         |
| Minimi, order -               | 1467       | Montpensier, duke -          | 1846                | Municipal Corp. Bill -        | 1835         |
| Minorca, C. 1708, 1756,       | 1798       | Montreal, C. -               | 1760                | Munoz, b. 1745, d. 1799       | 1790         |
| Minto, Lord -                 | 1807, 1810 | Montrose -                   | 1646, 1650          | Munro -                       | 1646         |
| Minutius Felix -              | 194        | Montserrat, C. -             | 1811                | -                             | 1764         |
| Mirabeau, b. 1749, d.         |            | Monument, London -           | 1677                | Munster, C. -                 | 1586         |
| 1791 -                        | 1780       | Moodkee, B. -                | 1845                | -, T. -                       | 1648         |
| Mirza, Mehemet Khan           | 1834       | Moolraj -                    | 1848, 1849          | Munzer -                      | 1625         |
| Missionary Society -          | 1794       | Mooltan, B. -                | 1810                | Murat 18'6, 1808, 1813,       | 1815         |
| Mississippi, F. colony        | 1702       | -, C. -                      | 1818                | Murcia, C. -                  | 1172         |
| -, scheme -                   | 1720       | Moore, Sir John -            | 1809                | Murdoch -                     | 1792         |
| Missolonghi, C. -             | 1826       | -, b. 1780, d. 1852          | 1816                | Murillo, b. 1618, d. 1685     | 1660         |
| Mitchell -                    | 1848       | Moors -                      | 711, 713, 732, 756, | Murphy, b. 1747, d. 1805      | 1790         |
| Colonel -                     | 1867       | 778, 938, 1084, 1139, 1172,  |                     | Murray, Regent 1567, 1568,    | 1570         |
| Mitford, b. 1734, d. 1827     | 1800       | 1212, 1236, 1340, 1492, 1610 |                     | General -                     | 1781         |
| -, b. 1786, d. 1853           | 1850       | Moralities -                 | 1369, 1543          | Sir John -                    | 1813         |
| Moawiyah I. 648, 661, 679     |            | Morat, B. -                  | 1476                | Murviadro, B. -               | 1811         |
| Modena, duchy -               | 1152       | Moravian brethren            | 1457                | Mursuphus -                   | 1203, 1204   |
| revolution -                  | 1848       | More, Hannah b. 1744,        |                     | Musa -                        | 713          |
| Mor -                         | 969        | d. 1833 -                    | 1764                | -                             | 1410         |
| Mogadore, bombarded           | 1844       | -, Sir Thomas 1530, 1535     |                     | Muschenbrock, b. 1692,        |              |
| Moguls 1526, 1678, 1739,      | 1803       | Morea -                      | 1699, 1715, 1828    | d. 1761 -                     | 1750         |
| Mohacz, B. -                  | 1326, 1687 | Moreau 1796, 1799, 1800,     |                     | Museum, British -             | 1753         |
| Molié, Count -                | 1836       | 1804, 18. 3.                 |                     | Musgrave, b. ab. 1758,        |              |
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| 1673 -                        | 1667       | Morgarten, B. -              | 1315                | Muskets, introduc. -          | 1821         |
| Molinos -                     | 1675       | Morland, b. 1764, d.         |                     | Mustapha I. 1617, 1622, 1623  |              |
| Molly Maguires -              | 1845       | 1804 -                       | 1800                | II. -                         | 1695         |
| Molucca, islands 1623, 1796   |            | Mormons -                    | 1857                | III. -                        | 1757, 1774   |
| Molucca the Moor -            | 1879       | Mornington, earl -           | 1798                | IV. -                         | 1807, 1808   |
| Molwitz, B. -                 | 1741       | Morocco, F. -                | 1061                | Mynpoorie, mutiny -           | 1857         |
| Monachism -                   | 325        | Moroso -                     | 1697                | Myriobiblon -                 | 891          |
| Moncey -                      | 1794       | Morrison, b. 1753, d.        |                     | Mysteries and Moral-          |              |
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| Moncontour, B. -              | 1569       | Mortier 1803, 1806, 1814,    |                     | Nadir Shah -                  | 1739         |
| Monge, b. 1745, d. 1818       | 1800       | 1835                         |                     | Næfels, B. -                  | 1388         |
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| Monod, d. 1856 -              | 1850       | Edm. -                       | 1377, 1399          | Nancy, B. -                   | (1477), 1476 |
| Monothelites -                | 681        | -, cross, B. -               | 1461                | Nankin, P. -                  | 1842         |
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| President -                   | 1817       | -, C. 1392, 1571, 1812       |                     | Napier, b. 1550, d. 1617      | 1614         |
| Monstrelet, b. 1390, d.       |            | P. -                         | 1686                | Com. -                        | 1833, 1840   |
| 1453 -                        | 1425       | Mosheim, b. 1694, d.         |                     | Sir Charles -                 | 1843         |
| Montacute -                   | 1464       | 1755 -                       | 1750                | -, 1849, 1850, 1853           |              |
| Montague, b. 1690, d.         |            | Moskwa, B. -                 | 1812                | Naples, B. -                  | 1848         |
| 1762 -                        | 1723       | Mostal -                     | 1098                | earthquake -                  | 1857         |
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| 1592 -                        | 1580       | Motawakel -                  | 847                 | 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1821  |              |
| Montanus -                    | 180        | Mountaineers -               | 1793                | II. -                         | 1811, 1839   |
| Montcalm -                    | 1757, 1759 | Mount Casino, monas.         | 520                 | III. -                        | 1836         |
| Montebello, B. -              | 1800       | Mountjoy, Lord -             | 1601                | 1840, 1846, 1847              |              |
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 Denmark 1519, 1527, 1539  
 —, Prussia &  
 Saxony - 1525  
 —, Berne - 1528  
 —, Geneva 1535  
 —, England 1361,  
 1380, 1531, 1534, 1540  
 —, Scotland 1560  
 —, Ireland 1536  
 Reform Bill - 1832  
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 Regnard, b. 1655, d. 1709 - 1680  
 Regnier, b. 1573, d. 1613 - 1806  
 —, General - 1757  
 Reichenberg, B. - 1832  
 Reichstadt, duke 1811, 1832  
 Reid, b. 1709, d. 1796 1764  
 Reign of Terror - 1798  
 Rembrandt, b. 1606, d. ab. 1680 - 1660  
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 —, Quarterly - 1803  
 Reynolds - 1768

|                              | A.C.             |                            | A.C.             |                               | A.C.              |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Rhasis, b. ab. 852, d.       |                  | Robert, St. Louis' bro.    | 1250             | Roses, faction of             | 1209              |
| 902 -                        | 908              | — of Gloucester            | 1263             | —, v. ar                      | 1455, 1485        |
| Rheinfeld, B.                | 1634             | — II., Stuart              | 1371             | Rosicrucian mania             | 1614              |
| Rheita, De                   | 1660             | — III.                     | 1390             | Ross, C.                      | 1649              |
| Rhine, passage               | 1672             | — of Germany               | 1400             | —, Lord                       | 1845              |
| —, boundary                  | 1801             | Robertson, b. 1721, d.     |                  | —, General                    | 1814              |
| —, confederation             | 1806             | 1798                       | 1759             | —, Captain, d. 1855           | 1818,             |
| Rhode Island                 | 1635             | Robertvald                 | 1650             |                               | 1833, 1841        |
| Rhodes, Colossus             | 653              | Robespierre                | 1793, 1794       | Rossellini, b. 1800, d.       |                   |
| —, C.                        | 1300             | Rochambeau                 | 1780, 1781       | 1843                          | 1840              |
| Riall, General               | 1814             | Rochead, architect         | 1850             | Rossi, Count                  | 1848              |
| Ricardo, b. 1772, d.         |                  | Rochefoucault              | 1660             | Rothschild, N. M.             | 1836              |
| 1823                         | 1820             | Rochelle, S.               | 1627             | —, Baron                      | 1849              |
| Rich, b. 1776, d. 1821       | 1810             | Rochester                  | 1685, 1700       | Roubilliac, d. 1763           | 1750              |
| Richard of Normandy          | 1013             | Rockingham                 | 1765, 1782       | Roucoux, B.                   | 1746              |
| —, son of Wm. I.             | 1087             | Rocroy, B.                 | 1643             | Rouen, C.                     | 843               |
| —, de Lacy                   | 1173             | Roderic                    | 713              | Rousseau, b. 1669, d.         |                   |
| —, I., of Engd.              | 1188,            | — of Connaught             | 1175             | 1741                          | 1730              |
| 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1199 |                  | Rodney, Adm.               | 1780, 1782       | —, b. 1712, d.                |                   |
| —, 11. 1377, 1394, 1397,     |                  | Rodolph                    | 888              | 1778                          | 1760              |
| —, 1398, 1399                |                  | — of Hansburg              |                  | Rose, b. 1673, d. 1718        | 1715              |
| —, 1493, 1485                |                  | — II.                      | 1273, 1278, 1282 | Rowley                        | 1660              |
| —, son of H. III.            | 1372             | — of Austria               | 1365             | Roxburgh, S.                  | 1460              |
| —, son of John               | 1216             | Rodrigo Diaz               | 1060             | Royal George                  | 1782              |
| —, of Cambridge              | 1229             | Roe, Sir Thomas            | 1615             | Rubens, b. 1577, d. 1640      | 1630              |
| —, duke of York              | 1377,            | Roger                      | 1050             | Rudolph                       | 1077, 1080, 1081  |
| 1454, 1455, 1460, 1461       |                  | — II.                      | 1130, 1139       | Rugen, ceded                  | 1810              |
| —, son of E. IV.             | 1483             | — of Hoveden               | 1199             | Rump Parliament               | 1648              |
| —, son of Crom-              |                  | — Mortimer                 | 1377, 1399       | Runjeet Singh                 | 1805, 1810        |
| well                         | 1658, 1659       | —, Sir William             | 1635             | Rupert                        | 1643, 1646, 1651, |
| Richardson, b. 1689, d.      |                  | Rogers                     | 1555             |                               | 1666, 1682        |
| 1761                         | 1750             | —, b. 1763, d. 1855        | 1850             | Ruric family                  | 862, 1508         |
| Riché, president             | 1846             | Rohan, Henry               | 1635             | Russell, Lord                 | 1683              |
| Richelieu                    | 1630, 1635, 1642 | Roland                     | 778              | —, Adm.                       | 1692, 1694        |
| —, duke                      | 1756             | *Rollin, historian, b.     |                  | —, Lord John                  | 1832,             |
|                              | 1815             | 1691, d. 1741              |                  |                               | 1846, 1854        |
| Richemane                    | 1800             | Rollo                      | 905              | —, Scott                      | 1837              |
| Richmond                     | 1483, 1485       | Roman empire ended         | 476              | Ruyter, De                    | 1652, 1653, 1696, |
| Richmer                      | 455, 461, 472    | —, law                     | 1182             | 1667, 1674, 1676              |                   |
| Ridley                       | 1555             | Romanow                    | 1613             | Rye House plot                | 1693              |
| Ried                         | 1813             | Romanow, house             | 1613             | Rysbrach, b. 1694, d.         |                   |
| Riego                        | 1823             | Romanus IV.                | 1068, 1071       | 1770                          | 1750              |
| Rienzi                       | 1347             | Romanzow                   | 1774             | Ryswick, P.                   | 1697              |
| Riga, F.                     | 1201             | Rome, burnt                | 64               |                               |                   |
| —, B.                        | 1704             | —, C. 410, 455, 472, 476,  |                  | Sabbatarian post. reg.        | 1850              |
| Rights, Petition of          | 1628             | 537, 547, 998, 1117, 1167, |                  | Sabektikin                    | 1001              |
| —, Bill of                   | 1689             | 1413, 1494, 1527, 1798     |                  | —, S. ellius                  | 250               |
| Rimenant, B.                 | 1578             | —, S.                      | 848, 1081        | *Sabinianus, Pope             | 604               |
| Rimini, Council              | 359              | —, insurrection            | 1848             | Sach, Hans                    | 1570              |
| Rio Janeiro, C.              | 1711             | —, republic                | 1849             | Sacheverell, Dr.              | 1709              |
| —, T.                        | 1810             | Romer, b. 1644, d. 1710    | 1667             | Sacramento, seven 1181,       | 1418              |
| Ripon, see of                | 1836             | Romilly, b. 1757, d.       |                  | St. Andrew, served            | 1840              |
| Riquet                       | 1664             | 1818                       | 1810, 1818       | —, Antoine, conflict          | 1692              |
| Rivers, Lord                 | 1483             | Roncesvalles, B.           | 778              | —, Davis, Fort, F.            | 1699              |
| Rivoli, B.                   | 1797             | Ronge                      | 1844             | —, Denis, F.                  | 624               |
| Rizzio                       | 1566             | Ronsard, b. 1524, d.       |                  | —, Dizier, B.                 | 1814              |
| Robert                       | 922              | 1589                       | 1570             | —, Domingo. See Hayti.        |                   |
| —, the Wise                  | 996, 998, 1022   | Rooke, Sir G.              | 1693, 1704       | —, Germain, T.                | 1830              |
| —, the Old                   | 1032             | Rorica, B.                 | 1808             | —, James' Pk., planted        | 1688              |
| —, Guiscard                  | 1053, 1059,      | Rosa, Salvator             | 1610             | —, Jean d'Acra, C.            | 1840              |
| 1081, 1084, 1085             |                  | —, Bonheur                 | 1850             | —, John, order                | 1099              |
| —, of Normandy               | 1076,            | Rosary                     | 1204             | —, Just                       | 1794              |
| 1087, 1096, 1100,            | 1106             | Rosas, C.                  | 1794             | —, Michael, eruption          | 1811              |
| —, of Flanders               | 1096             | —, B.                      | 1809             | —, Patrick's, F. 1181, (1190) |                   |
| —, of Arrbrissel             | 1094             | —, dictator                | 1852             | —, order                      | 1763              |
| —, Bishop                    | 1098             | Rosbach, B.                | 1382, 1757       | —, Paul's                     | 610, 1086, 1674,  |
| —, of Gloucester             | 1141,            | Roscellinus                | 1184             |                               | 1710, 1728        |
| 1147                         |                  | Roscoe, b. 1753, d. 1831   | 1795,            | —, Philip, S.                 | 1791              |
| —, Fitz Stephen              | 1149             | 1810                       |                  | —, Quentin, B.                | 1805              |
| —, de Courtenay              | 1221             | Rose, damask               | 1322             | —, Salvador                   | 1808              |
|                              |                  |                            |                  | —, Sebastian, C.              | 1802              |

|                              |                                |                               |                    |                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| St. Sebastian, B.            | - 1836                         | Say, b. 1767, d. 1832         | - 1830             | Settlement, Act 1689, 1701   | - 1701             |
| — Sophia                     | - 537, 1046                    | Scaliger, Julius, b.          | - 1540             | Seven Years' War             | - 1756             |
| — Vincent, C.                | - 1779, 1796                   | 1494, d. 1558                 | - 1540             | *Severinus, Pope             | - 640              |
| — B.                         | - 1693, 1790                   | —, Joseph, b.                 | - 1540             | Severus, Septimius 193, 194, | - 208, 211         |
| — earl                       | - 1797, 1833                   | 1540, d. 1609                 | - 1540             | —                            | - 461              |
| — eruption                   | - 1412                         | Scanderbeg                    | - 1443, 1447       | Séguin, Madame de,           | - 1690             |
| Saladin                      | - 1174, 1177, 1187,            | Schaffer                      | - 1440             | b. 1626, d. 1696             | - 1729             |
| —                            | - 1192, 1193                   | Schaffhausen                  | - 1501             | Seville, T.                  | - 1549             |
| Salamanca, university        | - 1239                         | Schiller, b. 1759, d. 1805    | - 1791             | Seymour, Lord                | - 1567             |
| —, B.                        | - 1412                         | Schism, Eastern               | - 1054             | —, Lady                      | - 1856, 1857       |
| Saldanha, duke               | - 1846, 1851                   | —, Western                    | - 1378             | —, Lord                      | - 1447             |
| Sale, General                | - 1842, 1845                   | —, Hussites                   | - 1420             | —, the Moor                  | - 1500             |
| Sali Pasha                   | - 1854                         | Schlegel, Aug., b. 1767,      | - 1820             | —, Maximilian                | - 1512             |
| Salic Law                    | - 500, 1316, 1830              | d. 1845                       | - 1820             | Shadforth, Colonel           | - 1855             |
| — dynasty                    | - 1024                         | —, Fred., b. 1772,            | - 1820             | Shadwell, b. 1640, d.        | - 1688             |
| Salisbury, countess          | - 1541                         | d. 1829                       | - 1820             | 1726                         | - 1700             |
| Sallo                        | - 1665                         | Schleswig, war 1848, 1850,    | - 1851             | Shafesbury, b. 1671,         | - 1839             |
| Salmasius                    | - 1650, 1651                   | —                             | - 1851             | d. 1712                      | - 1840             |
| Salonica, B.                 | - 1822                         | Scholastic theology           | - 1061             | Shakespeare, b. 1564, d.     | - 1601             |
| Saltoun, Lord                | - 1853                         | Schomburg                     | - 1665, 1690       | — forgeries                  | - 1782             |
| Saltz, P.                    | - 803                          | Schönbein                     | - 1846             | Shanghai, thrown open        | - 1842             |
| Saltzbach, B.                | - 1675                         | Schouten                      | - 1616             | Sharfaddin                   | - 1116             |
| Salviatti, conspiracy        | - 1478                         | Schumacher, b. 1779,          | - 1840             | Sharp, Archbp. 1664, 1679    | - 1686             |
| Salvius Armatus              | - 1285                         | d. 1850                       | - 1840             | —, Dr.                       | - 1800             |
| Samuells                     | - 1857                         | Schwartz                      | - 1340             | —, b. 1734, d. 1813          | - 1800             |
| Sancho                       | - 1000, 1028, 1035             | Schwartzberg 1814, 1852       | - 1810             | Shaw, b. 1751, d. 1813       | - 1851             |
| — II., of Castile            | - 1065                         | Scinde                        | - 1803, 1805, 1843 | Sheil                        | - 1782             |
| — and Navarre                | - 1094                         | Scio, C.                      | - 1822             | Shelburne, b. 1792, d. 1822  | - 1820             |
| —, the Great                 | - 1284                         | Scots 121, 203, 449, 843, 975 | - 1797             | Shelley, Mrs., d. 1851       | - 1840             |
| — of Navarre                 | - 1212                         | — Militia Bill                | - 1797             | Shenstone, b. 1714, d.       | - 1750             |
| Saneroff, death of           | - 1693                         | Scott, b. 1747, d. 1821       | - 1810             | 1763                         | - 1718             |
| Sanctorio                    | - 1609                         | —, Sir W., b. 1771,           | - 1827             | Shepherd                     | - 1848, 1849       |
| Sand                         | - 1819                         | d. 1832                       | - 1820, 1827       | Sherr                        | - 1794             |
| Sandwich Isles               | - 1778                         | —, General                    | - 1847             | Sheridan, b. 1751, d.        | - 1800             |
| San Martin                   | - 1818                         | Scotus, John                  | - 872              | 1816                         | - 1775, 1787, 1800 |
| San Salvador                 | - 1854                         | Scroop, b. 1255, d. 1308      | - 1300             | —, b. 1721, d. 1788          | - 1770             |
| Santa Anna                   | - 1829, 1847                   | Scroop, Archbp.               | - 1405             | Sheriff-Muir, B.             | - 1715             |
| Santa Cruz, B.               | - 1797                         | Scrope                        | - 1475             | Sherlock, b. 1641, d.        | - 1700             |
| Sapor I.                     | - 242, 244, 259, 273           | Sebastian, Don - 1574, 1579   | - 1809             | 1707                         | - 1775             |
| — II.                        | - 350                          | Sebastiani, General           | - 1809             | Sherwood, b. 1775, d.        | - 1850             |
| Saracens 189, 637, 653, 672, | - 675, 698, 700, 711, 827, 848 | Sebastopol, S.                | - 1854             | 1851                         | - 1468             |
| Saragossa, B.                | - 1710                         | —, C.                         | - 1855             | Shetland Islands             | - 1819             |
| —, S.                        | - 1808, 1809                   | Secker, b. 1693, d. 1768      | - 1750             | Shiffes                      | - 1501             |
| Saratoga, B.                 | - 1777                         | Sedgemoor, B.                 | - 1645             | Shillings coined             | - 1503             |
| Sardinia                     | - 1164, 1708, 1848             | Segur                         | - 1840             | Ship money                   | - 1634, 1637       |
| Sarmatians                   | - 282                          | Sejanus                       | - 14               | Shiracush                    | - 1171             |
| Sarpi, Paul, d. 1623         | - 1610                         | Selden, b. 1594, d. 1654      | - 1640             | Shiraz, earthquake           | - 1853             |
| Sassanidæ, dynasty 226, 651  | - 1655, 1789                   | Self-denying ordin.           | - 1645             | Shore, Sir John              | - 1792             |
| Satur                        | - 1655, 1789                   | Selim I.                      | - 1512, 1514       | Shovel, Sir Cloudesley       | - 1707             |
| Saul (see Paul)              | - 37                           | — II.                         | - 1566, 1571       | Shrewsbury, B.               | - 1403             |
| Saunders, Sir James          | - 1809                         | — III.                        | - 1789, 1807       | Sibour, Archbishop           | - 1857             |
| Saunderson                   | - 1710                         | Seljuk                        | - 1038             | Sicilian Vespers             | - 1282             |
| Sautre                       | - 1401                         | Seljukian Turks 1038, 1043,   | - 1075, 1092       | Siddons, b. 1755, d.         | - 1800             |
| Savage                       | - 1730                         | Seminare, B.                  | - 1503             | 1831                         | - 1806             |
| Savannah                     | - 1819                         | Sempach, B.                   | - 1286             | Sidney, Sir Phillip          | - 1840             |
| Savans, Journal              | - 1665                         | Semper eadem                  | - 1702             | Sidon, C.                    | - 1831             |
| Savery                       | - 1697                         | Seneca                        | - b. ab. 1, d. 65  | Siedlitz, B.                 | - 1789, 1836       |
| Savile, Sir H., mathe-       | - 1622                         | Seneffe, B.                   | - 1674             | Siège, Abbé                  | - 562, 571         |
| — matician - b. 1549, d.     | - 1810, 1816                   | Senegal, C.                   | - 1758, 1809       | — II.                        | - 658              |
| Savings' bank                | - 1489, 1498                   | Sennefelder                   | - 1796             | —, historian                 | - 1854             |
| Savonarola                   | - 1498, 1499                   | Sens, Council                 | - 1209, 1528       | —                            | - 1832, 1836       |
| Savoy, house                 | - 1027                         | Serampore, mission            | - 1799             |                              |                    |
| —, conference                | - 1661                         | *Sergius I., Pope             | - 687              |                              |                    |
| Saxe, Marshal                | - 1745, 1746,                  | —                             | - 844              |                              |                    |
| —                            | - 1747                         | —                             | - 903, 956         |                              |                    |
| — Coburg Gotha               | - 1848                         | Seringapatam, S.              | - 1792             |                              |                    |
| Saxon line                   | - 827, 1041                    | —, C.                         | - 1799             |                              |                    |
| Saxony, house of             | - 1484                         | Servetus, Michael             | - 1553             |                              |                    |
|                              |                                | Servia, F.                    | - 640              |                              |                    |

|                               | A.C.               |                                 | A.C.         |                                | A.C.                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sigismund, emp.               | 1410, 1414,        | Smolensko, C.                   | - 1504       | Stables, destroyed             | - 79                           |
| _____ I.                      | 1120, 1423, 1437   | _____ B.                        | - 1812       | Skafards, B.                   | - 1690                         |
| _____ II.                     | - 1507, 1541       | Smollett, b. 1721, d.           | - 1760       | Stafford, Earl                 | 1678, (1690)                   |
| _____                         | - 1572             | _____ 1791                      | - 1833       | Stages                         | - 1464                         |
| Sikhs, C. Mooltan             | - 1818             | Smyrna, C.                      | - 1833       | Stair, Earl                    | - 1743                         |
| def.                          | 1846, 1848, 1849   | Snellius, b. 1591, d.           | - 1624       | Stamford, B.                   | - 1066                         |
| Silesia, invasion             | - 1740             | _____ 1626                      | - 1624       | Stamp duties                   | - 1694                         |
| _____ ceded                   | - 1742             | Sobieski 1673, 1674, 1683, 1689 | - 1689       | _____ Ireland                  | 1774                           |
| _____ C.                      | - 1757             | Sobraon, B.                     | - 1846       | _____ Act 1765, (1764, 1766)   | - 1860                         |
| Silistria, C.                 | - 1829             | Socinian sect                   | - 1556       | _____ New                      | - 1860                         |
| _____ S.                      | - 1854             | Socinus Lælius                  | - 1556       | Standard, B.                   | - 1138                         |
| Silk manufact.                | - 1253, 1621       | Socrates, b. ab. 379            | - 408        | Stanhope 1708, 1710, 1717      | - 1704, 1709                   |
| Silk worms                    | - 553              | Soissons, B.                    | - 486        | Stanislaus                     | - 1764, 1771                   |
| Silver mines                  | - 964              | _____ king of                   | - 511        | _____                          | - 1738                         |
| *Silverius, Pope              | - 536              | _____ congress                  | - 1728       | Stanley, Lord                  | - 1435                         |
| Silvester. See Sylvester.     |                    | Sollman 1075, 1092, 1096        | - 1358       | _____ Miss                     | - 1854                         |
| Silvio Pellico                | - 1854             | _____ I.                        | - 1402, 1410 | Star Chamber                   | - 1487, 1641                   |
| Simancas, B.                  | - 938              | _____ II. 1520, 1521, 1522,     | - 1565       | Staremborg                     | - 1710                         |
| Simnel                        | - 1486, 1487       | _____ 1526, 1529, 1565          | - 1687       | States-General                 | - 1568, 1789                   |
| Simon of Montfort             | - 1209             | _____ III.                      | - 1687       | Stauffacher                    | - 1307                         |
| _____ 1216, 1258,             |                    | Solomons, David                 | - 1835       | Stauracius                     | - 811                          |
| _____ 1261, 1263, 1264, 1265  |                    | Solouque, Faustina I.           | - 1849       | Stayner                        | - 1666                         |
| _____ Richard, d. 1712        | 1700               | Solway Moss, B.                 | - 1458       | Steam-engine                   | 1658, 1697,                    |
| *Simplicius, Pope             | - 467              | Somerset                        | - 1458       | _____ 1765, (1769), 1815, 1819 | - 1709                         |
| _____ philosopher             | 532                | _____ protec. 1547, 1552        | - 1772       | Steele, b. 1671, d. 1729       | - 1692                         |
| Simpson, General              | - 1855             | _____ a slave                   | - 1527       | Steinkirk, B.                  | - 1471                         |
| Simon, b. 1710, d. 1761       | 1756               | _____ omers, Sir George         | - 1846       | Steno Skure                    | - 1801                         |
| _____ traveller               | - 1837             | Sonderbund                      | - 1800       | _____ the Elder                | - 1096                         |
| Sinclair, b. 1754, d. 1835    | 1820               | Sonnini, b. 1751, d. 1811       | - 1800       | Stephen of Blois               | - 1067                         |
| Singapore                     | - 1818             | Sonnites                        | - 1501       | _____ of Eng. 1061, 1067,      | - 1135, 1141, 1143, 1153, 1154 |
| Singara, B.                   | - 348              | Sootanatty                      | - 1501       | _____ St.                      | - 37                           |
| Sinking Funds                 | - 1716             | Sophi, Ismael                   | - 1682       | _____ I., Pope                 | - 253                          |
| Sinope, C.                    | - 1853             | Sophia of Russia                | - 1714       | _____ II.                      | - 784                          |
| Siroes                        | - 624              | _____ of Hanov. 1701,           | - 1727       | _____ III.                     | - 768                          |
| *Sisinnius, Pope              | - 708              | _____ of Zell                   | - 1727       | _____ IV.                      | - 816                          |
| Sismondi, b. 1773, d.         | - 1830             | _____ Princess                  | - 1820       | _____ V.                       | - 885                          |
| _____ 1842                    | - 1040             | Sorbonne, Robert de             | - 1252       | _____ VI.                      | - 896                          |
| Sitric                        | - 1057             | _____ college                   | - 1252       | _____ VII.                     | - 929                          |
| Siward                        | - 1057             | Soul 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814,    | - 1857       | _____ VIII.                    | - 939                          |
| Six Articles                  | - 1539, 1547       | _____ 1832, 1838, 1847, 1857    | - 1700       | _____ IX.                      | - 1067                         |
| Six-mile Bridge riot          | - 1852             | South, b. 1633, d. 1716         | - 1720       | Stephenson, b. 1781,           | - 1840                         |
| *Sixtus I., Pope              | - 119              | _____ Sea Com. 1716, 1720       | - 1720       | _____ d. 1848                  | - 1797                         |
| *_____ II.                    | - 257              | _____ Sea Scheme                | - 1720       | Stereotyping                   | - 1797                         |
| *_____ III.                   | - 432              | Southcote, Joanna               | - 1814       | Sterling, b. 1806, d.          | - 1840                         |
| *_____ IV.                    | - 1471             | Southern, b. 1660, d.           | - 1700       | _____ 1844                     | - 1760                         |
| *_____ V.                     | - 1585             | 1746                            | - 1813, 1820 | Sterne, b. 1713, d. 1768       | - 1849                         |
| Skipton Moor, B.              | - 1405             | Southey, b. 1774, d.            | - 1819       | Stevenson, Sir John            | - 1813                         |
| Slatina, B.                   | - 1834             | 1843                            | - 1816       | Stewart, b. 1753, d.           | - 1792, 1800                   |
| Slave Trade 1440, 1517, 1562, |                    | Southwark Bridge                | - 1672       | Stilicho                       | - 403, 405                     |
| 1761, 1776, 1788, 1789, 1796, |                    | Southwold Bay, B.               | - 1798       | Still Water, B.                | - 1777                         |
| 1807, 1834, 1838, 1839, 1848  |                    | Spa-Fields, riot                | - 1780       | Stillington, b. 1639, d.       | - 1690                         |
| Slavi                         | - 640              | Spallanzani, b. 1729, d.        | - 1285       | _____ 1699                     | - 1297                         |
| Sleidan, b. 1506, d. 1550     | 1540               | _____ 1798                      | - 1322, 1326 | Stirling, B.                   | - 1305                         |
| Sloane, b. 1660, d. 1752      | 1730               | Spectacles, invented            | - 1580       | _____ C.                       | - 1781                         |
| Sluggard kings                | - 679              | Spencers                        | - 1767       | Stock, Dr.                     | - 1830                         |
| Sluys, B.                     | - 1340             | Spenser, b. ab. 1553, d.        | - 1604       | Stockholm, massacre            | - 1719                         |
| Smalcald, league 1531, 1535   |                    | _____ 1598 or 1599              | - 1660       | _____ P.                       | - 1869                         |
| _____ war                     | - 1546             | Spinning jenny                  | - 1792       | Stockport, riot                | - 1792                         |
| Small-pox                     | - 717              | Spinola                         | - 1675       | Stoffet                        | - 1487                         |
| Smeaton, b. 1724, d.          | - 1756, 1774       | Spinoza, b. 1632, d. 1677       | - 1646       | Stoke, B.                      | - 1617                         |
| _____ 1792                    | - 1580             | Spines, diets                   | - 1856       | Sokolova, F.                   | - 1779                         |
| Smerwick, B.                  | - 1790             | _____ C. 1688, (1689), 1792     | - 1513       | Stony Point, C.                | - 1640                         |
| Smith, b. 1749, d. 1806       | 1840               | Spiritual Guide                 | - 1816       | Storford, Admiral              | - 1816                         |
| _____ b. 1779, d. 1849        | 1850               | Spirithead, review at           | - 1816       | Storring                       | - 1868, d.                     |
| _____ b. 1775, d. 1851        | 1776               | Spottiswoode                    | - 1830       | Stowe, b. ab. 1668, d.         | - 1823, 1830                   |
| _____ Adam, b. 1723,          |                    | Spurgeon                        | - 1830       | _____ 1665                     | - 1830                         |
| _____ d. 1790                 | - 1752, 1776       | Spurs, B.                       | - 1830       |                                |                                |
| _____ Colonel                 | - 1768             | Spurzheim, b. 1776, d.          | - 1830       |                                |                                |
| _____ Sir Sidney              | - 1799             | 1832                            | - 1830       |                                |                                |
| _____                         | - 1845, 1846, 1852 |                                 |              |                                |                                |

|                              | A.C.                 |                           | A.C.              |                                      | A.C.               |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Strachan, Admiral            | - 1805               | Tacitus, emperor          | - 275             | Thames mouth, B.                     | - 1666,            |
| Strada, b. 1572, d. 1649     | 1630                 | Talavera, B.              | - 1809            | _____ Tunnel 1825,                   | 1667               |
| Stratford, Earl              | - 1641               | Talbot                    | - 1453            | Thelwall                             | - 1794             |
| Strangways                   | - 1854               | Talleyrand                | - 1815, 1838      | Th-odebert                           | - 596              |
| Strasbourg, C.               | - 357, 1681          | Tallia, d. 1588           | - 1570            | Thodora                              | - 842              |
| _____, Cathedral             | 1012                 | Talma, b. 1763, d. 1826   | 1800              | *Theodore, antipope                  | - 686              |
| Strathclyd                   | - 975                | Tamerlane                 | 1370, 1385, 1392, | _____, I., emperor                   | 1206               |
| Stratton, B.                 | - 1643               | _____, 1397, 1398,        | 1402, 1405        | _____, II.,                          | - 1253             |
| Strickland                   | - 1850               | Tancred Hauteville        | - 1043            | _____, Gaxa, b.                      |                    |
| Strids                       | - 1682               | _____, of Sicily          | - 1189            | _____, 1398, d. 1478                 | - 1460             |
| Strode                       | - 1642               | Tangier, acquired         | - 1662            | _____, of Corsica                    | 1736               |
| Struensee, Count             | - 1772               | _____, ceded              | - 1684            | Theodorlethe Visigoth                | 451                |
| Strutt, b. 1749, d. 1802     | 1790                 | _____, bombarded          | - 1844            | _____, the Ostro-                    |                    |
| Stuart, house                | - 1603               | Tara, B.                  | - 980             | _____, goth                          | 481, 488, 493, 526 |
| _____, Sir J.                | 1795, 1798,          | Tarbes, B.                | - 1814            | *Theodorus I., Pope                  | - 642              |
|                              | 1806                 | Tarifa, B.                | - 1340            | _____, II.,                          | - 898              |
| Stukely, b. 1687, d. 1765    | 1750                 | Tarik                     | - 713             | Theodosian Code                      | - 435              |
| Suchet                       | - 1811, 1812, 1813   | Tarragona, C.             | - 1811            | Theodosius I., the                   |                    |
| Sudermania                   | - 1792, 1809         | Tartaglia                 | - 1813            | _____, Great 379, 388, 390, 392, 395 |                    |
| Suetonius, Paulinus          | 59, 60               | Tasman                    | - 1642            | _____, II.                           | 425, 430, 450      |
| _____, b. ab. 75             | - 100                | Tasmania                  | - 1642            | Theon                                | - 390              |
| Sueur, b. 1617, d. 1655      | 1640                 | Tasso, b. 1544, d. 1595   | 1580              | Thermometers invent.                 | 1609               |
| Suevi                        | - 405, 585           | Tate, b. 1652, d. 1715    | 1692              | Thermopylae, B.                      | - 1822             |
| Suffolk, duke                | - 1450               | _____, b. 1812, d. 1841   | 1840              | Thessalonica, massacre               | 290                |
| Suffrein                     | - 1782               | Tatler                    | - 1709            | Thibaud V.                           | - 1239             |
| Sugar cane                   | - 1506               | Taunton, B.               | - 1497            | Thierry                              | - 511              |
| Sully                        | - 1597               | Tauris, C.                | - 1514            | _____, of Burgundy                   | 596                |
| Sulpitius Severus, b.        |                      | Taylor, b. 1613, d. 1687  | 1650              | _____, III.                          | - 679              |
| _____, ab. 363, d. ab. 400   | - 403                | _____, b. 1658, d. 1731   | 1710              | _____, IV.                           | - 720              |
| Sultan, title                | - 1001               | _____, General            | 1846, 1847        | _____, historian                     | - 1856             |
| Sumatra, settlement          | - 1825               | _____, b. 1789, d. 1851   | 1850              | Thiers                               | 1836, 1840, 1850   |
| Sun, spots                   | - 1610, 1766         | _____,                    | - 1857            | Third Estate                         | - 1108             |
| Sunday school                | - 1786               | Tchernaya, B.             | - 1854            | Thirty Tyrants                       | - 260              |
| Sunderland                   | - 1717, 1721         | Tea, introduced           | - 1610            | _____, Years' War 1618, 1648         |                    |
| Surajah Dowlah               | 1756, 1757,          | Tegnapatan, F.            | - 1689            | Thistlewood                          | - 1820             |
|                              | 1764                 | Telas                     | - 553             | Thomas & Becket                      | 1187, 1164,        |
| Surrey, earl                 | - 1547               | Tekeley                   | - 1677            | _____, 1165, 1171, 1174              |                    |
| _____, Music Hall            | - 1856               | Telegraph                 | 1837, 1851, 1855  | _____, Aquinas                       | - 1263             |
| Sutlege                      | - 1846               | _____, submarine          | 1850,             | _____, son of Ed. I.                 | 1307               |
| Sutri, council               | - 1046               | _____, 1852, 1853, 1854   |                   | _____, Woodstock                     | - 1377             |
| Suttees, abolition           | - 1829               | _____, 1789, 1845         |                   | _____, duke of Clar.                 | 1413               |
| Sutton, Thomas               | - 1611               | Telesius, d. 1568         | - 1560            | _____, b. 1700, d.                   |                    |
| Suwarow                      | 1790, 1794, 1799     | *Telesphorus, Pope        | - 128             | _____, 1748                          | - 1730             |
| Suza                         | - 1629               | Telford, b. 1757, d.      |                   | _____, aged 27                       | - 1856             |
| Swan River, colonised        | 1828                 | _____, 1834               | - 1826            | Thorn, P.                            | - 1466             |
| Sweaborg, bombarded          | 1858                 | Tell, William             | - 1307            | Thorne, traveller                    | - 1527             |
| Sweating sickness            | 1485, 1551           | Temeswar, C.              | - 1717            | *Thornhill, painter, d.              | 1734               |
| Sweden, revolution           | - 1772               | _____, P.                 | - 1664            | Thornton, b. 1755, d.                |                    |
| Swerker, house of            | - 1223               | _____, B.                 | - 1849            | _____, 1837                          | - 1810             |
| Sweyn                        | 985, 993, 1013, 1014 | Templars, Knights         | - 1118            | Thorwaldsen, b. 1770,                |                    |
|                              | - 1036               | Tenasserim, ceded         | - 1826            | _____, d. 1844                       | - 1840             |
| Swift, b. 1667, d. 1745      | 1724,                | Teniers, b. 1582, d. 1649 | 1630              | Three Days' Revolut.                 | 1820               |
|                              | 1726, 1730           | Tenniscourt oath          | - 1789            | Thurgau, C.                          | - 1460             |
| Swiss Conf.                  | 1807, 1501, 1513     | Tennyson                  | - 1850            | Thurles, Synod                       | - 1850             |
| Swithin, bishop              | - 854                | Ternate, C.               | - 1810            | Thurot                               | - 1760             |
| Switzerland 1654, 1815, 1845 |                      | Terror, reign of          | - 1793            | Tiberias, B.                         | - 1187             |
| Sword-bearers                | - 1198, 1237         | Tertullian                | - 180             | Tiberius, emperor                    | - 14               |
| Syagrius                     | - 486                | Teschen, P.               | - 1779            | _____, II.                           | - 582              |
| Sydenham Palace              | 1852, 1854           | Test Act                  | - (1828), 1673    | _____, III.                          | - 641              |
| Sydney, Algernon             | - 1683               | Teutonic Order            | 1164, 1191,       | _____,                               | - 698, 705         |
| *Sylvester I., Pope          | - 314                | _____, 1230, 1255, 1466   |                   | Ticonderago, B.                      | - 1758             |
| _____, II.,                  | - 969                | _____, Prussia            | - 1525            | Tiles in England                     | - 1246             |
| _____, III.,                 | 1044, 1046           | Tewkesbury, B.            | - 1471            | Tillemont, b. 1637, d.               |                    |
| Symmachus                    | - 384                | Texas, republic           | - 1837            | _____, ab. 1697                      | - 1680             |
| _____,                       | - 526                | Thabor, B.                | - 1645            | Tilloch                              | - 1797             |
| *Syricius, Pope              | - 384                | Thackwell, General        | - 1848            | Tilloson, b. 1630, d.                |                    |
|                              |                      | Thalberg, pianist         | - 1850            | _____, 1694                          | - 1690, 1694       |
| Taborites                    | - 1420, 1437         |                           |                   |                                      |                    |
| Tacina                       | - 1422               |                           |                   |                                      |                    |
| Tacitus, b. ab. 57           | - 100                |                           |                   |                                      |                    |

|                                          | A.C.          |                                            | A.C.             |                                      | A.C.                   |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tilly 1618, 1626, 1630, 1631             |               | Triennial Act -                            | 1694             | Urban IV., Pope -                    | 1264                   |
| Tilsit, P. -                             | 1807          | Trieste, revolution -                      | 1848             | — V. -                               | 1362, 1367             |
| Timothy, epistle -                       | 63            | Trinidad, C. -                             | 1797             | — VI. -                              | 1378, 1380             |
| Tinchebray, B. -                         | 1106          | —, retained -                              | 1802             | — VII. -                             | 1500                   |
| Tindal 1526, 1535, 1536                  |               | Tripoli, C. -                              | 1109             | Urbicus, Lollius -                   | 139                    |
| Tintoretto, b. 1512, d.                  |               | Trissino, b. 1478, d.                      |                  | Ure, b. 1778, d. 1856                | 1880                   |
| ab. 1593 -                               | 1590          | 1550 -                                     | 1517             | Urgel -                              | 1822                   |
| Tippoo Saib 1782, 1783, 1789, 1792, 1799 |               | Trithemius -                               | 1509             | Urquiza -                            | 1852, 1853             |
| Tisot, b. 1728, d. 1797                  | 1780          | Trivulzio -                                | 1515             | Urraque -                            | 1109                   |
| Titian, b. 1477, d. 1576                 | 1517          | Trocadero, B. -                            | 1823             | * Ursicinus, Pope -                  | 206                    |
| Titus, emperor -                         | 70, 79        | Troilo, Archbishop -                       | 1520             | Usher, b. 1582, d. 1655              | 1640                   |
| Tobacco, introduced -                    | 1586          | Tromp, Van -                               | 1652             | Ushant, B. -                         | 1778, 1794             |
| Tobago, C. -                             | 1803          | —, the Younger -                           | 1666             | Usury -                              | 1545                   |
| Toe, Pope's -                            | 709           | Troppau, Congress -                        | 1820             | Utah -                               | 1850                   |
| Togral -                                 | 1117          | Troubadours -                              | 1100             | Utrecht, union -                     | 1679                   |
| Togrul Beg 1038, 1043, 1071              |               | Trouvères -                                | 1100             | —, P. -                              | 1713                   |
| Tolbiac, B. -                            | 496           | Troyes, T. -                               | 1420             | Uxbridge, T. -                       | 1645                   |
| Toledo, C. -                             | 1085          | Tubular Bridge -                           | 1850             |                                      |                        |
| Tolentino, B. -                          | 1815          | Tudela, B. -                               | 1808             | Vaccination -                        | 1796                   |
| Tolerance Act -                          | 1689          | Tudor, Owen, Henry                         | 1422             | Val de Dunes, B. -                   | 1046                   |
| Tolosa, B. -                             | 1212          | —, house -                                 | 1485             | Valdemar of Denmark                  | 1187                   |
| Tooke, b. 1736, d. 1812                  | 1794          | Tuileries, palace -                        | 1564             | — II. -                              | 1237                   |
| Toplit, B. -                             | 1813          | Tunis, C. 1534, 1536, 1573                 |                  | — I., of Sweden                      | 1250                   |
| —, T. -                                  | 1812          | Tunstal 1522, 1526, 1551                   |                  | Valdus, Peter -                      | 1160                   |
| Torgau, B. -                             | 1760          | Turene 1618, 1644, 1645, 1648, 1667, 1675  |                  | Valençay, T. -                       | 1813                   |
| Tories -                                 | 1680, 1710    | Turgot -                                   | 1774             | Valencia, C. -                       | 1237, 1762, 1811, 1812 |
| Toro, B. -                               | 1476          | Turin, B. -                                | 1698, 1706       | Valenciennes, C. 1677, 1732, 1794    |                        |
| Toronto, C. -                            | 1813          | —, C. -                                    | 1821             | Valengin -                           | 1707                   |
| Torquemada -                             | 1481          | —, church at -                             | 1370             | Valens -                             | 364, 376, 378          |
| Torres Vedras -                          | 1810, 1811    | Turkestan, C. -                            | 1082             | Valentinian I. -                     | 364, 367               |
| —, B. -                                  | 1846          | Turlogh -                                  | 1550             | — II. 375, 383, 392                  |                        |
| Torriceili, b. 1608, d.                  | 1642          | Turnebus, d. 1565                          |                  | — III. -                             | 425, 455               |
| Torstenenson 1618, 1642, 1645            |               | Turner, Sharon, b.                         | 1768, d. 1847    | Valentinus, Pope                     | 827                    |
| Tortona, C. -                            | 1154          | —, b. 1775, d. 1851                        | 1840             | Valerian -                           | 254, 259               |
| Tortosa, C. -                            | 1811          | Turtukai, B. -                             | 1854             | Valla, b. 1406, d. 1457              | 1453                   |
| Torture, abol. 1780, 1786                |               | Tuscany -                                  | 1814, 1818       | Valladolid, university               | 1346                   |
| Tosti -                                  | 1066          | Twiss, b. 1787, d. 1849                    | 1840             | Vallancey, b. 1721, d.               | 1812                   |
| Totila -                                 | 547, 552, 553 | Two Roses, faction -                       | 1309             | Valmy, B. -                          | 1790                   |
| Toulon, C. -                             | 1793          | Tycho Brahe, b. 1546, d.                   | 1601             | Valmy, B. -                          | 1792                   |
| Toulouse -                               | 412           | Tyler, president -                         | 1841             | Valois, house -                      | 1328, 1599             |
| —, B. -                                  | 1814          | Tyre, C. -                                 | 1098, 1291       | — Orleans -                          | 1515                   |
| Tournaments -                            | 1066          | Tyrol -                                    | 1805, 1845       | — Angoulême -                        | 1515                   |
| Tournay, ceded -                         | 1668          | Tytler, b. 1747, d. 1813                   | 1800             | Valteline war -                      | 1620, 1635             |
| Tourville -                              | 1692, 1693    |                                            |                  | Van Buren -                          | 1837                   |
| Toussaint -                              | 1223          | Ubeda, or Tolosa, B. 1212                  |                  | Vandals 405, 412, 429, 439, 455, 534 |                        |
| Toussaint l'Ouverture 1791, 1801, 1802   |               | Ufa -                                      | 571              | Van der Veyer -                      | 1830                   |
| Tower of London, F. 1078                 |               | Ukraine, ceded -                           | 1677             | Van Diemen's Land -                  | 1642                   |
| Townley, d. 1805 -                       | 1790          | Uladsiaul V. -                             | 1386             | Vandyck, b. 1598, d.                 | 1641                   |
| Townshend -                              | 1716          | Uleaborg, destroyed -                      | 1854             | — 1641 -                             | 1630                   |
| Townson, b. 1715, d.                     |               | Ulm, B. -                                  | 1805             | Vane, Sir Henry -                    | 1662                   |
| 1793 -                                   | 1770          | Ulphilas -                                 | 376              | Van Eyck -                           | 1340                   |
| Towton, B. -                             | 1461          | Ulpianus, d. 228 -                         | 222              | Van Helmont -                        | 1630                   |
| Trade, — China, India 1833               |               | Ulric, St. -                               | 993              | Vanini -                             | 1619                   |
| Trafalgar, B. -                          | 1805          | Ulrica Leonora -                           | 1718, 1720       | Varna, B. -                          | 1444                   |
| Trajan -                                 | 98, 107, 117  | Ulster, colonised -                        | 1610             | —, C. -                              | 1828                   |
| Transits 1631, 1639, 1769                |               | Uniformity Act -                           | 1662             | Varus -                              | 9                      |
| Transubstantiation -                     | 1215          | Union of Denmark and Norway -              | 1380             | Vasa, Eric -                         | 1520                   |
| Trapauntius, George 1460                 |               | — of England and Scotland 1608, 1706, 1707 |                  | —, Gustavus -                        | 1520                   |
| Travancore, B. -                         | 1789          | — of Ireland and Great Britain -           | 1799, 1800       | Vasco di Gama -                      | 1497, 1498             |
| Treason Statute -                        | 1352          | United States -                            | 1776             | Vassil IV. -                         | 1366                   |
| Trebizond, empire -                      | 1206          | Uphinstone -                               | 1494             | Vatkins -                            | 1580                   |
| Tremendine, B. -                         | 1824          | Uranus -                                   | 1781             | Vatican Library -                    | 147                    |
| Tremouille -                             | 1488          | * Urban I., Pope -                         | 223              | Vattel, b. 1714, d. 1717             | 1750                   |
| Trent, Council -                         | 1545          | — II. -                                    | 1098, 1099, 1095 | Vauban, b. 1633, d. 1706             | 1677, 1690             |
| Trenton, B. -                            | 1776          | — III. -                                   | 1187             | Vayer de la Mothe, b.                | 1680                   |
| Treves, C. -                             | 882           |                                            |                  | 1588, d. 1672 -                      | 1690                   |
| —, S. -                                  | 1675          |                                            |                  |                                      |                        |
| Triennial Act 1152                       |               |                                            |                  |                                      |                        |

|                       | A.C.               |                              | A.C.                |                               | A.C.                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| B.                    | - 1322             | Vince, astron., d. 1821      | 1810                | Warren, Admiral               | - 1747                         |
| , b. 1594, d.         | - 1640             | Vincent de Paula             | - 1632              | Warsaw, C.                    | - 1794, 1806                   |
| Admiral               | - 1634             | Vincelau II., of Boh.        | - 1278              | -----, B.                     | - 1881                         |
| 1274, 1769, 1791      | - 1798             | Vinegar Hill, B.             | - 1798              | -----, duchy                  | - 1816                         |
| duke -                | - 1710             | Viner                        | - 1740, 1750        | Warton, b. 1722, d.           | - 1800                         |
| 1810, 1817, 1819      | - 1584             | Virginia (1607, 1609),       | - 1676              | -----                         | - 1770, 1785                   |
| nk                    | - 452              | Virome, Marshal              | - 1676              | Warwick                       | - 1549, 1564                   |
| -----                 | - 1157             | Visconti, Matthew            | - 1296              | -----                         | - 1460, 1461, 1464             |
| -----                 | - 1177             | -----, John Galeas           | - 1395              | -----                         | - 1469, 1470, 1741             |
| -----                 | - 1797             | -----, family                | - 1447              | Washington                    | - 1732, 1764,                  |
| France                | - 1805             | Visigoths 400, 412, 713, 717 | - 657               | -----                         | - 1776, 1776, 1781, 1789, 1796 |
| public                | - 1848             | Vitalbanus                   | - 69                | -----, C.                     | - 1814                         |
| renders               | - 1849             | Vitellius, emperor           | - 1813              | Wat Tyler                     | - 1381                         |
| - 1639, 1665, 1769    | - 1850             | Vitoria, B.                  | - 1800              | Watches invented              | - 1478                         |
| iscian                | - 843              | Volney, b. 1755, d. 1820     | - 1810              | Waterford, F.                 | - 800                          |
| F.                    | - 1792             | Volta, b. 1745, d. 1826      | - 1770              | -----, C.                     | - 1171                         |
| -----                 | - 1857             | Voltaire, b. 1694, d.        | - 1449              | Water-Kloof, B.               | - 1851                         |
| -----                 | - 1770             | 1778                         | - 449               | Waterland, Dr., b.            | - 1730                         |
| B.                    | - 1424             | Vortigern                    | - 1688              | 1683, d. 1740                 | - 1816                         |
| - 1739, 1741, 1778    | - 1630             | Vossius, b. 1618, d. 1688    | - 1630              | Waterloo, B.                  | - 1817                         |
| Robert                | - 1849             | -----, b. 1577, d. 1649      | - 507               | ----- Bridge                  | - 1800                         |
| , b. 1532, d.         | - 1580             | Vouillé, B.                  | - 1726              | Watson, b. 1737, d. 1816      | - 1757                         |
| -----                 | - 1783             | Wager, Sir Charles           | - 1809              | -----, Marshal                | - 1765                         |
| t, P.                 | - 1720             | Waghorn                      | - 1809              | Watt, b. 1736, d. 1819        | - 1784                         |
| - 1655, d. 1735       | - 161              | Wagram, B.                   | - 1730              | -----                         | - 1730                         |
| P.                    | - 1598             | Wakefield, B.                | - 1826              | Watts, Dr. Isaac              | - 1820                         |
| i - 43, 66, 69, 70    | - 1807             | -----, b. 1756, d.           | - 1790              | Weber, b. 1786, d. 1826       | - 1176                         |
| anet                  | - 1767             | 1801                         | - 1803              | Wedding the Adriatic          | - 1780                         |
| erup. 79, 472, 1767   | - 1634             | -----, Elizabeth             | - 1809              | Wedgewood, b. 1730,           | - 1780                         |
| P.                    | - 192              | Walcheren, expedition        | - 1809              | d. 1795                       | - 1818                         |
| -----, Pope           | - 1055             | Waldec, Bishop               | - 1690              | Weimar, duke of               | - 1140                         |
| I. "                  | - 1086             | -----, Prince                | - 1853              | Weinsberg, B.                 | - 1776                         |
| II. "                 | - 1159, 1164       | Waldenses 1160, 1176, 1853   | - 1282              | Welshaupt                     | - 1798,                        |
| V.                    | - 1630, 1690       | Wales, conquest              | - 1284              | Wellesley, marquess           | - 1812, 1822, 1842             |
| madeus 1630, 1690     | - 1730             | -----, prince of             | - 1842              | -----, See Wellington.        | - 1808,                        |
| ----- II.             | - 1773             | Walhalia                     | - 713               | Wellington 1769, 1803, 1808,  | - 1813,                        |
| ----- III.            | - 1809, 1810, 1811 | Walid, Caliph                | - 1296, 1297, 1298, | 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, | - 1827, 1828, 1832             |
| mmanuel               | - 1821             | Wallace 1296, 1297, 1298,    | - 1304, 1305        | Wells, Lord                   | - 1483                         |
| ----- II.             | - 1849             | Wallenstein                  | - 1618, 1629,       | Wenceslaus                    | - 1300                         |
| lugo                  | - 1850             | -----                        | - 1630, 1634        | ----- (1400),                 | - 1378                         |
| 1819, 1820, 1837,     | - 1837,            | Waller, b. 1605, d. 1687     | - 1670              | ----- of Bohem.               | - 1419                         |
| 40, 1842, 1843, 1844, | - 1844,            | Wallis, b. 1616, d. 1703     | - 1680              | Wentworth, Thomas             | - 1641                         |
| 50, 1853, 1855, 1856  | - 1840             | -----, Captain               | - 1767              | Werner, b. 1750, d.           | - 1817                         |
| Princess              | - 1849             | Walpole, Sir R. 1715, 1716,  | - 1742              | -----                         | - 1800                         |
| ishopric              | - 1849             | -----, b. 1718, d. 1797      | - 1780              | Werth, John                   | - 1818                         |
| and                   | - 1841             | Walpott                      | - 1191              | Wesley, Charles               | - 1728                         |
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